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Part One
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TOSUE MAURICE WORMSER

Three Persons Wrongly Accused of Theft Want $20,000 Each.

GRAND JURY REJECTS BANKER'S CASE

Mrs. Susie Dann and Her Husband and Sister Freed After Being Ten Days in Jail—Their Story of Abuse by Policemen.

Three suits for damages, each for $20,000, will be brought early next week against Maurice S. Wormser, a banker of 15 Broad Street. The plaintiffs will be David Dann, his wife, Mrs. Susie Dann, and the latter's sister, Miss Nellie Lyons.

The suits grow out of the theft of the Wormsers' silverware on Jan. 19. The three plaintiffs were arrested for being concerned in the robbery. Mrs. Dann was waitress in the Wormser household. She had charge of the silver, and was accused of having stolen it. Her husband and sister were accused of complicity.

They were arrested Tuesday, Jan. 21, and the following Saturday, in the Yorkville Police Court, were held for the Grand Jury in $1,500 bonds by Magistrate Simms. After several postponements the cases came up before the Grand Jury yesterday and were promptly dismissed.

Immediately on their release they put their cases for damages in the hands of Messrs. Murray, Bennett & Ingersoll of 22 William Street, with Melbert B. Cary as counsel. The latter's connection with the case comes through an acquaintance with the father of the young man, Levi Dann, who lives in Ridgefield, Conn., and has been in the city for the past week working for the release of the prisoners.

The complaint will place the whole blame of the prosecution on Mr. Wormser, and will ask for heavy punitive damages in addition to the actual damage done to the character of the plaintiffs.

"I am surprised," said Melbert B. Cary yesterday to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, "that Magistrate Simms should have held our clients. I have gone through the evidence brought out at the hearing and the only way it connects Susie Dann with the silver is through the fact that she had charge of it. The only way her husband is connected with it is through the fact that the morning after the robbery he walked with her in public for an hour. The only connection made between Miss Lyons and the Wormser house is through her visit there the night the theft was committed. Yet our clients were kept in jail ten days. It was simply an outrage."

"I was brought into the case," said Mr. Cary, "through my knowledge of the family. Levi Dann came to me with a letter from the best people in Ridgefield, Conn., vouching for the honesty of his son."

Mrs. Dann, who is a tall, comely young woman, with a slight Irish accent, told her story to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday.

"In the morning, on Sunday," she said, "Mr. Wormser called me up and said he was sure I had the silver, and he was bound to get it. Of course, I denied I had it; but Mr. Wormser insisted he was right, and told the detective he would get the silver back by 6 o'clock.

"In the afternoon we went down to the police station, at Sixty-seventh Street, and Capt. Casey asked me all kinds of questions. He asked me why I had not said anything about being married, and I said it was because my husband was out of work, and I did not want to lose my place until he got work.

"Then he asked me if I was really married. He also asked me a great many other insulting questions.

"That night I went to my husband's place, and the detectives kept coming around and asking me to tell them where the silver was. Then, Tuesday night, Detective Herlihy came up and told me my sister was drunk down in the police court, and that she had said that I stole the silver and had told where half of it was.

"They took my husband and me down to the station that night, and said we wouldn't be detained, and when they got us there they locked us up. Detectives and the matron came to me about every fifteen minutes, and kept asking me insulting questions and telling me I was lying and trying to make me confess that I was a thief.

"After our arrest Detective Herlihy went up to my husband's boarding house and told Mrs. Knott that Mr. Wormser would give her $20,000 if she would tell where the silver was.

"In the Tombs, they put us in with the lowest kind of women. We heard things that were terrible to us, and were compelled to associate with women who were awful. They said things that men would not say.

"One of the detectives told me I was worse than a nigger wench," continued Mrs. Dann. "He also said I had stolen $2 from a maid. They all made very insulting remarks to me."

Miss Lyons, her sister, said that the detectives came to her Tuesday where she was working and asked about her sister. Miss Lyons was very emphatic.

"I told them they might go along," she said, "and that I didn't know anything about the silver.

"'Well, we want you to go down to the station,' said the detective.

"'This is a nice time of night to go down to the station,' says I. 'Look at the work I've got to do.'

"But he kept on, and finally I got to the station. Then I was sent to a room to be searched. I didn't know, but it was just their way, and you can just think how surprised I was when I was told I was going to be locked up for the night. I said I wanted to see that detective. He wouldn't come, so finally I was locked up.

"Then Capt. Casey had me come up, and he asked me a lot of questions. He said he wanted to know where the silver was.

"'I wish I could tell you,' says I.

"'Now, don't you know we have proof you were visiting your sister on that night?' says he.

"'Well, I was,' says I.

"'Why did you deny it?' says he.

"'Because you had no business to ask about it,' says I.

"In the middle of the night a fellow came and asked me where the silver was hid.

"'Faith, I wish I knew,' says I.

"'If you'll tell me where one piece is,' says he, 'we'll let you out.'

"'Who are you?' says I, 'a detective?'

"'No,' says he, 'I'm a newspaper man.'

"I found afterwards that he was Detective Collins."

From Miss Lyons's story, told in a rich Irish dialect, it is evident that she used her native wit to good advantage with all with whom she came in contact. Wherever her knowledge extended she corroborated her sister's story. Young Dann also corroborated his wife's story.

The two women have been trusted servants in several places, remaining for long terms. They have very good recommendations. Young Dann can produce many letters from the people of his native town, giving full attestation of good character.

STANDARD TO BE REORGANIZED

The Great Oil Company, It Is Said, Will Cease to be a Trust—To Have a Big Capital.

PITTSBURG, Jan. 31.—The Leader to-night says: "It is alleged that the great Standard Oil Company is about to make a grand coup d'etat. It is a financial transaction which involves as much money as is concerned in the proposed bond issue of the United States Government.

"The Standard is about to reorganize as a corporation, and go out of the trust business. The capital of the new company is to be $200,000,000, just twice the capitalization of the original trust, and much of the watered stock, the retention of which is not desired by those on the inside, will be open for purchase by the general public, and at prices as high as the Standard brokers can put them. The purchase of outstanding certificates of the Standard, there having been an advance of $35 a share within a month, is being carried on, it is claimed, to facilitate the plans of the new organization, and to help make a new market price for the new shares. It is not believed, as stated in the financial wire reports on Monday last, that the advance in the stock is due to a rumor of a coming dividend of scrip.

Adopting the usual methods of reorganization, present stockholders would probably get two shares for one in the new company; hence the desire to obtain all that can possibly be obtained of the present certificates, the par value of the present stock is $100 a share, upon which dividends of 12 per cent. have been paid, which means an annual distribution of the enormous sum of $12,000,000.

Two hundred dollars a share was bid for the stock Dec. 12, and $201 asked. The best bid on the 19th was $197, with none offered. One hundred and ninety dollars was bid on the 20th, but brokers declined to sell under $196. The sum of 204½ was bid Jan. 20, with 205½ asked. Quotations Wednesday were at 225 and 226 asked. The same figures went up on the blackboard yesterday.

Independent of a desire to secure a continuance of the enormous profits of the Standard and, businesslike, to increase them if possible, it is supposed that the activity of the independent organizations has emphasized the necessity for a closer knitting together of all the Standard interests. The independents, under several corporation names, including the Producers' Oil Company, Producers and Refiners' Oil Company, the United States Pipe Line Company, and the Pure Oil Company, all closely allied, have within the last five years gathered together nearly $4,000,000 of capital. Their pipe lines extend into all the upper oil fields and into the Butler, Allegheny, and McDonald fields, and the trunk line is being extended to the seaboard.

A reporter for The United Press Local News called upon John D. Rockefeller of the Standard Oil Company at his residence, 4 West Fifty-fourth Street, last night and handed to him a copy of a dispatch from Pittsburg stating that the company would reorganize as a corporation and go out of the trust business.

Mr. Rockefeller carefully read the dispatch, and, after a moment's deliberation, said:

"I am very sorry, but I must be excused from making a statement to-night for publication."

A MINISTER ACCUSED OF LARCENY

Charge Against the Rev. Peter McFarland by the President of the Protestant Episcopal Publishing Society.

The Rev. Peter McFarland, manager of the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Society, and formerly manager of the Episcopal Church Publishing Company, was summoned to the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday afternoon to answer to a charge of grand larceny.

Mr. McFarland's presence in court was due to a church fight over the ownership of a number of plates and other property belonging to the publishing society and valued at $1,000. In this property are 2,000 catechisms.

Mr. McFarland's counsel told Magistrate Deuel that some time ago a number of people in the Protestant Episcopal Church decided to merge the Episcopal Church Publishing Company, at the Bible House, of which the Rev. Mr. McFarland was President, and the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Society in the Mission House, at Twenty-second Street and Fourth Avenue, in one company. The name of the new company was to be the Protestant Episcopal Church Publishing Society, and Mr. McFarland was given stock representing the value of the company over which he presided, and was elected as manager of the new concern. The new company was to publish all the books of the company of which he had formerly been the head. Counsel declared that the new company had never been regularly incorporated. It did not make money, and as the stockholders were dissatisfied, Mr. McFarland finally moved out, and took what he thought belonged to him to rooms at 287 Fourth Avenue, just across the street. There had been no larceny, the lawyer declared, and he said the case was a matter for the civil courts.

Charles W. Cass, President of the new company, said that he was willing to make the complaint of grand larceny, as a business man, against Mr. McFarland. He said that Mr. McFarland has received mail addressed to the new company after he had moved out. If Mr. McFarland had bought the property he had taken with him, the witness would like to know where he had got the money to make the purchase.

Magistrate Deuel said that he thought the matter was properly one for a civil suit. If Mr. Cass insisted on pressing a charge of larceny he would parole Mr. McFarland until a later date. He advised that no charge be made, and said he would adjourn the case until next Monday afternoon, to give both sides a chance to present briefs showing whether the court had jurisdiction over the case. This was agreed to by both sides.

GROCERS BREAK PHARMACY LAWS

Kings County Board Announces that It Intends to Prosecute.

The Board of Pharmacy of Kings County is ascertaining whether the laws regulating registration of pharmacists and the sale of poisonous drugs are complied with. They report that there are 470 drug stores in Brooklyn, and all have a record. The board has found that grocers are ignoring the law. Donald L. Cameron, the President, yesterday said: "We have inspected only a comparatively small number of green grocers, but we have found a condition of things that has determined us to give fair warning to them that legal proceedings will be begun if the practice of selling drugs without a registered license is continued."

A violation of the law is punishable by a fine of from $50 to $500, or three months' imprisonment, or both.

Assemblyman Everett Brown Robbed.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The room in the Stanwix Hotel occupied by Assemblyman Everett Brown was entered recently and some "pin money," as Mr. Brown terms it, stolen. It is said that the amount taken was $80. Other valuables, including a watch, chain, and diamond pin, were not taken. The theft was not reported to the police.

Burnett's Extract of Vanilla
is the standard everywhere. Sold by best grocers. —Adv.

PARK BOARD DISMISSALS

About Seventy-five Men Discharged by the Commissioners.

GEORGE R. BURNS AMONG THE NUMBER

He Was the Superintendent of the Central Park Menagerie—President Cruger Says Changes Are for Economy's Sake.

At a secret meeting of the Park Board Thursday afternoon it was decided to dispense with a large number of men in the department. It is the intention of the board to make known the names and the causes for discharge at the next regular meeting Monday afternoon.

The meeting at which the dismissals were arranged was held at the office of S. V. R. Cruger, the President of the board, 187 Fulton Street. The utmost secrecy was maintained as to the purpose of the meeting. All the changes made by the Commissioners were ordered to take effect to-day.

It was learned that one of the most important of the discharges was that of George R. Burns, the Superintendent of the menagerie in Central Park. Mr. Burns received a short letter from the board after the meeting Thursday. It simply told him that his services would be dispensed with after Jan. 31. The discharge was not a surprise to Mr. Burns, for he expected it for several days.

A few days ago President Cruger sent word to Mr. Burns that he wished to see him in his private office. When he presented himself, the President said that the board wanted him to resign. The Superintendent was surprised, and asked the cause. Mr. Cruger answered that the cause was economy, that the position of Superintendent was to be abolished.

"I judged there was some other reason behind it," said Mr. Burns last night, "and I told Mr. Cruger that I would refuse to resign. I explained to him the absolute necessity of a Superintendent to care for the animals and to direct the keepers and other employes, and I could not see that the reason given was in accord with common sense. Mr. Cruger then told me that the board would find it its painful duty to discharge me. I answered that I would be discharged before I would resign.

"Promptly after the meeting held in private I received my notice to quit. I inquired since, and found that the board says it intends to allow John W. Smith, the director of the menagerie, to perform my duties. If it does this, I will bring charges of incompetency against Smith, who, I am sure, knows nothing about the care of animals. In March it will be five years since I took charge of the menagerie."

The salary paid to Superintendent Burns has been $1,800 a year, and that paid to the Director has been $2,200 a year. Burns has been in the service of Central Park for nine years. He was employed for four years under M. A. Kellogg, the engineer of the construction department, and, upon the resignation of W. A. Conklin, then Director of the menagerie, he was appointed temporarily to take the place. After he had served for one month a civil service examination was made for the selection of a Superintendent. The result of the examination was that Burns came out ahead, and he was put in charge.

During his term of service Burns established a new and improved system in the management of the menagerie. He reconstructed the cattle departments, established a new plan for the care of the deer, improved the walks, put in new sewers, and entirely changed the appearance of the menagerie. He said he thought that the discharge was made as a result of a "game of politics under the guise of reform."

President Cruger of the board when visited last night said:

"The number of men let go by the board is in the neighborhood of seventy-five. I cannot give their names now, but I can say that they are men in all the departments of the parks. They include draughtsmen, foremen, Inspectors, laborers, and teamsters. The employes on the new driveway have been cut down to two engineers and six assistants, where there were upward of thirty-five before. In many cases those let go have been notified that they have been temporarily relieved, without pay. Most of the employes in the parks above the Harlem River have been discharged. The object is mainly economy.

"As was seen by the report of the committee of experts on the Harlem River Driveway, work on the structure was being neglected, and men who were doing absolutely no work were being paid. Many of the positions in the parks above the Harlem River were found to be unnecessary. We propose to save many thousands of dollars by our action. We propose to prosecute the work on the driveway as speedily as we can, and with as few men as possible.

"The idea of economy which has directed us in other matters has induced us to let Mr. Burns go. His ability was not questioned, but we concluded that the position should be abolished. Director Smith will have to perform his duties. By this stroke alone we calculate to save $1,800 per year."

D. WELLS REEVE KILLED

The Lawyer Run Down by a Railway Train at Mattituck, L. I.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Jan. 31.—D. Wells Reeve, a lawyer, seventy-four years old, was killed by an east-bound special train on the Long Island Railroad, about 6 o'clock this evening, at the North Road crossing, in Mattituck.

Mr. Reeve's carriage was struck by the engine when he was crossing the track. He lived only a short time after the accident.

He lived at Aquebogue, near Riverhead. When he was killed he was driving from his Riverhead law office to Mattituck on some law business.

Mr. Reeves was the oldest member of the Suffolk County Bar in active practice. For many years he resided in Riverhead, and at one time had a law office in Brooklyn. His wife, two sons, and a daughter survive him.

The Vacant Ambassadorship.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Secretary Olney to-day declined to discuss the dispatch to a Berlin newspaper, purporting to have emanated from Washington, to the effect that Consul General Charles de Kay had been selected to fill Ambassador Runyan's place.

John B. Jackson, Secretary of the Embassy, who comes from the same State (New-Jersey) as the late Ambassador, has full control of all the business until Mr. Runyon's successor shall be appointed.

Nothing Accomplished in Caucus.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Republicans of the Senate held a caucus this afternoon for the purpose of coming to some conclusion, if possible, on the subject of reorganizing the elective offices of the Senate. Nothing was done, and, after a discussion of more than an hour an adjournment was taken until next Friday afternoon.

SUICIDE OF CASHIER BARNARD

A Bank Official and ex-Mayor of Rome Ends His Life by Strangulation, Probably While Insane.

ROME, N. Y., Jan. 31.—George Barnard, cashier of the Fort Stanwix National Bank, was found dead on the third floor of the bank building this morning. He had tied a cord to a door-knob, and with a slip noose around his neck had braced his foot against the door, and, throwing his head back, had strangled himself. He had been missing since Wednesday morning.

Bank Examiner Van Vranken has closed the bank, pending an investigation of its affairs. He refuses to make a statement regarding the bank's condition. The bank is one of the oldest and strongest in the State, and little fear is expressed for its stability.

Mr. Barnard had been connected with the bank since 1860, when he entered its employ as a clerk. He was made cashier in 1876. He was looked upon as a man of the strictest integrity, and no one here believes his suicide was the result of any criminal act on his part.

The bank has a capital stock of $150,000 and a surplus of $30,000. Its stock has been quoted and sold as high as 200. The bank's securities are locked up in the inner vault. Mr. Barnard carried the key, which has not been found.

The Rome Savings Bank, which had deposits of upward of $100,000 in the Fort Stanwix Bank, did business in the same office. The Boards of Directors of both banks have held meetings to-day.

Individual Directors state that the banks are all right, and that there will be no losses, but no general, authorized statement has been made.

The generally accepted theory is that Mr. Barnard became mentally unbalanced by overwork. He went to the bank, as usual, about 7:30 A. M. Wednesday, and looked over his mail. He left the bank at 8:30 o'clock, and was not afterward seen alive.

Mr. Barnard was for many years a leading Democrat, and held a number of political offices of trust and emolument, including that of Mayor. At the time of his death he was a Manager of the Utica State Hospital.

THREW DYNAMITE INTO A FIRE

Joseph Oakley, Who Wanted to Hear an Explosion, Will Die—Big Oak Tree Uprooted.

WINFIELD, L. I., Jan. 31.—Joseph Oakley, sixteen years old, was fatally injured last night by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge, which he threw into a fire. The young man is employed by the Standard Fuse Company, manufacturer of dynamite cartridges, in this village. He went skating last night.

Several boys started a fire on the edge of the pond. Oakley was standing near the fire, when he took a dynamite cartridge with a long fuse attached to it from his pocket. He told his companions that he was going to throw it into the fire to hear the report. The crowd quickly dispersed, and the next instant Oakley had complied with his threat and run away.

After waiting a short time he became impatient at the long delay of the anticipated explosion. He walked back, and just as he was about to pick the cartridge from the fire there was a report which was heard a mile away. After the explosion Oakley was found unconscious and terribly mangled. His face and body were covered with bruises and cuts. His fingers on the right hand, with which he attempted to pull the cartridge from the fire, were all severed from the hand. He was taken to St. John's Hospital.

An oak tree a foot and a half in diameter was torn up by the roots.

A DEVASTATION IN QUEENSLAND

Tornado and Floods Cause Much Loss of Life and Property in the Northern Part of the Colony.

BRISBANE, Queensland, Jan. 31.—Great loss of life and very large destruction of property have been caused in the northern part of this colony by a tornado and floods. It is impossible as yet to tell how many persons lost their lives, but it is known that great numbers were drowned.

The damage to property is estimated at $2,500,000. Several coasting vessels are missing, and it is believed that they have either foundered or been driven ashore, and that all aboard of them were lost.

Townsville, a seaport on Cleveland Bay, suffered more than any other place in the districts affected. There is scarcely a building in the town that escaped damage.

Advices from the Tonga Islands show that a hurricane lately passed over them. Two ships at Tongataboo Island were wrecked, and the thousands of cocoanut trees on the plantations were torn up by the roots, causing heavy loss to their owners.

OVER A THOUSAND DESCENDANTS

A Canadian Indian Who Died Last Week Had Thirty-six Children.

RUTLAND, Vt., Jan. 31.—A half-breed Indian who comes across the Canadian border with snowshoes, moccasins, and baskets to sell may be seen almost any day about the streets of Saranac Lake. He occasionally makes excursions to this city. His name is Macomber, his father having been a Frenchman. The tribe to which he belongs has a reservation twelve miles square. The tribe is descended from the Five Nations. The reservation is known as Caughnawaga.

Macomber's grandfather died last week, aged 103, and leaving considerable wealth. He had been married three times, the first two wives being dead. His first wife bore him six children, the second fifteen, and the third the same number.

His grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and great-great-grandchildren number over a thousand. Of the thirty-six children, twenty-eight are living, as are most of the grandchildren, great-grandchildren, and the great-great-grandchildren.

The tribe claims a portion of Vermont territory known as the Missisquoi Valley. Chiefs and great men of the tribes of the Five Nations have appeared before every session of the Legislature for upward of half a century demanding remuneration.

SUIT AGAINST A NEW-YORK CORPORATION

Farmers' Loan and Trust Company Will Be Prosecuted in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Attorney General Moloney yesterday afternoon filed in the Circuit Court of Cook County an information against the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York, the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railway Company, and the Lake Street Elevated Railroad Company, praying for injunctions restraining the loan and trust company from doing a trust business with the railroad companies, and the latter from having any trust dealings with the loan and trust company.

The suit is designed to put an end to the trust business done in the State by foreign companies without compliance with the statutes applicable to them, or at least to secure a definite adjudication of the rights and disabilities of such foreign corporations.

The information charges the trust company with carrying on an immense business in the State without complying with its laws and without depositing the $200,000 required by law as security against malfeasance.

Wedded an Indian Belle.

DENISON, Texas, Jan. 31.—C. A. Mauphin, President of the First National Bank, Ardmore, Indian Territory, and Miss Chickie Lafiore were married last night at Limestone Gap, Indian Territory. The bride is the daughter of Capt. Charles Lafiore of the Indian Police, and is a famous Indian belle.

WHAT THE ENGLISH SAY

The Report Calculated to Lay the Unpleasant Business at Rest.

ONLY ONE COURSE FOR LORD DUNRAVEN

That is to Make Instant and Complete Apology, Says the Chronicle—Report Considered Most Courteous.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Standard to-morrow, commenting on the finding of the committee of inquiry of the New-York Yacht Club in the matter of the charge made by Lord Dunraven against the Defender syndicate, will say: "It may be acknowledged that the finding, although hostile to Lord Dunraven's contention, is studiously courteous and is well calculated to lay the unpleasant business to rest."

The paper adds that it regrets that Lord Dunraven was unable to hear all the evidence. No doubt if he had, and deemed it sufficient to elucidate his suspicions, he would have been the first to admit his mistake. It remarks that the committee carefully avoids saying that Lord Dunraven had no grounds for his charge, and concludes:

"We trust that Lord Dunraven may, as the committee believes, after studying the whole rebutting evidence, be convinced of his mistake and arise and accept the hand the committee has held out, and so bring to an amicable conclusion a matter which has caused a great deal of angry feeling between the two great yachting peoples of the world."

The Chronicle will say: The committee was so strong and distinguished that its finding must be received as a conclusive verdict. The verdict is expressed in language of the most studied courtesy and consideration. Under the circumstances, the committee could not have been considered blameworthy if, on the complete demolition of Lord Dunraven's monstrous charges, it had commented upon them in language of the greatest severity. It would, on the contrary, have been impossible to show greater regard for his position, or to make a stronger attempt to avoid the perpetuation of such bitter feeling as would militate against any future contest.

The only question that now remains is, What is Lord Dunraven going to do? It will be the opinion, we are confident, of all British lovers of the best kind of sport that there is only one course open for him, and that is to make an instant and complete apology, in terms which shall be exhaustive, and which shall rival in consideration the language of the gentlemen whose painful duty it has been to place his gross and most unfortunate error beyond the possibility of doubt.

The Morning will say: The decision will be loyally accepted by Lord Dunraven and his fellow-yachtsmen here. There is no course left open but to withdraw the allegations. It is a thousand pities that Lord Dunraven acted so hastily. The incident must now be regarded as closed.

The Times will say: "Whatever degree of assent the findings may command in yachting circles in this country they will everywhere be received with respect as the result of an inquiry conducted by men of unimpeachable honor, probity, and position. While some of the grounds on which the committee finds Lord Dunraven's contentions to be unfounded are undeniably strong and pertinent, others appear to be of a less cogent nature."

The Times discusses these respective grounds, and concludes: "The great mistake made by Lord Dunraven seems to have been that he did not make his all-important communication to the Regatta Committee in writing. He trusted to a verbal message, and the verbal message, as is often the case, apparently did not convey his full meaning to the messenger, and certainly did not do so to the committee. The language adopted by the committee toward Lord Dunraven will be seen to be unduly severe when it is remembered that the charge was not made public by him until after it had been published by the committee in New-York. It is to be regretted, too, that the committee of inquiry was unable to take a wider view of its functions and judge the whole case on its merits.

"The result of the investigation as it stands is, indeed, to acquit Mr. Iselin and his friends of a charge which was brought against them, but it can hardly be said to have cleared up in a satisfactory manner the real matter at issue. That, indeed, as Lord Dunraven has contended all along, became impossible after the remeasurement on Sept. 7, or after the custody of the yachts by the committee that night had been neglected."

STOCKHOLDERS MAY BE LIABLE

Can Be Sued Individually for Their Company's Debts.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Jan. 31.—Kilton, Warren & Co. of this city, failing to collect on a judgment for $79,638 and costs obtained against the Providence Tool Company, which assigned ten years ago, sued individual stockholders for the amount.

The stockholders' demurrer, setting up that the debt was outlawed, that this claim was above limitations of individual responsibility, and that the plaintiffs had been guilty of laches, which invalidated their claim, was overruled and the case ordered on the docket for a jury trial on its merits.

The claim, if sustained, will wipe out some estates upon which widows and orphans depend, as many of the stockholders have died since the original litigation began.

RESPITE GRANTED "BAT" SHEA

The Condemned Man Will Live at Least Until Feb. 11.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Gov. Morton has granted "Bat" Shea a further respite to Feb. 11.

The respite was granted at the suggestion of Judge Mayham, who has under consideration the motion for a new trial for Shea.

Gen. Rodenbough Reappointed.

At the meeting of the Police Board yesterday the Commissioners reappointed Gen. T. F. Rodenbough Chief of the Bureau of Elections.

Gen. Rodenbough's term expired yesterday. He has served two terms of three years each. His salary is $4,000 a year. He was retired from the army in 1870 with the full rank of Colonel. His rank as Brevet Brigadier General in the army was obtained for gallant services at Cold Harbor, Va., in the civil war.

For some time after his retirement from the army, Gen. Rodenbough was Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Washington, D. C.

J. & J. SLATER, 1,185 BROADWAY.
February Sale.—Adv.

LORD DUNRAVEN'S CHARGES FULLY DISPROVED

New-York Yacht Club's Investigating Committee Says that He Failed to Substantiate His Accusations.

THE REPORT ACCEPTED AT A SPECIAL CLUB MEETING

All the Circumstances Indicated by the Earl That Gave Rise to His Suspicions Were Satisfactorily Explained.

THE EVIDENCE IN THE CASE WAS CAREFULLY REVIEWED

The Owner of Valkyrie, According to His Own Testimony, Judged from the Eye Only that Defender Was Deeper in the Water than When Measured—Consideration of Report Postponed.

The committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club to investigate the charge of fraud made by Lord Dunraven against those in charge of the Defender reported to the members of the club at a special meeting last night. The committee, which was composed of E. J. Phelps, J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, Capt. A. T. Mahan, and George L. Rives, says that the charge had its origin in a mistake, and nothing happened in connection with the race that casts the least suspicion on the integrity of Mr. Iselin and all who were connected with the Defender.

The special meeting was called to order by Commodore E. M. Brown shortly after 9 o'clock. All the members of the committee except Mr. Phelps were present. In his absence, Mr. Morgan read the report of the committee, which is printed in full elsewhere.

C. O. Iselin,

Mr. Morgan read clearly and carefully. He brought out every point made by the committee. The members of the club listened closely, and frequently interrupted with loud applause. The closing part of the report, which gives the conclusion of the committee, follows:

"Upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the committee is unanimously of the opinion that the charge made by Lord Dunraven, and which has been the subject of this investigation, had its origin in mistake; that it is not only not sustained by evidence, but is completely disproved; and that all the circumstances indicated by him as giving rise to his suspicion are entirely and satisfactorily explained. They deem it, therefore, but just to Mr. Iselin and the gentlemen concerned with him, as well as to the officers and crew of the Defender, that the committee should express emphatically their conviction that nothing whatever occurred in connection with the race in question that casts the least suspicion upon the integrity or propriety of their conduct.

"And the committee are not willing to doubt that, if Lord Dunraven had remained present throughout the investigation, so as to have heard all the evidence that was introduced, he would of his own motion have withdrawn a charge that was so plainly founded upon mistake, and that has been so unfortunate in the publicity it has attained and the feeling to which it has given rise."

The members cheered enthusiastically when Mr. Morgan finished reading, and it was several minutes before Commodore Brown could say, "You have heard the report. What is your pleasure, gentlemen?"

Ex-Commodore James D. Smith was the first to catch Commodore Brown's eye. He moved:

"That the report of the committee be received, accepted, and adopted; that the thanks of the club be tendered the committee for its very able and exhaustive communication, and that the committee be discharged."

This was promptly seconded and adopted unanimously. Then L. Cass Ledyard moved:

"That the consideration of the committee's report and the matters referred to therein be postponed until the next general meeting of the club, Feb. 13, and that in the meantime copies of the report and the evidence be sent to each member of the club."

This was adopted, and then, after attending to club business, the meeting adjourned.

It was not as large a meeting as the one at which the committee was appointed, but it was a very enthusiastic one, and the members were very much pleased with the report of the committee. After the adjournment they gathered in groups about the clubhouse and discussed it. Nearly all, however, declined to express an opinion for publication. The amateurs who sailed on the Defender were, of course, particularly pleased, and they celebrated the meeting with a few cold bottles that were served in the billiard room.

The yacht owners who voted on the resolutions were S. L. Husted, Jr., Crusader; W. E. Hazard, Fenella; Percival W. Clement, Gitana; Latham A. Fish, Grayling, John E. Brooks, Lasca; John H. Cole, Lotus; L. Cass Ledyard, Montauk; H. S. Parmelee, Phantom; F. W. Sturgis and G. L. Rives, Varuna; E. B. Havens, Aklon; L. J. Callanan, Eclipse; J. C. Bergen, Hildegard; J. M. McDonough and Fred E. Gibert, Jessica; E. S. Hatch, Huron; C. B. Hendricks, Liris; W. D. Dickey, Nautilus; J. D. Smith, Pocahontas; J. Howard Ford, Thistle; M. W. Bronson, Trochilus; C. N. Weyland, Viola; Fred Gallatin, Almy; J. Pierpont Morgan, Corsair; Lloyd Phoenix, Intrepid; W. L. Stone, Lorna; Harrison B. Moore, Marietta; F. G. Bourne, Reverie; J. H. Breslin, Stella; E. M. Brown, Sylvia, and W. H. Starbuck, Tillie.

Other members present were: Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst, E. Du Vivier, John R. Busk, A. Cary Smith, J. Frederick Tams, A. Cass Canfield, George Work, Brockholst Cutting, Woodbury Kane, Newberry D. Thorne, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., Leon F. D'Oremieulx, S. Nicholson Kane, Herman Duryea, Eugene Tompkins, Frederick Gebhard, Gen. T. L. Watson, John S. Duncan, Col. De Lancey Kane, F. K. Sturgis, Henry E. Abbey, Thomas Manning, John Hyslop, M. Roosevelt Schuyler, Philip Schuyler, W. E. Iselin, George Cormack, Newberry D. Lawton, J. Beaver Webb, W. H. Mitchel, and J. G. Beresford.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Evidence Carefully Reviewed and Mr. Iselin Exonerated.

The committee appointed by the New-York Yacht Club by resolution adopted at a meeting held on the 18th of November, 1895, beg leave to report:

The resolution was in these words:

Whereas, The London Field has lately made public certain charges purporting to have been made by the Earl of Dunraven in reference to the recent America's Cup races, sailed under the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and

Whereas, This club is of opinion that, notwithstanding the extraordinary conduct of the Earl of Dunraven in respect to the time and manner of making such charges, it is due to its honor and dignity that suitable action should be taken in relation thereto; be

Resolved, That Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, and George L. Rives are hereby appointed a committee, with power, in their discretion, to add to their number, to whom the matter of said charges is hereby referred, and that such committee shall have full power to represent this club in reference to the matter, and to take on behalf of the club and in its name any action which may seem to them proper in the premises.

At the meeting when these resolutions were adopted a letter from Mr. H. Maitland Kersey was read, which contained the following passage:

I have a cable from Lord Dunraven to-day saying that, while he thinks it is now too late to investigate, if a desire exists among the members of the club to do so, he will come over here and place himself at the disposal of the club or its committee. He says that he would not be able to get away before the 4th prox.

Will you kindly inform either the club or the committee, as you may think desirable?

The committee, on Nov. 23, wrote to Mr. Kersey, requesting that, in accordance with the offer contained in his letter, he would communicate with Lord Dunraven, and inform him that it was the desire of the New-York Yacht Club and the intention of the committee to begin immediately an investigation of the facts connected with the race of Sept. 7, and the charges made against the representatives of the yacht club. The committee added that they would be prepared to enter upon this investigation immediately upon the arrival of Lord Dunraven.

Lord Dunraven,

The committee were of the opinion that, as Lord Dunraven in the races in question had represented the Royal Yacht Squadron, it was due to that body to inform them of the appointment of the committee and of the proposed investigation, in order that the yacht squadron might take such part in the investigation, or make such suggestions in regard to its scope and character, as it thought fit.

Royal Yacht Squadron Notified.

The committee, therefore, on Nov. 23, 1895, addressed to Mr. Grant, the Secretary of the squadron, the following cable:

At a special meeting of the New-York Yacht Club, held on Monday, Nov. 18, the undersigned were appointed a committee to represent the club in the matter of certain charges made by the Earl of Dunraven in reference to the recent America's Cup races, and published in The London Field of Nov. 9, 1895.

The article in question expressly charges that after being measured for the cup races in September last, the yacht Defender was surreptitiously loaded so as to sink her four inches deeper in the water; that she sailed in that condition on the first day's race, and that immediately after that race the ballast so loaded was secretly removed, so that when measured the next day (Sunday) no discrepancy was found to exist between the two measurements. While Lord Dunraven intimates that the owners of the yacht were not personally cognizant of the fraud, the charge is none the less explicit.

It appears from Lord Dunraven's article that this statement, as published in The Field, is "mainly extracted" from a letter which he sent to the Secretary of the Royal Yacht Squadron on Sept. 24 last. We therefore beg to inquire whether the charges last mentioned have been laid before the Royal Yacht Squadron, and whether any and what action has been taken by the squadron upon the subject.

In view of the grave imputations thus made by the representative of the Royal Yacht Squadron in an international race between the two

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great yacht clubs, the New-York Yacht Club feels that the most searching and complete investigation of the facts and of the charges against the representatives of the New-York Yacht Club should be promptly begun. It is our purpose to conduct such investigation so as to satisfy every fair-minded man on either side of the Atlantic, and to that end we have already communicated with the Earl of Dunraven and requested his presence, in accordance with the offer made by him.

The result of the investigation, with all testimony taken, will be transmitted to you.

J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
W. C. WHITNEY,
G. L. RIVES.

An answer was received by cable a few days later, which was confirmed by the following letter from Mr. Grant:

ROYAL YACHT SQUADRON CASTLE, }
COWES, Dec. 4, 1895. }

Gentlemen: You will have received my cables of the 27th ult. and of yesterday's date. Your cable to me of the 24th November was yesterday laid before the America's Cup Committee of the Royal Yacht Squadron. They request me to say that the squadron has taken no action in the matter. The complaint of the Earl of Dunraven that the request made on Saturday, the 7th September, to Mr. Latham Fish—to have both vessels remeasured that evening, and, if that was impossible, that the members of the committee, or their representatives, should stay on board in charge of the vessels until they were remeasured—was not complied with, and all that followed in consequence of the non-compliance with that request appears to the committee to be purely a personal affair of Lord Dunraven's and not a matter in which the Royal Yacht Squadron can interfere, nor does Lord Dunraven request them to do so. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

RICHARD GRANT,
Secretary Royal Yacht Squadron.

The committee, on being apprised of the determination of the Royal Yacht Squadron to take no part in the proposed investigation, concluded that a full judicial inquiry was essential, and they thereupon added to their number, by invitation, Capt. Alfred T. Mahan of the United States Navy, and Mr. Edward J. Phelps, who took part in the subsequent proceedings, the result of which is now reported.

Lord Dunraven's Statement.

The charges referred to were contained in a pamphlet published by the Earl of Dunraven and reprinted in The London Field of Nov. 9, 1895, and they were repeated by him in a speech at Cardiff on the 21st of the same month. They had reference to the races sailed at New-York on the 7th, 10th, and 12th of September, 1895, between the yacht Valkyrie III., belonging to the Earl of Dunraven and others, and the yacht Defender, owned by Messrs. C. Oliver Iselin, Edwin D. Morgan, and William K. Vanderbilt of New-York, in competition for what is known as the America's Cup, held by the New-York Yacht Club, and subject to challenge under certain conditions. Mr. Iselin was the managing owner.

Lord Dunraven's statement, as contained in the publication above referred to, so far as it related to the first race, was as follows:

The first race was sailed on Sept. 7. I am of opinion that the Defender did not sail on her measured load water-line length during that race.

I should first explain that, to the best of my belief, none of the gentlemen interested in the Defender lived on board her or on board of her tender, the Hattie Palmer; that the Defender's crew slept on board her, and that, in consequence, a good deal of material, men's cots, &c., had to be conveyed backward and forward between the Hattie Palmer and the Defender. A good opportunity was afforded us of observing the Defender when she lay close to us in the Erie Basin previous to docking after her final trial race with the Valkyrie, on Aug. 31. When she came into the basin to be measured, on Sept. 6, it was plain to me, as to all on board the City of Bridgeport, that she was floating considerably higher than on the former occasion. That was, of course, quite unobjectionable. I may mention that, according to Mr. Hyslop, the official measurer, the Defender was some six inches shorter when measured for the cup races than when measured for the Goelet Cup race. Both yachts lay inside Sandy Hook on Friday night; the Defender's tender, the Hattie Palmer, lay alongside her, and the crew were at work from dark to 1 o'clock in the morning.

On Saturday morning early my attention was drawn by those on board the City of Bridgeport, including representatives of her American crew, to the fact that the Defender was visibly deeper in the water than when measured. She so appeared to me; but, as her tender was alongside and engaged, apparently, in taking material out of her, it was impossible to form a definite opinion at that time.

When I put Mr. Henderson, my representative, on board the Defender, about 9 A. M., after the Hattie Palmer had left her, I felt perfectly certain that the Defender was immersed deeper than when measured. Not only was her bobstay bolt nearer the water, which might have been the result of alteration of trim, but, judging by the line of bronze plating, and by the fact that a pipe amidships, which was flush with the water when measured, was nowhere visible, she was, in my deliberate opinion, floating about four inches deeper in the water than when measured.

I was reluctant to make a formal complaint to the Cup Committee on a matter which it was, of course, impossible for me to verify; and in any case nothing could be done before the race was started; but as soon as Mr. Latham Fish, a member of the committee, came on board the Valkyrie as the Defender's representative, and before the race was started, I stated the whole case to him; told him I thought some mistake had been made, and that all the weight put into the Defender after measurement had not been taken out before the race; that I was positively certain she was sailing at least a foot beyond her proper length, and I requested him to take the earliest opportunity of mentioning the matter to the committee.

Mr. Fish asked me what suggestions I could make, and I replied to the effect that I wished the committee to put one of their members, or some reliable representative, on board of each yacht immediately after the race, and to have both vessels remeasured, if possible, that evening. If that were impossible, then that the members of the committee, or their representatives, should stay on board in charge of the vessels until they were remeasured; that the load water-line should be marked on both vessels externally in such a way as to be plainly visible, and that the committee should take any other steps they thought desirable to insure that the yachts should not exceed their load water-line length when racing.

I put Mr. Fish on board the committee boat immediately after the race. No action was taken that evening beyond ordering the vessels to be remeasured and marked externally on the day following. No member or representatives of the committee were placed in charge pending remeasurement, as I had requested.

Had this been done, my contention that the Defender exceeded her measured length, and the extreme limit of length imposed by the agreement and deed of gift, namely, 90 feet, would have been proved or disproved. The Defender lay Saturday night at Bay Ridge, with the Hattie Palmer alongside of her. Both yachts were measured on the following day, (Sunday afternoon,) when their load water-line length was found to be practically the same as when measured on the Friday and previous; but obviously that fact affords no proof that either or both of them had not exceeded their measured length when sailing on Saturday.

Lord Dunraven's pamphlet, besides the charge of secret alteration of the water-line length, contained various criticisms of the competence or good judgment of those who were charged with the management of the races on behalf of the New-York Yacht Club.

Question of Ballast Investigated.

The committee have confined their inquiries solely to the question of the truth of the charge of surreptitious changes in the ballasting of the Defender on Sept. 7, not deeming themselves authorized or called upon to investigate any other circumstances connected with this or the subsequent races between the same yachts, except so far as they might assist in determining that question.

The committee met at the clubhouse of the New-York Yacht Club, in New-York, on the 27th day of December, 1895, and sat from day to day, with the exception of Sunday, until noon of the 31st, for the purpose of hearing evidence upon the subject of their inquiry.

The Earl of Dunraven appeared before them, with his counsel, Mr. Askwith, and produced his own and various other evidence in support of the charge he had made. He declined to undertake to substantiate or prosecute the charge, but said that he felt bound to attend and make his statement, and to furnish to the committee in aid of their inquiry such evidence in support of the charge as he possessed.

Mr. Iselin, the managing owner of the yacht Defender, also appeared with his counsel, Mr. Choate, and testified before the committee, and introduced evidence to disprove the charge made by the Earl of Dunraven.

It was the purpose and the effort of the committee to avail themselves of all existing evidence on both sides of the case, so far as it was possible to obtain it. They believe that with some slight exceptions hereafter mentioned, and not in their judgment material, they have been furnished with and have heard and considered all the evidence that would tend to throw any light upon the issue.

The Earl's Oral Evidence.

Lord Dunraven's statement before the committee was contained in a statutory declaration given by him in London, and also in his oral evidence.

The substance of it was that on the 31st of August, 1895, from on board the Valkyrie, he observed the Defender very closely as she lay near by in the Erie Basin, and noticed her trim, her line of immersion, and general appearance. That on the 6th of September, when the Defender was again in the Erie Basin for the purposes of the official measurement above referred to, he again saw her from the Valkyrie, and noticed that she was floating much higher than on the 31st of August.

That he specially noticed on the port side of the Defender an outlet hole about amidships, which was just cut by the water a little above the base, and which (he thought) was rather more than one inch in diameter; that he also noticed the line of bronze plating on the side of the Defender, and the bobstay bolt, and its height above the water.

That both yachts lay inside Sandy Hook on the night of that day, and that he slept on board the steamboat City of Bridgeport, a short distance from the Valkyrie, and about 200 yards from the Defender; that about half-past six in the morning of the next day, (Sept. 7,) being the day of the race, he was awakened by Mr. Glennie, and requested to come up and look at the Defender; that he looked at her through a pair of glasses, and was convinced that she lay deeper in the water than when measured. That he rowed up to the Defender in his gig that morning to put his representative on board of her for the race, and had a further opportunity to observe the vessel in the particulars above stated—coming up on the starboard side under the stern, then along the port side, and round the bow; and he then inspected her with care to see whether the pipe hole and the other marks which he had observed on the previous day were in the same position as when she was measured; that the hole was nowhere visible above the water, and that in his judgment and belief the line of bronze plating and the bobstay bolt were nearer to the water than when she was measured.

That, judging from the fact that the pipe hole was immersed, and from the apparent distance of the bronze plating and bobstay

Capt. Hank Haff,
Captain of the Defender.

bolt from the water, he came to the conclusion, which he still believed to be true, that the vessel was immersed three or four inches deeper in the water than when she was measured the day before.

That he also looked carefully at the general trim of the Defender, and she was lying true on the water, and had no list to port or starboard.

That in forming his conclusion he also took into account the general appearance of the Defender and her trim, in addition to the other matters before mentioned.

Not Sailing on Measured Length.

That afterward, and when the Valkyrie was towing out to start in the race, Mr. Latham Fish, a member of the Cup Committee, came on board as the representative of the Defender; that Lord Dunraven then stated to Mr. Fish that he was sure the Defender was not sailing on her measured length, but was more deeply immersed and was sailing at least a foot beyond her proper length of load water line, and gave Mr. Fish his reasons for that conclusion. That he said to Mr. Fish that he wished the committee to put one of its members or some reliable representative on board both of the yachts immediately after the race, and desired that the yachts should be remeasured the same evening, if possible; but, if impossible, then that the representative of the Cup Committee should remain on board the yachts until remeasurement took place. And that the load water line on both yachts should before the next race be designated by plain external marks.

That Mr. Fish promised to lay the complaint and request before the committee, and that immediately after the race Mr. Fish was put on board the committee boat for the purpose of so doing.

Lord Dunraven also stated that the Hattie Palmer lay alongside of the Defender the night before the race, and that work was going on till 1 o'clock in the morning on board the Defender.

It appeared, and was not questioned, that the Defender crossed the line on the completion of the match at 5:29:30 o'clock in the afternoon; that both yachts went up to Bay Ridge to pass the night; that from the place where Mr. Fish was put on board to the Erie Basin was about twenty-five miles, and that it would have been impossible to reach the Basin, which was the only place where a measurement could be had, until long after dark. And Mr. Fish so stated to Lord Dunraven when his request above mentioned was made.

On the following morning, (Sunday,) at about 10 o'clock, the Defender was taken into the Erie Basin and remeasured, upon notice to both parties and in presence of their representatives, and the measurement of the load water line was found to be substantially the same as at the previous measurement on the 6th, the variation being too trifling to be material. The accuracy of neither measurement was questioned. And on the same occasion the load water line so measured was plainly marked by a paint mark on the stem, and a red disk on each side.

Judged by the Eye Only.

Upon cross-examination Lord Dunraven admitted in substance that he judged by the eye solely, and that the Defender might not have been sunk more than two inches; that he could not be tied down to a definite statement in this respect; that the discharge hole mentioned was the only mark by which he was enabled to verify the accuracy of his observation; that in observing the vessel on the morning of the 7th, through the glass, he saw only her starboard side, the pipe hole being on the port side; that there was then a ripple on the water of three or four inches; that at the distance of 200 yards he could not accurately estimate a difference in immersion; that the only other opportunity he had of observation that morning was when he rowed out to the Defender to put his representative on board, and passed round the port side; that he thought the bobstay bolt was about twelve or fourteen inches above the water on the 6th, and some eight or ten inches on the 7th, judging from observation alone; that he thought the load water line was lengthened by the increased immersion about one foot, though he did not judge from that, but only from the apparent depth of the vessel in the water as compared with his recollection of her in the basin the day before.

The testimony of Mr. Glennie, who appeared before the committee in person, and of Mr. Ratsey, whose ex-parte statutory

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declaration was read, was also produced on the part of Lord Dunraven. These witnesses spent the night of Sept. 6 on board the City of Bridgeport, with Lord Dunraven, and at about 6 o'clock in the morning of the 7th they rowed around the Defender in a small boat. Their evidence was to the same general effect as that of Lord Dunraven on the point of the apparent increase in the immersion of the Defender.

Mr. Glennie placed the apparent immersion at about one and a half inches more on the 7th than on the 6th.

Mr. Watson's Observation.

Testimony to the same effect was also introduced in the shape of an ex-parte statutory declaration of Mr. Watson, the designer of the Valkyrie, who testified that on the morning of the first official measurement, at the Erie Basin, he plainly saw above water the pipe hole mentioned by Lord Dunraven, but did not see the Defender on the morning of the race, and that on the day of the remeasurement he again saw the pipe hole above water.

Similar ex-parte declarations from Capts. Cranfield and Sycamore of the Valkyrie were also read. They confirmed from general observation the statement of Lord Dunraven as to the apparent increased immersion of the Defender, but neither of these witnesses saw the Defender except from the deck of the Valkyrie, at a distance of about 300 yards.

Three other witnesses were mentioned by Lord Dunraven to the committee as persons whom he thought would give evidence to the same effect as above stated—Mr. Kersey, a resident of New-York, who had been the representative of Lord Dunraven in the United States in matters connected with this match; the Captain of the steamer City of Bridgeport, which was used at the races as a tender to the Valkyrie; and the pilot of the Valkyrie. These witnesses were not produced. It was not claimed that their evidence would be other than cumulative to that given by the other witnesses on the part of Lord Dunraven, and of the same character.

Nevertheless, the committee, on their own account, not being authorized to issue compulsory process for the attendance of witnesses, invited the attendance of Mr. Kersey, which he declined to give, stating as his reason the objection of those for whom he acted in his business. And they made such efforts as they could to obtain the other two witnesses, but without success. Mr. Young, the pilot, was at sea. Capt. Parker of the City of Bridgeport, though quite willing to appear, was so engaged as to be unable to attend.

Opinions Not Based on Measurements.

It will be perceived, therefore, that, considering this case, in the first place, upon the evidence introduced on the part of Lord Dunraven alone, the only proof in support of the charge it involves consists in the opinions of the witnesses above referred to, formed merely by looking at the vessel in the water on two successive days; that on the latter day she was from an inch and a half to four inches lower in the water than on the former. And that these opinions were based solely upon the general appearance of the vessel as apparent to the eye, and upon no measurement or other data whatever by which they could be verified, excepting only that a pipe hole of about an inch in diameter, which on the first day was just at the water's edge, was the next day not to be seen. The committee attach no importance to the opinions of the witnesses who only saw the Defender from a distance of two or three hundred yards. There remain, therefore, but three persons—Mr. Glennie, Mr. Ratsey, and Lord Dunraven himself—who ever got near enough to the Defender to see the pipe hole, even if it had been visible.

It is obvious that a very slight list of the vessel to starboard might have made this pipe hole visible on the first day, and that a similar list to port might have made it invisible on the second, quite irrespective of its actual position in reference to the load water line. A difference of three or four inches in the distance of the bobstay bolt from the water might, if it existed, have easily occurred from a change in the trim of the vessel in consequence of the presence of the crew and their belongings in the forecastle, or other temporary cause bringing her a little down by the head. Lord Dunraven himself says in his publication above quoted that the difference in the height of the bobstay bolt above the water might have resulted from an alteration in trim.

The Erie Basin, where the Defender was observed on the first day, is a small, entirely closed space, where the water is practically still. The second day the Defender lay inside of Sandy Hook in the lower bay of New-York, a large body of water, open to the ocean for five or six miles on its easterly side. Its surface is necessarily at all times in motion, and during the night between the two days the wind had been blowing heavily. It is obvious that the difference in the condition of the water in which the Defender lay upon the two days might well have produced a difference of apparent immersion.

A Grave Fraud Charged.

The fraud that is involved in the charge thus made, if it is found to be true, is a very grave one, utterly destructive to the reputation of all who should appear to have been concerned in it, and especially odious under the circumstances of a friendly contest between citizens of different countries, exciting international interest, and supposed to be conducted by gentlemen, upon a high plane of honor and mutual confidence.

From the magnitude and difficulty of the operation necessary to its consummation it must unavoidably, if it occurred, have been participated in not only by Mr. Iselin and those concerned with him in the management of the Defender, but by all the officers and crew of that vessel, and many others incidentally employed.

It appeared from the evidence of Mr. Herreshoff, the designer of the Defender, confirmed by other witnesses, that to have produced an increased immersion of one inch on the Defender would have required 7,135 pounds of additional weight, or about three and a quarter long tons; that to have produced such an immersion of three inches would have required about nine and three-quarter tons; and an immersion of four inches about thirteen tons; and that an immersion of one inch would have lengthened the load water line eight inches, and in the same proportion for each additional inch of immersion.

If such a result was produced, therefore, all the weight thus shown to be required must have been removed from the vessel before the first measurement on the 6th, replaced during the night of that day, and again removed during the night of the 7th in time for the remeasurement on the 8th. And this was Lord Dunraven's theory as finally stated upon cross-examination.

Such a fraud should not even be charged without due regard, first, to the established character of those upon whom the imputation of guilt must fall; and, second, to the kind and degree of the evidence on which it rests. To justify even accusation, suspicion must at least be reasonable; yet upon the hearing before the committee the evidence above summarized, (and hereafter appended in full,) so slight, so extremely liable to mistake, is all that is offered in justification of the charge publicly made in The London Field. It is not readily to be believed that any expert, however skillful, could determine by the eye, between one day and another, and under circumstances so diverse, a difference so trifling in the displacement of a vessel, especially one with which his previous acquaintance was small.

Lord Dunraven himself had the candor to say that he did not claim that this evidence, even irrespective of anything that was shown to the contrary, established the truth of his charge; he did claim, however, that the omission of the Cup Committee either to remeasure the Defender on the evening of the race or to put a representative on board to remain during the night, so far prevented the proof or disproof of his claim as to justify him in renewing it after the matter had been revived by the Cup Committee's report of Oct. 24, and that point will, therefore, be specially considered hereafter.

The Satisfactory Defense.

But the case was not left to stand upon the evidence thus far reviewed.

On the part of Mr. Iselin there was introduced the testimony of a large number of witnesses, including, besides his own, that of the designer of the Defender, the official measurer, the Captain, all the officers, and all the crew of the Defender, numbering thirty in all, (excepting five seamen, who were shown to be at sea, and, therefore, inaccessible,) all the gentlemen who were on board the Defender at the time of the race, and all other persons, so far as the committee could learn, who had such means of observation as enabled them to know any facts material to the issue. These witnesses were personally present, except thirteen seamen, whose testimony was taken by ex parte affidavits.

By this evidence there was established to the entire satisfaction of the committee the facts now to be stated.

The Defender, by her original design, was built and intended to sail without any loose ballast whatever, all weight thought necessary being introduced into the keel by a single casting, to the amount of about eighty-five tons. This calculation was based upon the rule of the New-York Yacht Club requiring yachts to sail in such races with their tanks, fittings, bulkheads, &c., on board, as when prepared for ordinary use.

During all the sailing of the Defender after her completion down to the time of this race, including various trial races with the Vigilant, to determine which of those yachts should be entered in the competition for the cup, the Defender had sailed without any loose ballast whatever, but with her tanks, fittings, &c., on board. She was measured officially for the trial races on the 31st of August, 1895, and her load water line was then found to be 88 85-100 feet. She sailed with this line in all races prior to the cup race now in question, when her load water line was found by the official measurement of Sept. 6 to be 88 45-100 feet, a difference of but four inches and eight-tenths of an inch in length, corresponding to three-fifths of one inch of immersion. She is a boat of unusual stability and power, and all the evidence, both scientific and practical, was to the effect that additional ballast beyond what she originally contained was not required, and would certainly have diminished rather than improved the speed of the boat. Such was the opinion at the time of the race of Mr. Herreshoff, the designer; Capt. Haff, her sailing master, and Mr. Iselin.

No Motive for Increasing Ballast.

It is plain, therefore, that no motive existed for increasing the ballast of the Defender. It cannot be supposed that there could have been an intention to place the vessel upon a different trim from that previously determined by her designer and manager to be the best.

After the arrival of the Valkyrie in the United States it was found that she was stripped of her fittings, water tanks, bulkheads, &c., and not in a condition to comply with the rule of the New-York Yacht Club above mentioned. A clause was accordingly introduced in the detailed agreement for the cup races, executed on Sept. 4, waiving that rule.

On the 4th and 5th of September the Defender, while at New-Rochelle, was stripped and had all her fittings, water tanks,

William Cranfield,
Captain of the Valkyrie.

bulkheads, &c., taken out of her, which were weighed and found to be about 7,000 pounds. Before this material had been removed from the upper part of the vessel Mr. Herreshoff and Mr. Iselin had estimated that its weight could be efficiently replaced by two tons of loose ballast in the hold. Two tons of lead, consisting of forty-two pigs, were therefore obtained from New-York, carried by steamer to New-Rochelle, and there put in the hold. The weight of the material removed proved, however, to be greater than they had anticipated, and they accordingly decided to add one ton more of lead ballast, and another ton was thereupon sent from New-York to the Erie Basin. On the 6th of September, the day of the first official measurement at the Erie Basin, and prior to the measurement, this ton of lead, consisting of twenty-one pigs, was placed temporarily on the cabin floor of the Defender, above the place it was to occupy in the hold. On the evening of the 6th of September, the day before the race, it being found that this lead could not be stowed in the hold without the pigs being cut in two, it was carried on to the Hattie Palmer, her tender, which was alongside, and each of the twenty-one pigs was cut in two, carried back again, and stowed in the hold of the Defender.

About five tons of lead ballast were in like manner put on board the Valkyrie shortly before the measurements, some portion of which at the time of the first measurement was temporarily placed on her cabin floor.

Not Lightened Before Measuring.

It was very clearly proved that the Defender had not been lightened in any way before the first official measurement on the 6th of September, except by the taking out of the tanks, fittings, &c., above mentioned, (the weight of which had been replaced by lead ballast to the extent indicated,) and by the substitution of a steel boom and gaff for the wooden spars theretofore in use. Nor was any other ballast or weight of any description put upon the Defender after the official measurement of the 6th of September, and before the race

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Do not be deceived by infringements of name, package or cigarette.

THE ONLY GENUINE
SWEET CAPORAL CIGARETTES
Bear the fac simile signature of

Kinney Bros

on the package and on each cigarette.
TAKE NONE WITHOUT.

on the 7th, or taken out of her after the race on the 7th, and before the remeasurement on the 8th.

There were no tanks left in the boat into which water could have been introduced as ballast, and the hold was examined and found to be dry, immediately before and during the race. Lord Dunraven admitted that water could not have been used as ballast without tanks to contain it. After the Defender's bulkheads were removed at New-Rochelle, she was open from stem to stern, so that no ballast could have been concealed. Mr. Iselin personally examined the hold before the measurement on Sept. 6. Immediately before the race on Sept. 7 both Mr. Iselin and Mr. Herreshoff examined the hold again to see how the twenty-one pigs had been stowed the night before, and the condition of the hold as to water. No ballast of any kind, to any material amount, could possibly have been put on board or taken off the Defender, as the committee believe, without the knowledge of all the officers and crew, and of Mr. Iselin and his guests.

The Work Was That of Riggers.

The work referred to by Lord Dunraven as done on board the Defender the night before the race was the moving and cutting and replacing of the lead before mentioned, and likewise work done by a party of riggers in fitting new wire ropes forming bridles for the mainsheet blocks—several riggers from New-York, as well as the officers and crew of the Defender, testifying before the committee that they were engaged on such work that night, and that it lasted until 3 o'clock in the morning, and was of a nature to make considerable noise. The Hattie Palmer, after lying a short time alongside, left the Defender for the night before 10 o'clock, both on that evening and the next, and did not return to the Defender on either night.

In respect to the pipe hole on the port side of the Defender, noticed by Lord Dunraven at the time of the measurement the day before the race, and which proved to be the discharge of the bilge pump, it was shown by a careful measurement and survey made by Mr. De Luze, a civil engineer experienced in such work, assisted by Mr. Hyslop, the official measurer, and testified to by them, that when the vessel lay in still water, trimmed and ballasted, as she was on Sept. 8, the discharge hole would not be visible, being entirely below the load water line as defined by the external marks affixed on that day, as above stated, and this was shown upon a drawing prepared by Mr. De Luze.

This hole was not, as thought by Lord Dunraven and his witnesses, about an inch in diameter, but was two and one-eighth inches in diameter.

It is not disputed that the Defender was in substantially the same trim and the same degree of immersion on both the 6th and 8th of September. And Mr. Hyslop testified positively that the mark which had been painted on the Defender in his presence by Mr. Watson were still visible at the time of the hearing before the committee, identically as they had been put on.

The Pipe Hole Question.

The committee had no reason to doubt the accuracy of these measurements or the correctness of the evidence in respect to them. But they deemed it most important that it should be settled beyond any possible question whether the discharge hole of the bilge pump was or was not visible above the load water line, if the vessel was in an even keel. At the request of the committee, therefore, Capt. Mahan kindly undertook to make a further examination of the Defender, now lying at New-Rochelle, with reference to this point. He made a visit to the yacht in company with Mr. Iselin and Mr. Askwith, but found that under the uncertain weather conditions prevalent at this season a measurement direct from the water surface was scarcely practicable, and recommended that the matter in question should be settled by measurements starting from points of origin within the yacht herself. He therefore obtained from the Brooklyn Navy Yard, through the kindness of Naval Constructor Bowles, the services of Mr. Hibbs, an Assistant Naval Constructor in the United States Navy, who, without being apprised of the result reached by Mr. De Luze and Mr. Hyslop, or seeing the drawings, went to New-Rochelle and made a careful measurement of the location of the bilge pump discharge in reference to the load water line as marked on the Defender externally by Mr. Watson.

The request made to Constructor Bowles for the committee was as follows:

The committee would like to have accurately determined by measurement the exact position of the bilge pump hole on the port side of the yacht Defender indicated in plan submitted, so as to show conclusively the vertical distance of the lower rim of the hole from the racing water line; two points of that line being shown at the lower edge of the red disk and of the mark on the stem.

These two marks were placed by the measurer when the yacht was in racing trim and on even keel.

Committee would also like to know the vertical drop of said hole, corresponding to 1, 2, and 3 degrees of list to port.

Also, would noticeable trimming by the head be produced by shifting thirty men—say two tons—from centre of gravity to the men's berthing quarters?

N. B.—Note if red marks are of some standing.
(Signed.) A. T. MAHAN.

Mr. Hibbs reported in writing to Constructor Bowles, by whom the report was transmitted to the committee through Capt. Mahan, that the lower edge of the discharge hole was 2 1-8 inches below the load water line, thus confirming the accuracy of the previous measurements by Mr. De Luze and Mr. Hyslop. Mr. Hibbs followed a different method of measurement from that adopted by the others; for he ascertained the position of the bilge pump hole entirely by measurements starting from within the yacht herself and not from the water. It follows, therefore, as a mathematical certainty, that upon an even keel, in the Erie Basin, this discharge hole would have been below the level of the water.

Mr. Hibbs's Experiments.

By further experiments made at the same time, Mr. Hibbs also ascertained, that:

1. A weight of two tons moved from a position amidships through a distance of 13.75 feet athwartships, would incline the Defender one degree, and would drop the discharge hole two and a quarter inches.

2. That a weight of five tons similarly moved through eleven feet would incline her two degrees, and would drop the discharge hole four and a half inches.

3. That a weight of ten tons similarly moved through a distance of 7.25 feet, would incline her three degrees, and would drop the discharge hole six and three-quarter inches.

4. A weight of two tons was moved from the centre of gravity of the water plane, forward on the middle line to the horizontal position of the centre of gravity of the crew's berthing quarters, a distance of thirty-two feet six inches. The change of trim thereby occasioned on the water line was as follows:

Forward, 2½ inches down.
Aft, 2 inches up.

Mr. Hibbs further stated that he carefully examined the paint marks on the stem and side of the Defender, and that it was evident that they were of some standing.

The proof showed, that as the vessel lay in the Erie Basin just before the official measurement on the 6th of September, she had a slight list to starboard, probably occasioned by the movement of the crew to that side of the vessel before they were put in position amidships for that measurement. And it was further shown that the quarters of the crew were in the forecastle; that their cots, bedding, &c., there, were of the weight of about forty pounds to each man; that those cots, &c., were taken out before the race and transferred to the Hattie Palmer, and returned to the Defender after the race; and that their presence on board at the time she was seen by Lord Dunraven and his witnesses early on the morning of the 7th, or the congregating of the crew forward for any reason, might have brought the vessel a little down by the head, as shown by the experiments of Constructor Hibbs, and so have brought the bobstay bolt nearer the water.

On the occasion of Lord Dunraven's coming alongside the Defender in his gig, there was a general and perfectly natural movement of nearly every one on board, to that side of the yacht.

Would Have Violated Rules.

If, as Lord Dunraven suspected, the Defender had entered upon the race of Sept. 7 with her racing line increased by the addition of ballast after the measurement of Sept. 6, she would have been violating the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, under which the race was sailed, one of which is as follows:

If any yacht, by alteration of trim, or immersion by dead weight, increase her load water line length, or in any way increase her spar measurements as officially taken, she must obtain a remeasurement.

This rule is specifically reproduced in the special agreement of Sept. 4 governing the cup races.

Lord Dunraven did not make any written or other communication to the Cup Committee or to Mr. Iselin on the subject of the increased immersion of the Defender, except that made to the committee through Mr. Fish.

The rule of the New-York Yacht Club on the subject of protests for violation of the rules of a race is as follows:

A yacht having cause during a race to protest against any other yacht for a violation of these rules, shall display Flag B of the club signal code, which shall be known as Protest Flag, and keep such flag flying till answered from the judge's boat by the answering pennant. A protest must be supplemented by a written statement of the facts, which must be sent to the Regatta Committee before 6 P. M. of the day following the race.

Lord Dunraven did not raise his flag, as required by this rule, nor make any protest at all against the Defender on that race.

Suspicion Not Justified.

With reference to the suggestion of Lord Dunraven that the omission of the Cup Committee to remeasure the Defender on the same day of the race, or to put a representative on board of her to remain during the night, justified his suspicion that her displacement had been tampered with between the race and the remeasurement on the following day, a few words should be said.

It has already been pointed out that a remeasurement of the Defender after the race and on the same day was impossible, because the Erie Basin, where alone it could take place, was too far distant to be reached until too dark to make it; and that Lord Dunraven was so informed by Mr. Fish when the request was made. It was fully proved that such a measurement could not be made by artificial light. The remeasurement that took place on the next day (Sunday) at 10 o'clock in the morning, was therefore the earliest possible.

In regard to the request, which Lord Dunraven states that he made to Mr. Fish for transmission to the Cup Committee, namely, that each of the two yachts should be taken into the charge of the committee for that night, it is conclusively shown that no such request reached the committee.

Mr. Fish denies that any such request was included in the message with which he was charged. That he did not understand that it was included is shown by the fact that in delivering the message a few hours afterward, gravely impressed as he says with its importance, he made no mention to the committee of such a request.

It further appears that a memorandum of the message sent was made by Mr. Fish in writing, which was produced and put in evidence, and contains no allusion to the request in question. Mr. Fish testifies that he made this memorandum in Lord Dunraven's presence, because unwilling to trust his own memory, and in order to be sure that it should be accurately conveyed; that he read it over to Lord Dunraven, who suggested a correction, which was interlined; and that this memorandum contained the whole message as given to him, and as delivered by him. Lord Dunraven remembers that some memorandum was made by Mr. Fish at the time, concerning this message, but does not recollect that he himself suggested any correction. But even upon his own recollection of the facts, the written memorandum seems strongly to confirm Mr. Fish's statement.

It is testified by the Cup Committee that the memorandum was delivered to them by Mr. Fish as the message he had received, and it is clear that it was acted upon by them as such, and that the publication by Lord Dunraven in The Field was the first knowledge that the committee had of any alleged request that they should take charge of the vessels pending remeasurement. It is also to be observed that Lord Dunraven in his letter to Mr. Kersey of Sept. 27 makes no mention of such request; for all he there says is: "I don't know whether Fish ever told the committee I wished the ships measured immediately after the race."

The Message About Immersion.

It was shown that the message from Lord Dunraven as to the increased immersion of the Defender, and the reason for his request for a remeasurement of the Defender, were not communicated to Mr. Iselin by Mr. Fish or by the Cup Committee, and did not come to his knowledge till long afterward.

It has not been suggested that the members of the Cup Committee, or any of them, were or could have been parties to any tampering with the water line of the Defender. The complaint of Lord Dunraven, made through Mr. Fish, was not stated in such terms as to suggest to them, in the absence of any definite request, that they ought to put a representative on board the Defender that night. This is apparent from Lord Dunraven's own statement of it in his publication in The Field. The committee have not been referred to any precedent for such action, nor to any rule of any yacht club in which such a remedy has been provided for. It necessarily implied distrust of all persons connected with the management of the Defender, and from their knowledge of these gentlemen it would doubtless never have occurred to the Cup Committee unless specially demanded.

But whether the Cup Committee should of their own motion, upon the suggestion that was in fact conveyed to them by oral message from Lord Dunraven, have taken that step as a matter of precaution, becomes now in the present case totally immaterial to consider, because, as has been shown, the evidence is conclusive that nothing did take place, or under the circumstances could possibly have taken place on board the Defender that night, tending to support the charge made by Lord Dunraven. A representative of the Cup Committee, if he had been on board, could therefore have discovered nothing, and prevented nothing.

An Omission by Cup Committee.

The only other circumstance that the committee deem it material to allude to, is the omission by the Cup Committee, until after the first race, to cause the load water length of the competing yachts to be marked externally on the vessels.

This was indicated on both yachts by the measurer at the time of the official measurement, by means of copper tacks placed in the decks. That these marks were accurate is not questioned. This method of marking the water line length was in accordance with the uniform practice of the New-York Yacht Club.

At the last race for the America's Cup, which took place in 1893, and in which a yacht belonging to Lord Dunraven took part, load water length was so marked, and without objection by him.

Request for External Marking.

On the present occasion, the first request made by Lord Dunraven for an external marking was contained in a note dated Sept. 6, 1895, the very day upon which the boats were to be measured, addressed to Mr. Canfield, the Secretary of the Cup Committee. That committee without delay convened a meeting and acted favorably upon the request, provided Mr. Iselin consented; his consent being necessary to any modification of the terms of the agreement. He at once assented, and within a few hours after the receipt of Lord Dunraven's request the committee had sent a sub-committee to the Erie Basin, where the boats were to be measured, to see that they were marked externally as requested by Lord Dunraven.

But the Valkyrie had already been measured, and had left the Basin, and could not return on account of the tide. It was therefore arranged that the marking should take place on the 8th of September, the day following the first race. And the measurer was ordered to preserve the batten used in the first measurement, and to take steps to make sure that the yachts should be at the same point of immersion.

It is apparent, therefore, that the reason why the external marking was not made until after the first race had been sailed was because Lord Dunraven was so late in his request for a method of marking not customary and not provided for in the agreement for the race, that it was impossible that it should be had any sooner.

Lord Dunraven must be in error in his recollection that in his conversation with Mr. Fish he demanded, and as a result, secured, the external marking of the boats. And the suggestion that Lord Dunraven had repeatedly asked to have the vessels marked externally before the first race is not sustained by any evidence.

It is very much to be regretted that, if Lord Dunraven's suspicions were not dispelled at the time of the remeasurement of the Defender on the 8th of September, he did not say so then, instead of accepting in silence the result which verified the previous measurement. That remeasurement was the committee's response to the communication which they had received through Mr. Fish. In connection with their knowledge of the circumstances, which made it impossible that the imputed fraud could have been perpetrated without Mr. Iselin's concurrence, and their knowledge of Mr. Iselin, it satisfied them; and, as we have seen, it justly satisfied them.

Made No Request for Further Action.

To all appearance it satisfied Lord Dunraven. He was present at the remeasurement, and met there the members of the committee and Mr. Iselin. He made no request for further action. He made no objection to proceeding without further action. He made no inquiry as to how or how fully his oral message through Mr. Fish had been delivered, and no suggestion that any request which he supposed to have been contained in that message had not been complied with.

He sailed the next race in the series that had been agreed on without protest or objection on account of the change which he had told Mr. Fish he believed to have been made in the load water line of the Defender before the first race. And he testified that his belief that such a change had occurred did not influence him in his final withdrawal from the match in the third race. The Cup Committee seem to have been warranted in supposing that Lord Dunraven's suspicions were allayed, and that no further steps were necessary to settle any question of fact or to vindicate any one's reputation.

Charge Not Sustained by Evidence.

Upon a careful consideration of the whole case, the committee are unanimously of the opinion that the charge made by Lord Dunraven, and which has been the

Continued on Page 6.

TO VOTE ON SILVER TO-DAY

Senate Will Take Final Action on the Free-Coinage Bill.

THE MEASURE IS LIKELY TO PASS

It Cannot Become a Law, However --Strong Arguments Against the Bill by Mr. Vilas—A Night Session.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The free coinage substitute for the House Bond bill is to be voted on in the Senate to-morrow afternoon. An agreement to that effect was reached to-day. The Free Silver Senators say the bill will pass with four votes at least to spare. Opponents of the bill are not so positive as to the extent of the majority, but have no doubt that it will go through.

The agreement to vote to-morrow is due, primarily, to the desire of Mr. Jones of Arkansas, who is in charge of the bill, to leave Washington to-morrow for his home, where there is urgent need of his presence. The Arkansas Legislature to be elected next Fall is to select Mr. Jones's successor, and the Senator desires to succeed himself. In a round-about way the people of Arkansas vote for Senator, as each candidate for the Legislature is forced to declare his preference for Senator at the beginning of the campaign. The fight this year will be a warm one. Several prominent Arkansas Democrats have announced their candidacy for Mr. Jones's seat, and he realizes that he must be up and doing to prevent his opponents from securing any advantage due to his absence from the scene of action. His desire to return to Arkansas was made known to the Senate two days ago by Mr. Harris of Tennessee, but Mr. Hill, who has led the opposition to the Silver bill, refused then to agree to a time for taking the vote prior to Feb. 6. Mr. Hill's reason was that the bids for the proposed bonds are to be opened Feb. 5, and that it might operate to the disadvantage of the Treasury if a Free Silver bill should pass the Senate during the period set for the offer of bids. The New-York Senator was finally persuaded to accede to Mr. Jones's request.

Mr. Hill said this afternoon to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he had opposed the passage of the bill because Senators had expressed a desire to speak in opposition to it, and particularly as the opinion prevailed in New-York that the passage would have a bad effect on the financial situation. But three business days would intervene between the passage of the bill and the opening of the bids, if the votes were taken to-morrow, and this was such a short time that he did not believe the country would be affected in the least by his decision to accommodate Mr. Jones. Mr. Hill added that the country had had ample warning of the intentions of the silver Senators, so that there should not be any surprise over the agreement to let the bill come to a vote.

Effect on the Country.

The opinion prevails to a considerable extent here that if the bill had been allowed to pass a fortnight or more ago the effect on the country would have been better, inasmuch as a dozen or more silver speeches might have been nipped in the bud and the bill would have been buried by the House.

The silver men do not expect to hear anything more of the measure after it receives the indorsement of the Senate. Some of them are in favor of attaching a free silver amendment to the Tariff bill, which will be released from the Committee on Finance next week, but others, particularly Republicans, who desire that the bill shall reach the President, take the ground that it would be bad policy to adopt such a course.

Speaking of the Silver bill this afternoon and the speeches made in its favor, particularly that of Senator Tillman, Mr. Jones said there undoubtedly was a feeling in the country in favor of free coinage which the people of the East did not fully appreciate. That such a feeling existed in the South was made plain by the fact that Tillman had succeeded in winning a seat in the Senate. While Mr. Jones is not willing to indorse all that Tillman said, his sense of Senatorial decorum has not been shocked. As a matter of fact, most of the silver men in the Senate are glad that Tillman attacked the Administration, so bitter is their feeling toward Mr. Cleveland. Mr. Jones is of the opinion that the revolution Tillman threatened will come, but he hopes, he says, that it will be accomplished by the ballot.

The dangers of inflation of the currency as proposed by the free-silver cranks were well set forth to-day in the Senate in a speech by Mr. Vilas. On the eve of the passage of the free-silver substitute for the House Bond bill, it was eminently proper that a sane Democratic Senator should direct the attention of his colleagues to the fact that the doctrine of free silver is vitally opposed to the principles of the Democratic Party. Mr. Vilas did not mince words in referring to the craze which possesses so many members of both the old political organizations. It was the precursor of anarchy, he asserted, and lacking in every essential to a sound financial policy.

Mr. Vilas pointed out the selfishness of the free-silver idea, and declared that the enactment of a free-coinage law would be equivalent to giving the owners of silver bullion twice its value. The speech was vigorous, clear, and brave, and was a great relief after the weariness of demagogy that has afflicted the Senate for too long.

Mr. Vilas Speaks.

The Senate was called to order by the Vice President at noon, at which time there were not over a dozen Senators present.

Mr. Vilas (Dem., Wis.,) addressed the Senate in opposition both to the bill and the substitute. The House bill, Mr. Vilas said, had been strangled by silver, and deserved its fate. Partisanship or imbecility, or both, had again, as a year ago, stricken Congress with paralysis. The Bond bill, as it came from the House, was a sham and fraud, and deserved to be consigned to the catacombs of folly's progeny, where the financial deeds of Congress for many years seemed to belong. He turned from it to the graft which the Finance Committee had sprouted on it. It was a bad stock, budded with a worse scion. The best hope was that both would shrivel and die in the desert air of the Senate.

There stood now, and had stood for many years, a solid body in the United States, with great strength of numbers and riches, powerful in intelligence, learning, and skill, keenly perceptive of its special interest, hardy, and resolute to seek it. That solidarity was not only of a class of people, but of a section of country. It embraced the States of Nevada, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho, Montana, and the western half of South Dakota, as if they were but one political community. The veriest despot of story, the Grand Khan of Tartary, the Great Mogul, had never had more submissive subjects than the silver king of the Rockies; nor had ever tyrant been more pitilessly exacting. No independence of thought or speech was tolerated there. Where, he asked, was that sturdy Senator, the brave, unbending Carey? And where was Dolph, the strong, able, and indefatigable? They had fallen before the bloody Moloch of silver.

The silver agitation had begun with and had continued to find peculiar conditions favorable to its promotion. On the one hand a closely united, intelligent, aggressive, vigorous class, whose prime interest was unmistakable to themselves; and upon the other hand large numbers of people (like David's recruits) "distressed, discontented, and in doubt," readily receptive to alluring promises of relief, easily captivated by arguments so pleasing to their necessities and desires. Was it possible, he asked, for a fair man to deny that, in point of fact, all the legislation begotten, so far, of the silver agitation took shape conformable to the interests of silver producers, and that whatever of benefit ensued, if any, was theirs alone? They had been the only winners. Could any man point out benefits to the people of the United States at large by the purchase of the enormous mass of silver now buried in the Treasury vaults—over 15,000 tons? Such another heap of silver metal, such another monument of folly, the world could not show. The people did not want it. They would not use it for money.

Who that lived could tell when or how that immense and useless pile, which had cost so much debt and trouble, would come out of its burial place, to be put to any use in the world?

An Act of National Dishonor.

He had not the least shade of belief that free coinage by the United States would sensibly appreciate the value of silver; but he arraigned as utterly unsound, if no worse, the argument which maintained that two-faced appeal to discontented debtors and to sanguine bimetallists. There could, however, be no question as to one result of it. It would be an act of National dishonor the reproach of which would leave the sting of shame forever in the heart of every man who loved his country. The spirit of anarchy reigned dominant in every material feature of the free-coinage project. That project meant to give outright to the owners of silver bullion substantially twice its present value. It was proposed to enact that those silver coins should be a legal tender for that double value. Therefore, unless the parity were maintained, they would be available to pay old debts for nearly twice what they would serve to pay new ones, or to buy any commodity. For such an object the power of the United States was to be applied to despoil some of its citizens. He could understand how that could be demanded by the Populists or Socialists, but never as consonant with Democratic principles.

The Democratic Party still stood, the old party of the people, humanly infirm, sometimes wandering from its faith and duty; but, with all its feelings and all its errors, still bearing the ark of the covenant of liberty, the tablets of the law of justice, peace, good government for men. Often had it been borne down in unequal strife, but never conquered. It would continue on its great career, neither yielding to the reactionary forces of old absolutism nor to the lurid fires of anarchy.

In the course of his speech a colloquy sprung up between Mr. Vilas and Mr. Mitchell, (Rep., Oregon,) the latter asserting that when the last bond issue was taken by the syndicate for some $8,000,000 less than it would have been taken if the bonds had been made payable specifically in gold, instead of in coin, there was no justice or fairness in requiring the bonds to be paid in gold. And he declared two or three times that this was, on the part of the syndicate, "a bunco game."

This view was repeiled by Mr. Vilas, who declared that the lesser price received for those bonds merely represented the "thin shade of fear which the debates in Congress had given rise to," and that, if there had been any idea that the bonds would be paid in silver, the Government would not have received for them one-half of the amount which it did receive.

Mr. Tillman (Dem., S. C.,) made an attempt to get into the discussion by asking Mr. Vilas as to the price of silver in the open market when these bonds were paid; but Mr. Vilas, politely though positively, declined to be diverted from his argument, and he went on with his speech.

Time Set for Taking a Vote.

As soon as Mr. Vilas took his seat notice was given by Mr. Chandler (Rep., N. H.,) that at 4 P. M. he would move that the Senate take a recess till 7:30 P. M. This notice was followed by a colloquy among Senators as to an agreement for a vote on the bill; the upshot of which was that the Senate decided to take a recess till 11 A. M. to-morrow, and that after Mr. Morrill (Rep., Vt.,) shall have spoken the debate shall go on under the five-minute rule until 2 o'clock, when the final vote is to be taken.

Mr. Bate (Dem., Tenn.,) next addressed the Senate, declaring that he was unable to sustain the policy of the fiscal measures sent to the Senate by the House. They made a combination, he said, directly in conflict with the opinions and wishes of the people as he understood the drift of public opinion. The one increased taxes not necessary to the support of the Government, and the other imposed a heavy burden, both present and future, neither just nor necessary. The Finance Committee, however, had, by its silver substitute, attempted to bring the country back to the Constitutional currency of both gold and silver, to restore the only legal-tender medium mentioned in the Constitution.

Mr. Pasco (Dem., Fla.,) addressed the Senate in favor of the free-coinage substitute. He asserted that the great body of the American people was monometallist, while the class of avowed gold monometallists was small in number, but influential.

Mr. Pasco had not finished his speech when the hour of 4 o'clock arrived, and then, under the agreement, the Senate took a recess until 7:30 P. M.

The Evening Session.

When the Senate resumed its session at 7:30 o'clock Mr. Pasco continued his speech where he had left off at the close of the afternoon session.

Mr. Palmer (Dem., Ill.,) gave notice of an amendment, declaring it the policy of the United States to maintain the parity between the gold and silver dollars, and to maintain the equal power of both gold and silver in the markets, and in the payment of debts; and it directs the Secretary of the Treasury to exercise the discretion vested in him, so as, in his judgment, to better advance and promote the policy thus declared.

Mr. Caffery (Dem., La.,) addressed the Senate in opposition to the free-coinage substitute. He admitted that there was a remote danger of the silver movement succeeding, but he thought that it was fraught with more evils than the imagination could portray. He hoped that the discussion going on in Congress, on the hustings, in the press, in the lecture room, and in periodicals, would dispel the illusion which had captured the judgment of a large portion of the people. He would adhere to the present standard—the standard of the civilized world—with silver as subsidiary coin, and with its present legal-tender quality.

Mr. White (Dem., Cal.) supported the free coinage substitute, and when he had finished his address the Senate took a recess until to-morrow.

BILLS PASSED IN THE HOUSE.

Debating the Appropriations for the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House to-day in Committee of the Whole, entered upon the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the District of Columbia for the year ending June 30, 1897. Much of the time was spent in discussing the provision reported by the committee for opening to competition the gas and electric lighting of the City of Washington, each of which is now, it was asserted, practically a monopoly. Objection was made to the provision on the ground that it changed existing law, and, therefore, had no place on an appropriation bill; such provision should be made in a separate bill. The Chairman of the Committee of the Whole (Mr. Payne, Rep., N. Y.,) ruled that the provision was a change of existing law, and it was stricken out.

Before finally disposing of the lighting schedules of the bill, the committee rose and the House took a recess until 8 o'clock for the consideration of private pension bills.

The following were passed earlier in the day: Bills extending until February, 1898, the period within which the St. Lawrence Railroad Company may bridge the river at St. Lawrence; authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to exclude from the operations of the internal revenue law, except as to the payment of taxes, brandies made from all fruits, as well as that made from apples, peaches, or grapes, as provided in the present tariff law; changing the time of holding District and Circuit Courts in the Northern Division of the Eastern District of Tennessee; joint resolutions to permit the Society for Christian Endeavor to use White Lot, just south of the White House, during its National Convention in Washington next July; authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint ex-Naval Cadets Ryan, Morris, and Wells as assistant engineers.

The contested election case of Rosenthal versus Crowley from the Tenth Texas District was settled in favor of the sitting member (Crowley, Dem.) upon the unanimous report of the Committee on Elections, No. 3. Mr. Rosenthal did not avail himself of the privilege accorded him yesterday of addressing the House for an hour in his own behalf.

TO INVESTIGATE RECIPROCITY.

Ways and Means Committee Decides to Report Tawney's Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House Ways and Means Committee to-day adopted the resolution of Mr. Tawney of Minnesota, providing for an inquiry into our commercial treaties and agreements, and especially how the repeal of the reciprocity law has affected them. The matter will be reported to the House by Mr. Tawney in the following form:

Whereas, It is desirable to foster and extend the export of the surplus agricultural and manufactured products of the United States to foreign countries; and

Whereas, In certain countries the importation of these products is prohibited or restricted and subjected to burdensome inspection, intentional overvaluation, or discriminating duties; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Committee on Ways and Means be directed to prepare and submit to the House a report, which shall show in what countries such restrictions, regulations, or discriminations are in force, of what they consist, the causes alleged therefor, their effect upon our foreign commerce, and the effect of the commercial treaties or agreements with foreign countries entered into after Oct. 31, 1890, upon our trade with such countries, and also the effect of the subsequent abandonment of such treaties upon such trade.

The power to employ stenographers and experts is conferred upon the committee.

SUB-COMMITTEES ON APPROPRIATIONS.

The Senate Committee Announces the Division of Work.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Appropriations to-day completed its list of sub-committees on the various general appropriation bills coming before it. They are as follows:

Agriculture—Messrs. Cullom, Quay, Pettigrew, Call, and Brice.

Army—Messrs. Quay, Hale, Pettigrew, Blackburn, and Faulkner.

Deficiency—Messrs. Hale, Allison, Quay, Cockrell, and Brice.

Diplomatic and Consular—Messrs. Hale, Perkins, Cullom, Blackburn, and Faulkner.

District of Columbia—Messrs. Teller, Allison, Cullom, Cockrell, and Gorman.

Fortifications—Messrs. Perkins, Hale, Cullom, Gorman, and Call.

Indians—Messrs. Pettigrew, Teller, Allison, Cockrell, and Call.

Legislative—Messrs. Cullom, Teller, Allison, Cockrell, and Call.

Military Academy—Messrs. Teller, Pettigrew, Perkins, Brice, and Call.

Navy—Messrs. Hale, Quay, Perkins, Gorman, and Blackburn.

Pensions—Messrs. Allison, Cullom, Perkins, Brice, and Faulkner.

Post Office—Messrs. Allison, Pettigrew, Quay, Blackburn, and Faulkner.

Sundry Civil—Messrs. Allison, Hale, Teller, Gorman, and Cockrell.

These sub-committees will take charge of the appropriation bills.

DUPONT WILL BE SEATED.

Party Lines Strictly Drawn in the Senate Committee.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections considered the case of Mr. Dupont of Delaware this morning from 10:30 o'clock until noon, and then, by a strict party vote, ordered a report favorable to the seating of Mr. Dupont. Those voting in the affimative were Senators Mitchell, (Ore.;) Hoar, Chandler, Burrows, and Pritchard, and those in the negative, Senators Gray, Pugh, Turpie, and Palmer. Mr. Mitchell was instructed to prepare the report, but it will not be laid before the Senate for several days.

According to the present understanding, Mr. Mitchell will submit the majority report to the Senate next week, and the matter will be called up and disposed of before the vote is taken on the Tariff bill. Republicans say that Dupont will certainly be seated.

Members of the Assay Commission.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The President to-day appointed the following as members of the Assay Commission to test and examine the weight and fineness of the coins reserved at the several mints during the year 1895:

Senator O. H. Platt, Connecticut; Representative Charles W. Stone, Pennsylvania; Prof. Thomas W. Browne, Lehigh University, Pennsylvania; Prof. C. P. Jackson, Harvard College, Massachusetts; Henry Burnett, Paducah, Ky.; Edward O. Leech, ex-Superintendent of the Mint, New-York; Prof. J. W. Mallet, University of Virginia; Prof. Marcus Benjamin, New-York; Eugene Thomas Braden, Helena, Mont.; Andrew Stevenson, Columbus, Ohio; Cabell Whitehead, Washington, D. C.; Charles H. Banes, Philadelphia, Penn.; Douglass H. Thomas, Baltimore, Md.

The Army Appropriation Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House Committee on Military affairs to-day completed the Army Appropriation bill for the coming fiscal year. It carries an appropriation of $23,275,902, being $817,000 below the estimates on which it is based, and $23,294 over the amount allowed for the current fiscal year. The appropriation is divided as follows:

Pay of the army, $15,103,512; subsistence department, $1,655,000; Quartermaster's department, $7,230,000; Medical department, $155,000; Engineer department, $9,500; Ordnance department, $1,089,000; Signal Corps, $13,000; contingent expenses, $8,390.

The only new legislation in the measure is a provision allowing discharged military prisoners a suit of clothes and $5 in money.

The Indian Appropriation Bill.

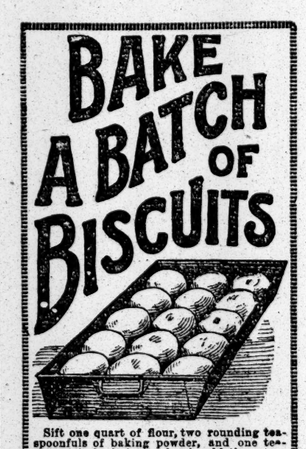
WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The sub-committee of the Committee on Indian Affairs in charge of the preparation of the Indian Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1897, will report the measure to the full committee to-morrow for its action. As at present arranged, the bill carries a total, in round numbers, of $8,478,000, a decrease from the total of the appropriation for the current fiscal year of about $400,000.

The Niagara Bridge Bill.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The bill to authorize the construction of a bridge over the Niagara River, at the head of Grand Island, about ten miles below Buffalo, was the subject of an animated hearing to-day before the House Committee on Inter-State and Foreign Commerce. Delegations were present from Buffalo to advocate favorable action, and from Tonawanda and Niagara Falls to object. No action was taken.

The Treasury's Condition.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In round figures, the Treasury statement to be issued to-morrow will show the receipts for January to have been $29,000,000, expenditures $32,500,000, making the deficit for the month $3,500,000, and for the fiscal year to date $19,000,000.



Sift one quart of flour, two rounding teaspoonfuls of baking powder, and one teaspoonful of salt into a bowl; add three teaspoonfuls of COTTOLENE and rub together until thoroughly mixed; then add sufficient milk to make a soft dough; knead slightly, roll out about half an inch thick, and cut with a small biscuit cutter. Place a little apart in a greased pan, and bake in a quick oven for fifteen or twenty minutes. These biscuits should be a delicate brown top and bottom, light on the sides, and snowy white when broken open.

The secret of success in this recipe, as in others, is to use but two-thirds as much Cottolene as you used to use of lard.

Cottolene

will make the biscuit light, delicious, wholesome. Better than any biscuit you ever made before. Try it. Be sure and get genuine Cottolene. Sold everywhere in tins with trade-marks — "*Cottolene*" and "*steer's head in cotton-plant wreath*" —on every tin.

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY, Chicago, and Produce Exchange, New York.

THE COMMISSION AT WORK

First Weekly Meeting of the Venezuelan Boundary Board.

INVESTIGATIONS IN EUROPE AHEAD

Important Evidence to be Secured from the Spanish, French, and Dutch Archives by Experts.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Venezuelan Commission held its first regular weekly meeting to-day in its permanent quarters, and took up the enormous mass of official documents bearing on the boundary controversy which had accumulated on the files of the State Department in years past, and which had been transmitted by Secretary Olney in accordance with the commission's formal request adopted at its last meeting. These papers, together with the voluntary contributions of old books, maps, and other data which have been received from various sources, have enabled the commission to make a general estimate of the state of the case, and take up the consideration of the specific researches which must be pursued to secure corroborative or contradictory evidence.

Commissioner Andrew D. White and Secretary Malet-Prevost have been working constantly on these general aspects of the case during the past week, and as a result of their labors the Commissioners will individually pursue separate lines of inquiry, as they have been doing since the organization of the body, but with the difference that hereafter their aims will be more specific instead of a mere groping about for evidence.

It has already been practically determined that Secretary Malet-Prevost will shortly proceed to Madrid to ransack the Spanish archives for records that his experience leads him to believe are in existence, but have not up to this time been connected with the case. These ancient records are accessible to examination, notwithstanding the groundless reports that the Spanish Government, out of friendship for Great Britain, would be indisposed to let the United States authorities try to bolster up the Venezuelan claim to the discomfiture of the English. Mr. Prevost has had the advantage of familiarity with the Madrid archives and their keepers through his long connection with the Peralta-Reavis claim and his repeated employment by the Spanish Government as its counsel in various causes, and he knows exactly where and how desirable evidence can be brought forth. He speaks and writes pure Castilian quite as fluently as he commands English, and he is an expert decipherer of old Spanish manuscripts, this fact having led to his selection as executive officer of the commission.

Satisfactory assurances have been given that every facility will be afforded him for his researches, and no one has any idea that the British Government will attempt to place any obstacle in the way of the commission, the sincere impartiality of that body and its determination to exhaustively study the merits of the case in all its bearings being fully recognized in England and elsewhere.

One of the Commissioners, or an expert selected by them, will, in all probability, be sent to The Hague to study the Dutch archives at the same time that the Spanish investigation is undertaken, and as historical data of the highest importance is known to be in the possession of the French National libraries, it is not beyond the possibilities that a sufficient number of the Commissioners or their agents will go to Europe in the next two months to hold a meeting in some convenient Continental rendezvous.

All the members were in attendance at the session, which lasted practically all day, with a brief intermission for luncheon. Secretary Malet-Prevost announced that the chief morning business had been the discussion of the State Department papers mentioned above, as well as the tenders of assistance which had poured in from every direction, showing a commendable desire on the part of the people everywhere to offer evidence. Nothing had been yet presented by either the Governments of Great Britain or Venezuela, nor had any communication been received from those countries notifying the commission whether or not they would accede to the request to have representation through counsel.

Regarding the speculation concerning the visit of the Commissioners to Europe, Secretary Malet-Prevost stated "officially" that it was as yet premature to discuss that matter, as much study would be requisite here to thoroughly digest the case before any one would be in position to make an effective investigation. After it was developed what further evidence was desirable, it would be determined in what manner to make the effort toward securing it.

The commission at 4 o'clock adjourned over until next Friday, the members in the meantime to pursue their individual study of the evidence at hand, as well as the search for useful information. It is understood that a few of the specific phases of the controversy have been assigned to certain members, who will report upon them at future sessions, but it is considered inexpedient to announce what particular members are to do. The commission believes it to the best interests of all concerned that its meetings should be as private as Cabinet meetings or Supreme Court conferences, in order that they may be free from current criticism, and may be able to pursue their studies without bias and to reach a decision on the merits of the evidence.

A VALUABLE BOOK COLLECTION.

That May Throw Some Light on the Venezuela Boundary Question.

MADISON, Wis., Jan. 31.—The Wisconsin Historical Library, through one of its most important collections, seems destined to play an important part in the deliberations of the Venezuelan Commission and the settlement of the boundary question. The collection referred to is known as the Tank Library, a collection of old Dutch works, consisting of 5,000 old and rare volumes, probably the largest collection of Dutch books in America. Nearly half the collection is bound in vellum, and many volumes are profusely illustrated with copper-plate engravings.

Among the other valuables of the collection are old editions of the classics, early lexicons, and historical works of great value. The collection was known to Andrew D. White, who recently wrote to Dr. C. K. Adams, President of Wisconsin University, asking him to have the collections of the Tank Library examined for the purpose of discovering, if possible, anything bearing on the old boundaries of Dutch Guiana. This is now being done, and already several volumes have been found which contain important information on the subject. Nearly every book selected so far is a work not to be found in the catalogue of any Eastern library.

The Wisconsin Historical Library came into possession of this important collection through a peculiar chain of circumstances which includes a bit of romance of both the old and the new worlds. The library itself was the property of Mr. Otto Tank, a highly educated Norwegian gentleman, who came from a noble Scandinavian family. It came to him through his second wife, who was Miss Caroline A. L. Von der Muelin, daughter of the Rev. Johann Von der Meulin, who died in 1840 at the age of ninety, the oldest Dutch Reformed clergyman in Amsterdam. What adds value to the collection is the fact that Mr. Otto Tank, before his second marriage, was a Moravian missionary to Dutch Guiana, and, as was natural under the circumstances, his own personal library contained many works bearing on that country. His going there and his later coming to Wisconsin in the days when it was an almost unknown wilderness, is an interesting story, and one closely interwoven with the collection which now figures so prominently in an international dispute.

Nells Otto Tank was the only son of a Norwegian nobleman who had been an advisor of Gustavus Adolphus IV. and Prime Minister of Carl XIII., last of the long Vasa line, which came to an end with the election of the Frenchman Bernadotte. He was proud of his son, who combined with all the polite graces and accomplishments of a gentleman of the time a fervent love of study, a fine classical education, and linguistic abilities which made him master of five or six modern tongues. But the young man frustrated all his fond father's hopes by adopting the tenets of the despised Moravians. He was driven from home, disinherited, and in every way possible made to feel the force of his father's wrath.

Young Tank was received with open arms by the Moravian brotherhood, and in time was sent as a missionary to Guiana. Just before leaving he was furnished with a bride by selection of the church elders. The lot fell on Miss Marion Frioff, daughter of a German divine. The young bride, however, speedily succumbed to the climate of the Guiana shore. Mr. Tank remained three years, and then returned to Amsterdam.

From there Mr. Tank came to Bethlehem, Penn., and after a stay of four years he went back to Amsterdam. The god cupid appears to have been mainly responsible for this last trip, for soon after his return Mr. Tank and Miss Vonder Meulin were married in Pastor Von der Meulin's church. Two years afterward Mr. and Mrs. Tank came to America, the former being in charge of a colony of Norwegians and Swedes who were to plant a Moravian colony in the Northwest. A large tract of land in and about Green Bay was purchased by Mr. Tank out of his private fortune. But the Moravian spirit was not in touch with the bustle and push of early pioneer life in the West, and the colony came to naught, the land reverting to Mr. Tank at some pecuniary loss.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Tank had large fortunes in their own right, but much of both was swallowed up in the enterprises which marked the early days in the territory when everything touched was expected to turn to gold.

Mr. Tank died in 1861, true to the tenets of the faith which he had embraced in his youth, and was buried in the Moravian Cemetery at Bethlehem, Penn. In 1867 Mrs. Tank gave to the Wisconsin Historical Society, for its library, the collection which is now to prove of so much value, but which heretofore has only been known to bookworms and antiquarians.

Mme. Tank died in 1891. During her lifetime she was a large giver to missions in different countries, especially Guiana and China. She built the first Christian chapel at Pekin as a memorial to her daughter, and just before her death gave $1,000 to the Oberlin College, Ohio. Her gifts to missions the year before her death are said to have amounted to $12,000. Her will bequeathed her entire estate, which is of no little value, to the mission work. The valuable library collection, however, had already been given to the Wisconsin Historical Society, with the exception of a reserve collection of rare old prints and burlesques in black and white, dating back for a century or more. These were sold at auction at Green Bay after Mme. Tank's death.

Both Madame and her husband died in a small low cottage, which, in the early pioneer days, before it came into the possession of these Old World emigrants, was the agency for the fur company of which John Jacob Astor was the head. In its rooms the magnates of the company often convened. Afterward it was the home of the Tank library, which now fills the shelves in the south wing of the Capitol, and has become so much of an object of interest to diplomats and historians.

CABIN PASSENGERS BARRED OUT

Four Who Arrived on the Britannic to be Sent Back as Contract Laborers.

Four cabin passengers of the White Star steamship Britannic, which arrived from Liverpool yesterday, were escorted to Ellis Island, the landing place for immigrants, and there examined on a charge of being contract laborers. The Board of Special Inquiry debarred the men from landing, and they will have to return to the vessel that brought them here.

The names of the men, as they appeared on the saloon passenger list, are M. Ainsworth, W. Draper, H. Longworth, and T. Marsh. The Contract Labor Bureau has received intimation of their coming, and when the ship reached her dock yesterday, Inspector Bock, an attache of the bureau, was on hand. He found the men, and they told him they wanted to go to Boston. The Inspector, without revealing his identity, said he would take them to Boston. They followed, and he led them to Ellis Island. On the way, the Inspector says, the men exhibited the contract under which they had come. According to the Inspector, the contract was with a Boston firm, whose name was not divulged, but whose offices, according to Mr. Bock, are at 152 to 154 Congress Street, Boston.

The men were sent over by an English manufacturer of cotton machinery, and were under contract with the Boston firm to put up machinery for their establishment. In return for their labor, they were to receive pay ranging from 55s. to 64s. a week. All of them are said to be skilled workmen. Each had a trunk, a valise, and a box of tools.

This is the first time that a cabin passenger has been excluded under the provisions of the alien contract labor law.

BOSTON, Mass., Jan. 31.—The firm of Stoddard, Haserick, Richards & Co. has its offices at 152 and 154 Congress Street. The firm imports machinery for spinning and weaving. None of the firm could be found to-night.

MANY DROPPED FROM THE ROLLS

Long Island City Police Commissioners, Water and Fire Boards Dismiss Men Who Are Anti-Gleasonites.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Jan. 31.—The Police Commissioners in this city to-day dropped from the rolls twenty-four policemen, on the ground that they had been illegally appointed. Some of the appointments date back six years, to Mayor Gleason's first term of office.

There are only fifty-three men on the whole force, and these dismissals, together with those of the twelve men dropped from the rolls two weeks ago, who had been appointed in the last week of Mayor Sanford's term, greatly deplete the force.

The Water Board at a meeting to-night also dismissed nine employes, most of them firemen at the pumping station.

The Fire Board dropped one man from its rolls. This was the only dismissal for which a good reason was given. It was proved that the man had been fighting and creating a disturbance. The dismissals in the other cases were all made for "illegal" appointment, though no illegalities have been specified. Some, it is said, were over age, some under age, and some might be cashiered under the civil service law.

With one exception the discharged men are all anti-Gleasonites, and it is generally understood that this accounts for their dismissal. The first batch of policemen dropped have engaged counsel and will fight for reinstatement, and the newly discharged men, it is said, intend to do the same.

NO STREET LIGHTS FOR WHITESTONE

The Village Trustees Unable to Renew a Contract for Gas.

WHITESTONE, L. I., Jan. 31.—This village was enshrouded in darkness to-night, and citizens who had occasion to be out on the streets groped their way with difficulty.

The contract with the New-York and New-Jersey Globe Gas Light Company, which has been supplying the street lights, expired to-day, and the gas was shut off. The village treasury is short of funds in the general account, from which money for street lighting was formerly taken, and, the company having raised the rate for the lamps, the Trustees found that they could not renew the contract.

The Trustees have endeavored without success for several months to devise a plan for the raising of money for street lighting purposes. In raising money by taxation, it seems, the Trustees have already exceeded the limit. The village will be obliged to go without street lights all the year unless the taxpayers vote the Trustees power to raise a special fund for this purpose.

No Clue to Mrs. Tucker's Murderer.

YONKERS, N. Y., Jan. 31.—No further progress was made to-day in solving the question as to who killed Mrs. Edmund Tucker in her home in Central Avenue.

Charles Meyers and Michael Byrnes are thought to be the guilty persons. Capt. Mangin of the Yonkers Police has questioned and cross-questioned them, but cannot get an admission that they, or either of them, know anything about the murder, or who the murderer is.

Burning midnight oil is not only expensive, but it's hard on the eyes. Late workers should use

THE IMPROVED

WELSBACH LIGHT

Is cheaper than kerosene. Gives three times the light of any other method, and doesn't tire the eyes.

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IVORY SOAP

IT FLOATS

At all grocery stores two sizes of Ivory Soap are sold; one that costs five cents a cake, and a larger size. The larger cake is the more convenient and economical for laundry and general household use. If your Grocer is out of it, insist on his getting it for you.

THE PROCTER & GAMBLE CO., CIN'TI.

SAY IT CANNOT BECOME A LAW

Chamber of Commerce Men Confident the Raines Bill Will Be Defeated—Arguments Urged Against It.

The members of the Chamber of Commerce Committee who went to Albany to protest against the Raines excise bill came back yesterday confident that it would not become a law.

There is a belief that the bill will be radically changed before it can pass the Legislature. They believe that if the bill should be passed, it would receive a veto from Gov. Morton.

J. Harsen Rhoades, President of the Greenwich Savings Bank, and one of the committee, said:

"The fundamental principle of the bill, that of making the management of excise automatic and relieving the liquor trade in all its forms from the arbitrary and discretionary control of Boards of Excise, is unqualifiedly right. We are bound to come to it sooner or later.

"But it must be arranged in some more possible and just manner. If the great cities are to be compelled to turn over to the State what is earned in this way, then they should be credited a certain per cent. on other taxes. Otherwise it is manifestly unfair.

"Another point on which I feel strongly is the question of grocery store licenses. It is a wrong principle to tax them low because the liquor is not consumed on the premises. The grocery stores are where women and children get liquor and are the source of tremendous evil. They should be taxed as high as the saloons. If they cannot afford it, let them give up the liquor part of the traffic."

John J. Chapman, counsel for the Excise Reform Association, says of the bill:

"It sets out to accomplish an exceedingly difficult job. It has been carelessly drawn, and examination shows innumerable oversights, some of which are ludicrous. For instances, Section 3 abolishes Boards of Excise; Section 4 provides that the present holders of licenses shall have the rights and liabilities of the holders governed by the laws in force prior to the taking effect of the act. Of course these laws could not be enforced without the Boards of Excise. In drawing Section 4, Mr. Raines had evidently forgotten the prvisions of Section 3.

"There is another amusing bull in the Raines law. The penalties which the law imposes on persons who sell liquor without having taken out any tax certificate are so drawn that the prosecution is obliged to prove that the person to be punished is taxable; that is to say, is engaged in the trade.

"If the seller happens to be a convict, a minor, or a non-resident, you cannot convict him at all, because the bill provides that these people shall not be taxable. The protection which the bill throws about ex-convicts suggests the business into which prisoners released from Sing Sing and at a loss for a trade shall engage in.

"There is one very alarming provision in the bill, which simply must be amended. The repealing clause is so drawn as to leave it uncertain how much of the old law remains upon the statute book. Every point will have to go to the Court of Appeals, and the whole purpose of the present law, as a clear and comprehensive law, will be defeated."

John B. Pine, who is one of the counsel for the Chamber of Commerce Committee, said:

"The Raines bill, as it stands now, has no possible chance of being passed. At Albany I was unable to find that even one individual had championed the bill before the committee. I was also informed that the representatives of temperance societies had confined themselves almost entirely to protesting against the Sunday Opening bill. The present Raines bill is so full of contradictory and obscure clauses that it practically stultifies itself."

R. Fulton Cutting said: "We informed the committee that we were drafting a new bill which would embody the changes we suggested in our amendments and which the Chamber of Commerce would like to see adopted. Our committee will probably present this new bill early next week."

The bill to which Mr. Cutting referred will be read at a meeting of the City Club at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

BANK FOR SAVINGS WIN

Are Now a Tie for First Place in Bank Clerks' Tourney.

Thuman's bowling alleys, on Horatio Street, were made lively last night by the bank clerk bowlers. Three games were rolled, the first being between the Bank for Savings and the Republics. Sometimes the scorers could not hear the falling pins, and the bassoonlike voice of the referee was drowned to a whisper.

The Bank for Savings saved themselves from defeat by their lung power, and rolled up 817 to 654 for their opponents. The bowling of Leech of the Bank for Savings was the feature of the match.

An extraordinary amount of excitment reigned during the next game. The First National Bank of Wall Street had for opponents their next door neighbors across the street, the Republic. It looked as if each concern had been jollying and bluffing the other on the result of the game for months. In the fifth frame the game was a tie, and in the sixth the Republics led the Nationals by a single pin, but soon the Nationals put on a spurt, and led all the way to the finish, beating their competitors by 29.

The final match of the night was won by the Bank for Savings, and the victory placed them on a tie for first place in the tournament. Gallagher's score of 219 was a fine piece of work with the wooden pins. The scores:

BANK FOR SAVINGS.				BANK OF REPUBLIC.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Harper	2	4	154	Harriman .	3	4	157
Leech	3	6	180	Smith	1	2	114
Smith	2	5	157	Brown	1	4	133
Harnet	3	4	163	Griffin	1	4	119
Gallagher ..	3	3	157	McKay ...	0	5	131
Total....	13	22	817	Total....	6	19	654

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INDEX TO CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

	Page.		Page.
Amusements	16	Furs Repaired	16
Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds	13	Help Wanted	16
Autumn Resorts	16	Hotels	16
Bankers' Cards	13	Instruction	16
Bicycles	14	Legal Notices	13
Boarders Wanted	16	Meetings and Elections	13
Business Notices	5	New Publications	5
Business Opportunities	16	Pianos and Organs	16
City Flats To Let	16	Proposals	16
City Real Estate For Sale	13	Public Notices	15
Dancing	16	Referees' Notices	15
Deaths	5	Religious Notices	16
Dividends	13	Savings Banks	13
Excursions	16	Situations Wanted	16
Financial	13	Special Notices	5
For Sale	16	Surrogate Notices	15
Furnished Rooms	16	Travelers' Guide	13
		Winter Resorts	16

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—Fedora—8:00. Matinée—Camille.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00. Matinée—2:00.
AMERICAN—Burman—8:00. Matinée.
BROADWAY—An Artist's Model—8:00. Matinée.
BIJOU—Gentleman Joe—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
CASINO—Wizard of the Nile—8:15. Matinée.
CASINO CHAMBERS—Cabaret du Neant—2:00 to 6:00 and 8:00 to Midnight.
DALY'S—The Countess Gucki—8:15. Matinée.
EDEN MUSEE—World in Wax; Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—A Woman's Reason—8:15. Matinée.
FIFTH AVENUE—The Governor of Kentucky—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Mayourneen—8:10.
GARDEN—Chimmie Fadden—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
GARRICK—Mrs. Pondesbury's Past—8:30. Matinée.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Primrose & West—8:00. Matinée.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA—Excelsior, Jr.; Vaudeville; Promenade Concerts—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Madame Sans Gene—8:15. Matinée.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00. Matinée.
HOYT'S—A Black Sheep—8:30. Matinée—2:15.
ICE PALACE—Skating—Day and Evening.
IRVING PLACE—Die Neberzaehligen—8:15. Matinée—2:00—Faust.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00. Matinée—2:15.
LYCEUM—The Benefit of the Doubt—8:15. Matinée—2:00.
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE—Huguenots—8:00. Matinée—2:00—Mefistofele.
PALMER'S—The Squire of Dames—8:20. Matinée.
PASTOR'S—Vaudeville—12:30 P. M. to 11:00 P. M.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—The Strange Adventures of Miss Brown—8:15. Matinée—2:15.
STAR—Shaun Rhue—8:00. Matinée.

See Amusement Advertisements, Page 16.

BULLETIN OF TO-DAY'S NEWS

Page 1
Maurice Wormser to be Sued for $60,000.
Men Discharged by Park Board.
English Comments on Yacht Report.
Lord Dunraven's Charges Disproved.
Suicide of a Rome Bank Cashier.
Minister Accused of Larceny.
A Devastation in Queensland.
Standard to be Reorganized.

Page 3
Senate to Vote on Silver To-day.
The Venezuela Commission at Work.
Important Insurance Decision.

Page 5
British Foreign Policy.
Dartmouth Men at Dinner.
Amendments to Civil Service Law.
Skirmishes of the Spaniards.
Perplexity in the Transvaal.

Page 6
Squadron A's Reception.

Page 7
To Keep Up Lakes' Levels.
Hall for the Republican Convention.
Cruelty to Sailors Proved.
Suspension of Broker T. E. Ward.
Lively Time at the French Ball.

Page 8
St. Paul Still Fast in the Sand.
News of Greater New-York.

Page 9
A Talk with Rose Kingsley.
Commissioner Parker on Consolidation.
Mayor Ready to Pay Rewards.
Wholesale Price of Coal Higher.
Market Prices Are Low.
Said "Liar" in Roundabout Way.

Page 10
Review of New Publications.
Discharges from Navy Yards.
Mercy for Old Paul Brigham.
Inefficient Department Clerks.
Mayor Wurster's Cabinet Day.

Page 11
In the Commercial World.
Marine Intelligence.

Page 12
The Financial Markets.

Page 14
News of the Railroads.
Cyclists to Support Armstrong Bill.
Two Policemen Under a Cloud.
Runners Must Not Board the Ships.
Edgar Anthony Indicted for Larceny.

Page 15
In the Real Estate Field.
Bundle of Evidence of Murder.

Page 16
Reform in Cities of Second Class.
Tried to Kill His Wife and Child.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	1896.	Times. 1896.
3 A. M.	24	30	32
6 A. M.	23	31	29
9 A. M.	23	25	27
12 M.	23	29	31
4 P. M.	26	37	38
6 P. M.	25	36	38
9 P. M.	22	33	37
12 P. M.	22	34	37

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....33.62
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....30.20
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....24.00
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last twenty years.....31.00

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair, Warmer.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 4.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1896.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE TIMES has published a thirty-six page pamphlet under the title "The Venezuela Dispute," containing Prof. John Bach McMaster's history of the Monroe doctrine from THE TIMES of Jan. 2, the President's message of Dec. 17, the correspondence between Secretary Olney and Lord Salisbury, an accurate map of the territory in dispute, the original announcement of the Monroe doctrine from the message of President James Monroe, together with many authoritative declarations and interpretations of the doctrine from the writings and speeches of Jefferson, J. Q. Adams, Polk, Buchanan, Clay, Webster, Cass, and Seward. The pamphlet can be had at all news stands and at the Publication Office of THE TIMES; price 5 cents.

THE DUNRAVEN CHARGES.

In a manner it may be said that the appointment, to investigate the charges brought by Lord DUNRAVEN against the manager of the Defender, of the particular committee which was in fact appointed, is shown by the investigation itself to have been unnecessary. The evidence on the side of the accuser is so insignificant, on the side of the accused so abundant and overwhelming, that an ordinary committee, provided with an ordinary counsel, could have had no difficulty in reaching a right conclusion, nor in convincing of its correctness "every fair-minded man on either side of the Atlantic." Indeed, it may be said that there was, as it has turned out, no necessity for any report, either by an ordinary committee of the New-York Yacht Club or by the special tribunal, comprising non-members as well as members of the club, and comprising men of such international weight and standing that its decision would go very far indeed upon international questions intrinsically far graver than the question whether an American citizen cheated a British subject in a yacht race.

It is indeed quite true that the case is so very clear that every intelligent reader can draw his own conclusions with complete confidence. This is really a great gain. If the matter had been more involved, and the right conclusion more difficult to reach, then there would have been need of the decision of a body of men whose character and intelligence are recognized upon both sides of the Atlantic. But then there would also have been the danger that the report even of such a body would not be accepted as conclusive, and that those who were not prepared to submit to it in advance would find reason for not submitting to it after it had actually been delivered. If the testimony had left the case doubtful, the report would not have cleared it up. But the testimony has made the case so perfectly clear that there cannot be two opinions about it which are entitled to any respect. There are now two opinions about it, it seems, or at least there were two opinions about it up to the time when Lord DUNRAVEN left these shores, to which it is certain that he will not return in the capacity of a challenger for the America's Cup. One is the opinion of Lord DUNRAVEN himself. The other must be the opinion of everybody else who has read the report of the testimony.

The appointment of so exceptionally eminent a committee was nevertheless fully justified, both by the antecedent probabilities and by the final results. It was simply inconceivable beforehand that a man of mature years, a writer and a politician as well as a sportsman, and by position and education a gentleman, should have brought such a charge as Lord DUNRAVEN brought, without more evidence than he produced when he made it in England. It was to be assumed that he was in possession of and that he would adduce some facts that would at least give color and plausibility to his very defamatory charges. He charged a particularly vile kind of trickery upon Mr. ISELIN, and also a certain complicity in this trickery upon the committee which had the races in charge. That he disclaims either or both of the imputations does not at all affect the fact that they are necessarily involved in the charge that he has specifically made. He published this charge only after weeks had elapsed after the races, and when he himself was on the other side of the ocean. Though he insists that he made it at the time, yet everybody concerned at that time supposed, and had a right to suppose, from his apparent acquiescence in the result shown by the remeasurement, that his suspicions had been allayed. Yet he not only reiterated and published these suspicions in England, but he reiterated them to the investigators, and at last accounts he was, according to his counsel, in full possession and enjoyment of them. One sentence in the report of the committee, sober and measured in its expression, like all the rest, and upon that account immeasurably the more severe, characterizes the position he assumed when he first published his charges to the British public: "It is very much to be regretted that if Lord DUNRAVEN's suspicions were not dispelled at the time of the remeasurement of the Defender on the 8th of September, he did not say so then, instead of accepting in silence the result which verified the previous measurement."

To sustain the charges thus revived it appeared, when Lord DUNRAVEN testified, that he still had no evidence which justified a sensible man in believing that he had been wronged, or an honorable man in publicly charging that he had been wronged, even if he were unwise enough privately to believe it. He had, indeed, nothing but his personal impression and that of some of his associates that the Defender was deeper in the water than she ought to be. How she was lightened and loaded and lightened again he did not pretend to say, except by adducing evidence that her people were at work upon her on the night before he thought he noticed the alteration in her trim. That his impression that the yacht was deeper on one side might be well founded, and still the yacht not have taken any additional weight on board, has been perfectly explained. It has also been explained what the work was that was done at night. And it has been shown that it would have been a very foolish and injurious thing to do what he charged had been done. Again a sentence of the report of the committee is accurately adjusted to him: "Such a fraud should not even be charged without due regard, first to the established character of those upon whom the imputation of guilt must fall, and, second, to the kind and degree of the evidence on which it rests."

Apart from the substance of his accusations, Lord DUNRAVEN's appeal to his countrymen rested in large part upon the presumption that his charge could not be refuted. It could have been refuted, he insisted, only by a remeasurement on the night after the race which he sailed in the belief that his opponent was cheating him. Such a remeasurement, it has been shown by the testimony, was not practicable. It is scarcely uncharitable, in view of the whole procedure, to suggest that the confidence with which Lord DUNRAVEN published his charges in England was due to his confidence that they could not be disproved. But the confidence, if he felt it, was misplaced. Difficult as it is to prove a negative, not only is every appearance which may have excited Lord DUNRAVEN's suspicions accounted for, but it is proved that ballast was not fraudulently removed from the Defender before she was measured, fraudulently restored before the race, and fraudulently removed afterward. Unless the managing owner of the Defender and her Captain and her crew and her designer and her measurer and the Cup Committee are all in a conspiracy of perjury so perfect and complete that Lord DUNRAVEN's counsel could find no weak spot in it, the offense which he charged to have been committed was not in fact committed. Another sentence of the committee's report fits the situation in which Lord DUNRAVEN is left by the testimony: "The committee are not willing to doubt that if Lord DUNRAVEN had remained present throughout the investigation, so as to have heard all the evidence that was introduced, he would, of his own motion, have withdrawn a charge that was so plainly founded upon mistake."

Although, as it has turned out, the truth was made so plain that a committee of wayfaring men could not have erred therein, the appointment of the actual committee is abundantly justified. It is justified not only because the case might have been so much more difficult, it is justified also because the committee actually chosen has, in its report, made a statement of the case that is so lucid, admirable, and incontrovertible, and so much the stronger for its temperance. "Where is that place where the scoundrel calls me a scoundrel?" said the injured object of a newspaper assault, and was disappointed to find that there was no such place. The committee has carefully abstained from the strong language in which a committee of wayfaring men might have been tempted to indulge. But the language it does use will be fully appreciated by Lord DUNRAVEN. And really he is the only person who can now be said to be particularly concerned. The question for him is whether he will vindicate, so far as he still can vindicate, his standing as a man of honor and a man of sense by an explicit withdrawal of his charges, and an apology for having made them, or whether he will still insist that the Defender was fraudulently stuffed with ballast that would have seriously impaired her chance of winning a race. This is a question in which Lord DUNRAVEN is interested, but which can now have no interest for Mr. ISELIN or for the Cup Committee, or for the New-York Yacht Club, or for the reputation of American yachtsmen for fair play. All these persons and things are completely vindicated by the testimony in the case.

CONTRACT LABOR.

The saying attributed to Gen. GRANT, but which was, in effect, a maxim before his time, that the best way to get a bad law repealed is to enforce it, may, we should think, be illustrated by the cases occurring from time to time under the labor-contract law. Yesterday four cabin passengers were taken from the Britannic to Ellis Island on the charge of being contract laborers. The charge was sustained by the Board of Special Inquiry, and they will have to go back by the steamer on which they came. According to the statement of the Inspector, they had been sent over by a firm of cotton-machinery manufacturers to set up some of the firm's machinery in New-England and were to receive the not extravagant wages of from $13.75 to $16 per week. They were simple enough, it is said, to show their contracts to the Inspector.

The consequence of returning these men must be probably that the work they were brought over to do will be left undone or done less well or at higher cost. In either case the capacity of the owner of the machinery to employ labor is by so much reduced, and the damage, whatever it may be, will be borne by American labor. Our country is "big enough and old enough," as the song runs, "and ought to know better." Its workmen and their employers have no need to fear competition from any part of the world. What they need is, not to shut out competition at home, but to be able to meet it everywhere on the best terms possible. The contract-labor law was occasioned by the gross injustice of hindering the importation of everything the workman had to buy and leaving the importation of labor free. That injustice is in part remedied by the present tariff. It should be completely remedied, and then all friction would be removed as to all sorts of exchanges. With a fair field the United States will win its way the world over.

MR. REED AND THE BARRELS.

Speaker REED is now confronted by the hungry members of the Committee on Public Buildings and the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, who demand that the two great "pork barrels" shall be opened. It is narrated that at the beginning of the session he remarked to several members who asked for places on the Committee on Public Buildings that the appointments which they desired were not especially desirable, because bills for public buildings would not be passed. It was his purpose then to suppress the activity of that committee in the interest of economy and decency. It is also known that after the committee had been filled he instructed the members of it in accordance with this purpose. Similar instruction and advice were given to the members of the new Committee on Rivers and Harbors, and we understand that the Speaker has suggested to them the expediency of preparing and reporting no River and Harbor bill whatever.

If he were required to deal only with the members of these two committees concerning the appropriations in question, his authority could easily be maintained; but standing behind these gentlemen are a great many other members—in all probability a majority of the House—who want money for buildings or river and harbor improvements in their districts and are ready to combine for a log-rolling campaign against the Speaker's policy. The Committee on Public Buildings, it is now reported, "yielding to the pressure of a majority of the House," has prepared a list of bills and will "make an open fight" for the passage of them. In the Committee on Rivers and Harbors, also, a bill will be made, and the supporters of it will take up arms against the legislative Czar.

Mr. REED knows how to surrender. He learned a new lesson in the art of "coming down" a few weeks ago. At the beginning of the session he was convinced that there ought to be no tariff legislation this year, because it was unwise to disturb business interests. It was his purpose to prevent such legislation. What did he say in the Republican caucus?

"History will accord us praise for what we did in the Fifty-first Congress, and it may accord us its praise in this for what we do not do. We have, unfortunately, a divided Government, which usually leads to small results. But there are times when rest is as health-giving as exercise. We must not forget our first and greatest duty is to do all we can to restore confidence to business, and that we must avoid all business legislation except in the direction of improving business. Rather than run risks, we can afford to wait until well-matured plans give us assurances of permanent benefit.

"Crude and hasty legislation is above all things to be shunned."

A few days later he repudiated all this and surrendered unconditionally, yielding to those who demanded the passage of a general tariff bill increasing the rates upon more than 3,000 dutiable products, and exhibiting his aversion to "crude and hasty legislation" by forcing this bill to a vote after a debate of less than four hours.

We await with some curiosity his treatment of the rebellious members who, in spite of his instructions, insist upon prying open the two "pork barrels." What "emergency" will he invent that will enable him to retain their influence in support of his candidacy at the Republican National Convention?

CAN THIS BE SO?

Our neighbor The Evening Sun has turned its light in the direction of the Dock Board and reports a somewhat curious state of things as to a not unimportant matter. The expert engineers, Gen. CASEY, Mr. MORISON of Chicago, and Prof. BURR of Columbia College, who were charged with the examination of the dock work of the city are said to have made a report and then to have been asked to revise and modify it. The following is what The Sun reporter obtained from Mr. EINSTEIN of the Dock Board:

"That report was merely handed to the President, and it was sent back to Prof. BURR, who will have to communicate with Mr. MORISON in Chicago before some changes can be made in it. Yes, (in answer to a question,) there were some things in the report which the Commissioners did not think necessary, and the engineers were asked to change it in those regards."

We suppose that "handing a report to the President" of the commission is as complete a presentation as could well be made. Does Mr. EINSTEIN think that it would have been more complete a presentation to send it by mail or give it to the office boy? And can a report be any less a report because it was "merely" presented to the chief officer of the commission?

It would be interesting to know specifically in what "regards" the "engineers were asked to change" their report. They are men whose experience and standing hardly permit us to suppose that they could not understand what they were to examine, or that they were incapable of giving an opinion regarding it which, whether agreeable or not to the Commissioners, would not be worth more than the opinion of the Commissioners themselves. If so, they should not have been selected. The incident is a curious one and requires explanation.

A BACKWARD MOVE.

The Republicans of this State appear to have taken the success of their party in the last two years as a warrant for repudiating all its professions and promises in behalf of "home rule" or local self-government for cities, and for making a move backward toward greater interference by the central authority of the State. The Constitutional Convention of 1894 refused to do anything substantial for municipal self-government, but it did go so far as to prepare the way for the Legislature by classifying the cities and putting restrictions upon special legislation and by requiring the election of municipal officers in first and second class cities to be separate from the election of State and National officers. This was intended, first, to facilitate the government of cities of the same class under general acts of uniform application, and, second, to free local elections so far as possible from the control of partisan sentiment and influence.

The Republican Legislature of last year did nothing which it was not compelled by the Constitution to do in the direction of carrying out either of these intentions. Every effort to promote non-partisanship in municipal government by legislation was defeated, and the usual number of special charter-tinkering measures were passed, most of which had a distinct political purpose. Two separate commissions were provided for, to be appointed by the Governor, to prepare general measures for the government of second and third class cities respectively. Ex-Judge EARL was the only Democrat among the five members of the Commission on Second-Class Cities, while that on third-class cities was made up wholly of Republicans, mostly local politicians. The result is seen in the reports of the two commissions, a summary of which has just been published. This indicates a decided retrogression on the subject of "home rule" for cities.

The Commission on Third-Class Cities lays down the sound principle that the general purpose of legislation should be "to secure municipal autonomy—that is to say, the government of the cities in respect to their local affairs by representatives elected by their people and in accordance with their desire, with ample scope and opportunity for development," and then it proceeds to make recommendations in direct conflict with this principle. Under the head of "proper means to these ends"—that is, to the end of improving the "dignity, honesty, and efficiency of city government"—it puts "the conduct of local municipal affairs solely for public convenience, safety, and welfare, and, as far as possible, irrespective of State and National politics." If it should be "solely" for the public convenience, safety, and welfare, it should be absolutely irrespective of party politics. The qualifications in the statement are mutually destructive, and the politician's phrase, "as far as possible," admits to the partisan mind any degree of violation of the principle.

There is no reason why cities having less than 50,000 population should not have an absolutely uniform system of government; established by general act, leaving to local authority control of all matters affected by differences of local conditions. But the commission's scheme is extremely partial and defective, and recognizes "political divisions" all through. A uniform system would also be applicable to cities of 50,000 to 250,000 inhabitants, precluding all meddling by the Legislature with the affairs of any one city of that class, but the commission dealing with the government of that class of cities also reports half-way measures, which are utterly vitiated by the pestilent device known as the "bi-partisan principle." It makes the recognition of "political divisions" compulsory in a form which would enable the two political machines of a city simply to divide the spoils between them.

The recommendations of both these commissions would diminish instead of increasing the measure of "home rule" for cities, and they would bind City Governments to State authority by two entirely new bonds. One of these would be the power of the Governor to remove the Mayor of any city on charges, and the other a State Municipal Commission, with supervisory power of all municipal governments. There is an evident purpose in all this business to use the present control of the Legislature by the Republican Party to subordinate the cities as far as possible to State authority and to use their administration as a means of perpetuating Republican control of that authority.

The seven cities of the first and second class already contain more than half the population of this State, and the districts included in them or including them are entitled to a majority of the representatives in both houses of the Legislature. A majority of the voters in most of these cities is largely Democratic, and under the proposed treatment of their interests and their rights that majority is sure to increase, for the Democratic Party is the party of popular self-government everywhere and of local home rule in cities. The policy which the Republicans, under the lead of their bosses, are now pursuing and threatening to pursue will hasten the day when the cities will control State legislation and administration and secure to their people the same rights which they will cheerfully accord to towns and villages.

TERMS OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The claim in behalf of the bill for extending the term of the District Attorney of Kings County to four years, that it is required by the new Constitution, is not well founded. The new Constitution requires the election of all officers of the Counties of New-York and Kings in an odd-numbered year, and the expiration of their terms at the end of an odd-numbered year. It adjusted the terms of those already elected when it went into effect, to fit this requirement, and left the Legislature to make the permanent adjustment of the terms of those thereafter to be elected.

The requirement of the Constitution regarding county officers, including District Attorneys, is that they shall be chosen "once in every three years," "except in the Counties of New-York and Kings," where they must be chosen "once in every two or four years, as the Legislature shall direct." The Legislature did not "direct" in this matter last year, in advance of the election of a new District Attorney of Kings County, and Mr. BACKUS was chosen without having the term defined under this requirement. He could not have been elected for a term of three years, for he was elected under the new Constitution, which distinctly excepts Kings County from that term for any of its county officers, and requires the Legislature to fix the term at either two or four years.

The question was open and the term undetermined when Mr. BACKUS was chosen, and the Legislature has the same authority to make it two years that it has to make it four years, and the shorter term is preferable. We sometimes have District Attorneys in New-York and Brooklyn that it is desirable to get rid of by popular choice in less than four years, and when it is desirable to keep them more than two years they can be re-elected.

It is the duty of the Legislature to decide this question as to all the county officers of New-York and Kings who have succeeded or are yet to succeed those in office when the Constitution took effect. There is no reason for making the term one length in New-York and another in Brooklyn, or one length for one county officer and another length for another. It should be uniform for Sheriffs, Clerks, District Attorneys, and Registers in both counties, and it should be two years rather than four, and the change should be made at this session of the Legislature.

Punch, London's venerable substitute for the more dangerous narcotics, is at times almost facetious. In the issue just arrived appears the assertion that "Precedent MONROE is the highest ruling power in U. S. America." If we could repress the haunting suspicion that "Precedent," in this instance, is the result of a typographical accident to "President," we should take great pleasure in making international relations more cordial by admitting that the pun is a pretty good one, and by congratulating the maker of it on his ingenuity—or good luck. It's dangerous, however, to commend an English joke; there is always the likelihood that it was meant quite seriously.

Dreadful as is the story told by the sailors who reached this port last Sunday on the American ship Willie Rosenfeld, there is not the slightest reason, not even the slightest excuse, to doubt its substantial accuracy. The appearance of the men when they appeared before the Shipping Commissioner, all of them showing the effects of semi-starvation long continued, and many of them bearing the marks of blows and kicks in the shape of ghastly wounds still unhealed, confirmed and emphasized every charge they made. It must be remembered, too, that sailors are not adepts in mendacity, and that, although often enough disposed to exaggerate necessary discipline into unprovoked cruelty, their accusations, when false, never endure for a moment an intelligent cross-examination. It must also be remembered that the brutal abuse of seamen is frightfully prevalent in the American merchant marine, a fact due to the shameful laxity and inadequacy of our shipping laws, and to the consequent frequency with which murderous Captains and mates escape even the slightest punishment for their crimes. We predict that in this case, unless the greatest care, and an altogether unusual care, is taken to push the inquiry at present going on, every one of these now voluble witnesses will disappear before the real trial begins. A little money well distributed among the crimps and the whole lot of them will be bundled, drunk and helpless, on board outgoing vessels and scattered to the earth's four corners. That has been the end of many an investigation that promised well in the beginning. It will surely be the end of this one unless the papers and the public look sharply after it.

Evidently the friends and former employers of "BAT" SHEA are not quite content with their "new evidence," not quite sure that the so-called confession of a fellow-criminal will save their congenial associate from the consequences of what, after all, was simply obedience to orders from well-recognized chiefs. So they are now engaged in an energetic effort to intimidate everybody who, knowing anything from personal observation about the events of that fatal election day, seems disposed to put that information at the law's disposal. They attacked one of the prosecution's witnesses in the streets of Troy this week, and, according to report, "slugged him good and hard." It's a wonder they did not kill him outright. He deserved that fate, according to the standards of ring politicians, at Troy and elsewhere.

Hard Lines for the American.

From The London Standard.

A singular verdict was returned by a jury at the London Sheriff's Court this week in a libel action, remitted from the High Court. The plaintiff, Mr. Ferdinand, is an American doctor, practicing in Chelsea. The defendant, Mr. Richard Brown, is a medical man in Peckham. These gentlemen, apparently, are rivals, and have on various occasions addressed audiences on medical—and personal—matters in public places.

It seems that the defendant in some of his public utterances characterized the plaintiff as a fraud and a liar, and stated that he had killed a woman by his treatment in three weeks. For this serious libel the plaintiff claimed £2,000 damages. Judgment went against the defendant by default in the High Court, and it became the task of a jury in the Sheriff's Court to fix the damages. The jury awarded the plaintiff just 5s.

It would be interesting to know the mental process by which this result was reached. Of course, it has to be kept in view that the juoors see the witnesses and hear their evidence, and so are in a favorable position for estimating the rights and wrongs of a case. But, after every allowance on this score has been made, the verdict still bears an ugly resemblance to a miscarriage of justice.

THE WATER COLOR SOCIETY.

Making amends for the shortcomings of any of the other native exhibitions, the American Water Color Society, in passing its quarter-century mark, takes that occasion to offer the strongest, most interesting, and thoroughly artistic showing of pictures seen here for many years, and certainly never surpassed in the history of the organization. There was a press view yesterday afternoon and a stag reception last night; to-day there will be a private showing to buyers, and on Monday the general public will be admitted.

Hung with tapestries and other stuff, arranged with vases, brasses, and enormous palms, further decorated by an effectively lighted stained-glass window—"The House of Aldus," that will go later on to the library at Troy—the old Academy takes on a gay, not to say a highly brilliant aspect, quite in keeping with the dainty, decorative pictures that line the walls; and so, in the general approbation, the committee in charge of this part of the entertainment, consisting of C. Y. Turner and W. H. Lippincott, must receive a proper share of praise.

An innovation has been made in grouping all the flower pieces, of which there is always so liberal a contribution, in the corridor, where they make a delightful collection of harmonious colors. One study of "Roses" (390) has escaped from this corridor garden and found a place in the West Gallery. The work is by Mrs. Scott and merits fully the distinction, being painted with much skill and thorough appreciation of floral beauty. The North Gallery has been reserved for pictures in white frames. Unfortunately, a number of the works thus treated are not of the highest excellence. On the other hand, being in one room, all together, they do not disturb the eye or offend so much as if they were scattered about the other galleries. Generally speaking, however, there is little fault to find, and the average is very high.

W. L. Lathrop, whose absence from recent exhibitions, in view of his present showing, may only be regretted, is now represented by six examples. All are modest in size, simple in subject, direct in treatment, and thoroughly honest in every way. The jury has selected one of these, "Twilight in Connecticut," (274,) for the Evans Prize of $300; but the choice might as well have fallen on any of the other five, since all are refined, full of charm and sentiment, and most artistic. A bit of roadway, a stretch of fields or open country, bare trees, the most unobtrusive corner of a landscape, these are the motives that have inspired Mr. Lathrop. But he has invested them with his own poetic fancy; he has gone far beyond the surface. Some of the young people who work down stairs, or their fellows at the other founts of art learning, may study this man with profit and take a leaf from his book.

What may be said of Mr. Abbey? He has one contribution, "Dawn," but it is easily the most attractive of the figure pictures here. The artist is so dexterous; he has so much to say when he sits before his easel; he tells his story so delightfully, and keeps in store such queer surprises, that one is never quite prepared for the full measure of enjoyment so sure to come. Here is an old-time night watchman, long coated, sleepy, about to blow out the light of his lantern, since the dawn has made it unnecessary. Quaint in pose and costume, the old chap is a veritable type, while the warm glow of his lantern brings out the cold, cheerless light of approaching day and makes it all the more dreary and chilling.

Charles M. McIlhenney, a prize winner in previous years, and always prominent in these exhibitions, has not rested on his laurels or been content with past successes. Two drawings here attest his honest, serious, and highly successful struggles for improvement. An "Evening on the Beach" (133) is of such sterling excellence, having so many really fine and big qualities, as to merit the highest praise. By judicious suggestion rather than detail, with purity of tone and a free manipulation of the color, washed in with engaging freedom, Mr. McIlhenney has indicated some oxen dragging a cart across the sands, investing the whole with a fine sentiment of the place and the hour. A second work, called "Evening," is no less free and scarcely less successful.

At last a serious, capable man has attacked the possibilities of the rivers that flow almost at our doors, and he has found worthy material, of which he has made the most. The artist is Henry B. Snell, whose "Docking a Liner" is unquestionably one of the features of the exhibition. The scene is familiar; there is no need to describe it; but Mr. Snell has bided his time. He has waited for the right effect; that delightful moment, when, half obscured by mists and smoke, enveloped in quiet, opalescent tones, a delicate film of colorful atmosphere hangs about sea, ships, and distant city, lending a vague, mysterious unreality to the scene and giving poetry to the commonplace. With more color and greater brilliancy of tone, "The Enchanted Sea" contains the same qualities; and, as if to show his cleverness, there is from the same hand, "An Impression," (228,) a young and extremely attractive woman, a piece of work that puts Mr. Snell on a plane with the best of the figure men.

Of other important works only brief mention may be made now, fuller criticism being reserved for a subsequent article. Clara McChesney shows steady progress and much strength in some Dutch interiors, wherein her figures are well drawn and painted with sobriety and intelligence. W. T. Smedley has, among other things, a delightfully frank rendering of a mother and a babe, while Henry Ihlefeld has a cleverly painted child of larger growth, beside a table, and he calls his subject "Temptation." Rosina Emmet Sherwood sends four works, all interesting, though a lady in pink is the most attractive; there are soberly painted cattle by W. T. Howe, and sheep by Ben Foster, while Horatio Walker has a capital example, worthy of much attention.

Mr. Shurtleff adds pleasant variation to his usual woodland interior. Bruce Crane has by no means been idle, for his popular snow scenes here show increased knowledge of the subtleties of delicate whites, the evident result of recent study. The sturdy veteran, William T. Richards, has shown nothing better than a worthy example, entitled "Afternoon," of rocks and sea, that might well stand as an object lesson in the drawing of ocean and sky for some of the younger men to study. None of the works by F. H. Langren is commonplace: one of "Thirst," a lost rider and horse on a Western desert, is highly dramatic and terribly realistic. By Mrs. Seers there is a well-painted head. William J. Whittemore, in his "Vanity," has made his woman so short and dumpy as greatly to handicap an otherwise highly decorative and charming picture.

Mrs. Woodbury's "Smoker" makes her a welcome new-comer; there are a woman and child, by M. Robinson, very daintily suggested; strong work by Clara Parrish, and interesting contributions from E. S. Hamilton, Rudolph Bunner, Frank Russell Green, and by Percival De Luce, a young woman who has found "A Subject for Thought," wherein the artist has been unusually successful. George Wharton Edwards has a number of his Holland women, cleverly drawn; Harry Fenn is as dexterous as usual, and Carleton Chapman has succeeded admirably with marines, of old-fashioned man-of-war's men sailing after the enemy, or in action. These are some of the good things; the others must be left for a subsequent description.

PERSONALS.

—The title of Laureate adds nothing to a poet's merit, of course, but it adds a great deal of money to his purse. In an English provincial library of 40,000 volumes, immediately after the appointment of Alfred Austin, one asked in vain for his works, but a week after the appointment the librarian had ordered several copies of them. Tennyson was great before and wealthy after he was Poet Laureate. In France, if you are an Academician, your poems will sell; if you are not, your poems will not sell, unless an Academician has praised them. Verlaine's publishers expect to derive a fortune from Coppée's eulogy.

—Mrs. Harrison, the novelist, is a daughter of Charles Kingsley. Most of her books bear only the name "Lucas Malet." When asked recently why she chose a pseudonym instead of using a name which was already so well known in literature, she replied that it was in order that her work might be judged on its merits—quite apart from and independent of her father's reputation. "And the secret was, as a matter of fact," she said, "kept for a long time."

—A workman who was recently sent down to Osborne with a bicycle for one of the young Battenbergs addressed Princess Beatrice as "Mum," and on leaving remarked cheerfully, "Good evening, Mum," and "Good evening, Sonnie." The course of nature continued as before, and the workman was not even beheaded.

—Alphonse Daudet said recently to a friend, "J'ai manqué ma vie." His ambition was to be the editor in chief of a great journal. He said that he tried with all his might to attain this end and failed. "It is too late now," he said, "I am too old; but perhaps some day I may be editor of a magazine."

BRITISH FOREIGN POLICY

Salisbury Defends Himself Against John Morley's Assertions.

HIS IDEA OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE

About Turkey and the Armenians, Not to Have Acted in Concert with the Powers Would Have Been Worse.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—Prime Minister Salisbury delivered a speech here to-night in the course of which he rebutted the statements made Thursday night by John Morley to the electors at Arbroath concerning the Monroe doctrine.

Mr. Morley said that Lord Salisbury had blundered in seeming to question the Monroe doctrine, and that if there ever was a question that should be arbitrated it was the Venezuelan boundary question.

Lord Salisbury said to-night that, although the doctrine formed no part of international law, his dispatch to Secretary of State Olney supported it, as a rule of policy as strongly and distinctly as possible, but in the form in which President Monroe himself understood it.

The Prime Minister expressed sympathy with the Armenians, but denied that Great Britain was under an obligation to declare war against the Sultan of Turkey in order to compel him to govern justly, and cited the treaties in proof of his contention.

He ascribed the atrocities to the passions of race and creed. He believed that the Sultan's Government was wretched and impotent, but there was no ground for imagining that the Sultan had instigated the massacres. It might be asked why Europe did not interfere. He could only answer for England.

She had lacked the power to do the only thing necessary to end the troubles, namely, to occupy militarily Turkish provinces. None of the powers wished so to occupy them.

Lord Salisbury said he concurred in the belief that the only authority, albeit it was an evil one, in that country was the prestige of the Sultan's name. Patience must be exercised and his Majesty must be given time to enforce the reforms he had promised.

He remarked upon the gradual return of order in Anatolia during the last few weeks, although he admitted that these signs should not be trusted too much. He concluded by declaring that if Great Britain did not co-operate with the other powers she must act against them, which would lead to calamities far more awful than the Armenian massacres.

PERPLEXITY IN THE TRANSVAAL.

Rhodes Will Testify for Jameson and Hammond Is Injudicious.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—A dispatch to The Central News from Johannesburg, under date of Jan. 28, says that everything there is unsettled and that there are no signs of resumption of business.

It is rumored that the Government is contemplating another coup involving additional arrests of prominent men in Johannesburg.

Gen. Joubert, Commander in Chief of the Transvaal forces, rode through the streets of Johannesburg on the morning of Jan. 28 preceded by a mounted soldier bearing the flag of the South African Republic.

Cecil Rhodes, ex-Premier of the Cape Colony, has arrived at the Island of Madeira. The reports that he will plead ignorance of the operations of Dr. Jameson in the Transvaal are unfounded. Mr. Rhodes, on the contrary, has telegraphed a statement of the events leading to Dr. Jameson's raid to his London solicitors, to be used as evidence in Jameson's defense when the latter's trial comes off.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator John P. Jones of Nevada called on Secretary Olney to-day and presented to him a long cable dispatch from John Hays Hammond, now in jail in Pretoria, South African Republic, charged with sedition and treason, presenting Hammond's position in the troubles between the Boers and the Uitlanders.

Secretary Olney told Senator Jones that the United States Government was doing all that could be done to protect the interests of Hammond and other Americans in the Transvaal, and would not relinquish the efforts in their behalf.

Neither Mr. Olney nor Senator Jones would talk about the matter, but it is said that both are of the opinion that Hammond's sentiments, as expressed in the cable dispatch, are exceedingly injudicious; particularly so is his plea for British interference at the request of the United States.

KRUGER ON THE SITUATION.

He Hopes Measures Will Be Adopted for Johannesburg's Autonomy.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The times will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Pretoria, capital of the South African Republic, saying that, in an interview, President Kruger stated that before the outbreak he had been meditating how the wishes of the Uitlanders could be best met.

He hoped that soon acceptable measures in the matter of education and local autonomy for Johannesburg would be adopted. He could not promise anything relative to granting the franchise.

The Government must ascertain which were the loyal elements among the Uitlanders. The franchise could not be given to every new-comer. They arrived by thousands yearly, and would soon swamp the original population.

ITALY'S AFRICAN MISADVENTURE.

Opposition to the War by Radicals of the Chamber of Deputies.

ROME, Jan. 31.—Forty-five members of the party of the Left in the Chamber of Deputies have subscribed their names to a resolution condemning the illegality of the war in Abyssinia, in the prosecution of which, they declare, vast sums of money are being squandered.

These protesting Deputies demand that the Chambers shall immediately be convened for the purpose of taking action in the matter to the end of putting a stop to the war.

King Humbert has sent a telegram to Gen. Baratieri instructing him to express to Col. Galliano his Majesty's congratulations and admiration of his gallantry.

Premier Crispi has ordered Gen. Baratieri to send immediately to the Government proposals looking to the bestowal of some reward upon Col. Galliano and his brave column.

Dispatches received here from Gen. Baratieri, Commander in Chief of the Italian forces in Abyssinia, say that when Col. Galliano's column arrived at Baratieri's camp the men were clad in rags, and completely encased in dust and dirt.

For twenty-five days they had not been able to wash, owing to the scarcity of water at Makalle, but their ardor was not a whit abated, and they were unanimous in their expressions of anxiety to take part in an engagement with the enemy.

Col. Galliano explained that King Menelek did not wish to release him and his command, but that Ras Makonnen, commanding the Abyssinian army which besieged the Italian fortress at Makalle, insisted that they should be allowed to proceed to Gen. Baratieri's camp.

PARIS'S AMERICAN HARPAGON.

His Name Was Peters and the Police Have a Theory About Him.

PARIS, Jan. 31.—The name of the supposed American picked up in the street yesterday in a dying condition, and found to be possessed of 2,000,000f. in American securities, is ascertained to have been Peters.

His lodgings, where he died, and where the securities were found, were in the Boulevard Montmartre. The man was a miser, and during the twelve years of his occupancy of the lodgings in which he died he boarded himself upon a franc and a half—less than 30 cents—a day.

It is believed by the police that he was connected with a large commercial house in America, which he had ceased to direct personally, and that his partners remitted to him his share of the profits of the business.

SKIRMISHES OF THE SPANIARDS.

Gen. Marin Left Havana to Take the Field Against Maceo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The following dispatch was received to-day by the Spanish Minister from Havana:

"A band of rebels attacked, at noon, Jan. 29, a detachment protecting the plantation Admiracion de Cardenas. The enemy was repulsed, with a loss of one man and three horses killed.

"A group of insurgents of thirty men burned some cane fields in the suburbs of Corral Falso. The Vicuna column detached some forces in pursuit of the rebels, who in their flight abandoned four killed and two wounded, besides several horses and arms.

"A part of the column of Gen. Linares fought, Jan. 29, in San Juan Batista, with the main body of Maximo Gomez. Gen. Aldecoa arrived when the enemy was retreating. The enemy left on the field five killed and several horses. The column had two soldiers of the Baleares Battalion wounded."

The Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs advises Señor de Lome by cable that Gen. Marin left Havana, to take personally the field against Maceo.

ABOUT ARMENIAN RESOLUTIONS.

Doubtful Propriety of Sending Them to the Six Treaty Powers.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—There is reason to believe that the request made in the Armenia resolutions adopted by the Senate and House, that a copy of those resolutions be transmitted to the six treaty powers of Europe, does not meet with the favor of the Administration.

The resolutions declare that "It is an imperative duty in the interest of humanity to express the earnest hope that the European concert may speedily be given its just effects in such decisive measures as shall stay the hand of fanaticism and lawless violence."

The President and the Secretary of State have obtained the views of several prominent persons on the propriety of transmitting such a request, and it is said that, as a result, they are impressed with the belief that the Government of the United States would exceed its international functions should the suggestion of the Senate and the House be acceded to.

The question came up at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it is understood that the President and his advisers do not see their way clear to comply with the wishes of Congress in the manner in which action is asked. The matter, however, is said to be still in abeyance.

SOCIALIST EDITORS RETICENT.

How the Kaiser's Proclamation Was Obtained Remains a Secret.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—Ten of the editors employed upon the staff of The Vorwaerts, the leading Socialist organ, were examined in the Criminal Court to-day in an endeavor to ascertain who it was that supplied the paper with the advance sheets of the Kaiser's proclamation of amnesty to certain offenders, which The Vorwaerts recently published.

Each of the editors declared that he knew nothing whatever of the matter. Herr Stadthagen, who appeared as counsel on behalf of The Vorwaerts, protested against the procedure as illegal, and the examination was adjourned without date.

An American Woman at Hihad.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The Chronicle will to-morrow publish a dispatch from Constantinople saying that an American lady doctor at Hihad refuses to leave for Marsovan, she being the only protector of 240 Armenian women and children who have taken refuge in her house and garden.

Doubtful German Cabinet Rumors.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—This morning's London newspapers reproduce Berlin rumors of impending changes in the German Ministry owing to resignations because of differences among the Ministers in regard to increasing the strength of the navy, but none of them attaches any importance to the reports.

Germany and Dominican Republic.

BERLIN, Jan. 31.—The Dominican Republic has concluded a commercial and navigation treaty with Germany.

TO SECURE A CONVENTION HALL

The Democratic Sub-Committee Meets in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The members of the sub-committee of the Democratic National Committee appointed to look over the local halls and make arrangements for the National Convention in July met at the Palmer House at noon to-day, those present being Chairman William F. Harrity of Philadelphia, Col. John Prather of St. Louis, Thomas H. Sherley of Kentucky, Ben Cable of Illinois, and Secretary S. P. Sheerin of Indiana. Senator Gorman of Maryland and E. C. Wall of Wisconsin were absent.

The committee will to-morrow inspect several halls.

Beebe—Blanchard.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—A brilliant wedding, which took place last evening at the Calvary Presbyterian Church, was that of Miss Flora La Vin Blanchard, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore C. Blanchard of 1,139 Broad Street, to Dillon Beebe, Jr. The Rev. Dr. Hopwood, rector of the church, officiated. The church was decorated entirely in green, and at the chancel palms were arranged so as to encircle the bridal party.

The ushers were Edgerton Allcock, A. F. R. Martin, Jr., Arthur G. Larter, and Charles R. Doremus. The bridesmaids were Misses May Beebe and Mabel Blanchard, and the maid of honor was Miss Edith Blanchard. Frederick Beebe was best man.

The bride entered the church leaning on the arm of her father. She wore a gown of ivory silk, bordered with pearl trimming and trimmed with duchesse lace. Her veil was arranged with sprays of orange blossoms, and her bouquet was of lilies of the valley and bride roses. The maid of honor wore mousseline de soie over pink satin, and carried blush roses. The bridesmaids wore gowns of white mousseline de soie over green satin, and carried garlands of swensonia.

The were 800 invitations issued for the church, and 300 for the reception which followed the ceremony at the residence of the bride's parents. The parlors were decorated in garlands of green, and banks of pink orchids and yellow roses were massed about the mirrors. The reception room was decorated with American Beauty roses, and the dining room was arranged with pink roses and smilax. After the reception Mr. and Mrs. Beebe left on a tour South. Upon their return they will reside on Summer Avenue.

Tried to Kill Her Children.

Mrs. Peter Hoarey, twenty-four years old, of 207 East Forty-third Street, while under the influence of liquor yesterday afternoon, attempted to kill her three children with a fish knife.

The children's screams brought a neighbor, Mr. Roach, to the apartments of the woman, and he succeeded in getting the knife away from her and thus saved the little ones.

Mrs. Hoarey was taken to the Flower Hospital. She recovered last evening, and was able to go home.

Petty Swindles by Messenger Boys.

From The Washington Times.

Wild yells brought Policeman Williams to the corner of Thirteenth and D Streets at midnight. A crowd of messenger boys was assembled there, and one of them was on the pavement, while some of the others were going through his pockets. He was released by the policeman. The boy who was being searched, it was alleged, had made an overcharge on delivering a message and had failed to "whack up" with the other members of the fraternity.

This statement drew from the boys an explanation. They have a secret society and make an overcharge where practicable and divide with the other members. A favorite plan is to work a fake call. A boy will go to a house and assure the landlady that a call was sent in from that number. "Wrong," says the landlady. Then the messenger begins to weep, and says that the time expended in responding to the call will be charged against his wages, and usually he has to support his old mother and little sisters. The ruse works in many cases, and the landlady hands over the change.

FORTUNATE POLICE ROUNDSMEN

Acting Captain O'Brien and Others Pass Civil Service Examinations.

Secretary Bell of the Police Civil Service Board submitted to President Roosevelt yesterday the list of Roundsmen who are eligible for promotion to Sergeants.

Over ninety roundsmen were examined by the Civil Service Board a week ago. Of this number fifty-six were cited by the board. The remainder went into the examination under a special order given by the Police Commissioners that they could enter it if they wished.

The eligible Roundsmen with their averages are as follows. John F. Flood, 95.80; Stephen O'Brien, 93.14; Max Steinbruck, 92.90; W. E. Petty, 92.65; G. L. Titus, 91.28; Michael Gorman, 90.03; Charles D. Kemp, 89.31; Charles F. Kelly, 87.66; John McKirvey, 86.19; Patrick Corcoran, 85.86; Frederick W. Shibles, 84.33; E. A. Burtierney, 85.55; Robert A. Tighe, 84.84; Frederick W. Shibles, 84.83; E. A. Burgoyne, 83.81; Jefferson Deevy, 82.65; John Daly, 82.13; Henry Hildebrand, 81.65; Edward J. Walling, 80.28; Charles S. Colton, 80.27; Charles L. Schauwecker, 80.26; F. J. Fuchs, 79.73; George McCluskey, 78.43; Denis F. Ward, 78.18; J. W. Smith, 78.13; Arthur Jesser, 77.66; F. W. Posthoff, 77.55; H. W. Schlottman, 77.49; Michael Smith, 76.99; John Budds, 76.49; Thomas E. O'Brien, 76.12; James Ryan, 76.10; E. J. McAuley, 76.08; Henry Relyea, 75.62, and W. M. Ferdon, 75.18.

Roundsman Flood, who heads the list, has been Acting Sergeant in Chief Conlin's office for some time. Acting Captain O'Brien stands second on the list. He has been cited for examination for the position of Captain.

Roundsman Hildebrand has been doing duty in the Bureau of Elections for a number of years, and is considered one of the most valuable officers in the department. Roundsman Gorman has a long record as a life saver.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Col. John E. Fay.

Col. John E. Fay, who died yesterday of apoplexy at Coronado Beach, Southern California, was well known in New-York business and social circles for many years. He was born of English parents at Buenos Ayres about sixty-four years ago. While still a young man he came to this city and entered the employ of Grinnell, Minturn & Co. as a clerk. About ten years later he formed a partnership with John T. Martin, under the name of Martin & Fay, and in conjunction with Mr. Martin carried on the storage and warehousing business known as Martin's Stores, on the Brooklyn water front.

In early manhood Col. Fay married a Maryland woman, whom he survived nearly seventeen years.

He at one time held an important post on the staff of Gov. Hoffman, with the rank of Colonel.

A brother is his sole surviving relative. Col. Fay was for several years a member of the Union League and American Yacht Clubs, and at the time of his death was a member of the Lotos and Manhattan Clubs.

His death will be deeply regretted by a wide circle of social and business friends. Though not a partisan, he was a lifelong Democrat, and a man of sterling integrity and unblemished honor.

William Scudamore.

William Scudamore, who two weeks ago was obliged to undergo a surgical operation, died in this city yesterday. Mr. Scudamore took his degree at Cambridge, England, and devoted himself particularly to the sciences, obtaining some reputation in England from his writings. In addition to his scientific studies, he was intensely interested in social problems, particularly those which concerned the labor movement. He was a member of the Fabian Society, and actively identified with it.

Mr. Scudamore came to New-York in 1891 to take charge of the work in science at Dr. Sachs's Collegiate Institute, and also School for Girls. Outside of his school duties, he devoted a great deal of time to the study of the labor problem in this city, and was recognized among his circle of friends as in possession of accurate knowledge of local conditions. He was the Secretary and mainspring of action of the Municipal Programme Conferences, which were held so successfully at Amity Building. He was a member of the Social Reform Club and the Altrurian League. In addition to his professional and social work, he was a frequent contributor to the press, both in this country and in England. He was twenty-eight years old.

Ex-Judge Harlo Hakes.

Ex-Judge Harlo Hakes of Hornellsville died last night, aged seventy-three years. He was born in Harpersfield, Delaware County, and was admitted to the bar in 1853. He was elected Member of Assembly in 1856, District Attorney in 1862, Register in Bankruptcy in 1867, Trustee of the Soldiers' Home at Bath in 1890. He was chosen Judge of Steuben County in 1883, which position he held until his age limit expired, three years ago. He was a Republican. He leaves a wife and three children.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Ferdinand J. Herpers of the manufacturing firm of Herpers Brothers died at his home, 474 Washington Street, Newark, N. J., yesterday of pleuro-pneumonia. He was forty-six years old. "Commodore" Herpers, as he was widely known, was a member of the Pavonia Yacht Club, and owned the steam yacht Adela. He leaves a wife and two sons. The funeral will take place Monday.

—George Sampson of Boston, head of the firm of Sampson, Murdock & Co., publishers of the Boston City and other directories, died Thursday, in his seventy-first year, of pneumonia. Mr. Sampson was of vigorous constitution, and one of his peculiarities was never to wear an overcoat, even in the most severe weather.

—Mrs. Sarah F. Johnson, the oldest and one of the best-known mission workers in New-Jersey, died at her home in Plainfield yesterday. She was ninety-one years old. She was born at Bridgeton, N. J., and in her younger days was a missionary to India. She has contributed $18,000 to foreign missions.

—Daniel F. Ahearn died yesterday morning of pneumonia at 287 Carroll Street, Brooklyn. He was forty years old, a member of the Maritime Exchange and of the firm of Ahearn & McNeil, ship carpenters at the foot of Twenty-fifth Street, South Brooklyn. His widow and young son survive him.

—Charles P. Luckey, one of the oldest business men of Poughkeepsie and Vice President of the First National Bank, died of heart failure yesterday. He was the head of the firm of Luckey, Platt & Co., the leading dry goods dealers in that city. He was sixty-five years old.

—Eleanor Britton McCully, wife of Charles A. McCully, the well-known writer on trotting subjects, died yesterday at Parkville, L. I., after three weeks' illness. Mrs. McCully was a native of Geneseo, N. Y. The funeral will be held at that place Monday.

—Mrs. Lucy M. Shoemaker, widow of the late George Shoemaker, formerly a prominent merchant of Lockport, died Thursday, aged seventy-two. She lived with her son-in-law, Senator Timothy E. Ellsworth, of Lockport.

—Joel Leduf, one of the wealthiest lumbermen in the Province of Quebec, died in Montreal yesterday of heart disease. He was seventy-two years old.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—ASTOR—Mayor H. S. Pingree of Detroit.

—HOLLAND—Judge Henry Stoddard of New-Haven, and Nathaniel Wilson of Washington.

—FIFTH AVENUE—George W. Aldridge, State Superintendent of Public Works, and State Senators Hobart Krum and George Chahoon.

—WALDORF—Congressman John K. Cowen of Maryland, ex-Congressman John Sanford of Amsterdam, N. Y., and L. D. M. Sweat of Portland, Me.

—METROPOLE—State Senators George R. Malby, Henry J. Coggeshall, and Charles Davis, ex-Senator John Laughlin of Buffalo, and Archibald E. Baxter of Elmira.

—HOFFMAN—Ex-Postmaster General Don M. Dickinson, Henry Russell, W. H. Elliott, E. W. Cottrell, and George H. Barbour of Detroit, Judge Simon W. Rosendale of Albany, and ex-Senator D. H. McMillan, and George J. Sicard of Buffalo.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—WILLARD'S—Thomas Ferris, S. S. Dickson, G. Webber of New-York.

—EBBITT—H. E. Hartwell, Col. John J. Garnett and wife, H. F. Darrow.

—RIGGS—C. D. Mosher, Francis P. Magoron, S. M. Lawrence of New-York.

—PAGE'S—James Dundon and wife, C. Campbell, New-York; Mrs. H. E. Edmunds and Miss Edmunds of Brooklyn.

—ARLINGTON—John H. Girdner, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Greer, E. E. Ford, R. G. How, W. L. Ducasse and wife, Samuel Kurzman.

—SHOREHAM—Mr. and Mrs. O. R. Wolff, B. F. Spangler and daughter, John N. Luft, Mat Alvary and wife and valet, L. H. Smahein, William O. Coyer, Jr., and wife; J. O. Wood and servant, Allen T. Nye, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, George D. Kuper, Emil Fischer, John C. Ryer, Thomas J. McCabe, Charles T. P. Williams, New-York.

DARTMOUTH ALUMNI DINE

President William J Tucker Among the Guests of the Association.

RESPONDS TO TOAST OF "THE COLLEGE"

George Fred Williams Talks on "The Puritan Conscience" — The Others Who Responded to Toasts.

The handsome ballroom of the Waldorf presented a brilliant scene last evening, when the Dartmouth College Association of New-York celebrated its thirty-second annual dinner. A long table ran across the end of the room for guests, and over a dozen round tables decorated with flowers and prettily shaded candles were laid with covers for over 100 members of the association, who were present.

Charles F. Mathewson, '82, President of the association, presided, and with him at the guest table sat Henry E. Howland, the Rev. William J. Tucker, Dr. John L. Hildreth, '64; George Fred Williams, '72; William E. Barrett, '80, and A. V. Barker, '72.

At a business meeting held before the dinner the following officers were elected for the year: Charles F. Mathewson, '82, President; Jesse Johnson, '63; Charles H. Beckett, '81; George S. Edgell, '70, Vice Presidents; O. P. Connant, '79, Treasurer, and Executive Committee, Philip Carpenter, '77; Dr. Charles E. Quimby, '74; John J. Hopper, W. W. Miles, Jr., '83; Jordan J. Rollins, '92, and Edward T. S. Lord, '92.

Among the members of the association present at the reception and dinner were J. Baxter Upham, M. D.; Horace Russell, Jordan J. Rollins, George C. Coffin, Dr. Charles L. Dana, Charles R. Miller, Henry M. Silver, M. D.; Robert W. Welch, Luther B. Little, Henry B. Johnson, John C. Hopper, Joseph W. Howe, the Rev. L. H. Cobb, and George B. Vanderpoel.

A list of the toasts included "The College," the Rev. William J. Tucker, D. D., President of the college; "Luck or Grit," Henry E. Howland; "College and University," Dr. John L. Hildreth, '64; "The Puritan Conscience," George Fred Williams, '72; "Dartmouth and the Nation," William E. Barrett, '80, and "Militia and Bench," A. V. Barker, '72.

It was nearly 10 o'clock when President Mathewson opened the speech-making period of the evening with a few words of welcome and introduction.

Although it was usual for the President, he said, to deliver a Latin address on these occasions, he would refrain from doing so.

"I had thought, however, of addressing you in Greek," he added, "beginning 'O andre,' and saying I was sorry that you had left the 'gunaikai' at home, but on second consideration I shall content myself with merely introducing the speakers of the evening."

Mr. Mathewson then introduced the first speaker of the evening, the Rev. William J. Tucker, President of Dartmouth College, who was received with a vigorous college cry.

Dr. Tucker spoke to the toast of "The College." He referred eloquently to the past history of the college. "The present," he said, "is necessary to the past and if the stream of life of which you and I are part were not flowing strong and deep you and I would never care to mingle in its current. It takes the present to interpret the past."

Dr. Tucker emphasized two good reasons for taking a few hours once a year to unite at alumni gatherings.

"First, the growing value of any college abreast of the times to the higher education; and, secondly, the growing value of the higher education to the national spirit and life."

Dr. Tucker elaborated these points, and, comparing the present condition of Dartmouth College with the past, with many pathetic and stirring tributes to the fine men she has given to the world, and who are now dead, showed that "our colleges are made for the peculiar advantage of rising men who are pushing upward to take their places where they will one day have strength and authority."

Referring, in conclusion, to the relation of college men to the National spirit, Dr. Tucker said that the sources of the National wealth were to-day in the great laboratories. Huxley estimated, he said, that the value of his experiments to France covered the cost of the Franco-Prussian war.

With the remark that Yale was the mother of Dartmouth, since she gave to her Eleazer Wheelock, the first President, Dr. Tucker made way for the next speaker, Judge Henry E. Howland, who responded to the toast of "Luck or Grit."

In a speech that sparkled with witty anecdotes Mr. Howland showed that while luck as a factor in success must not be under-estimated, the main element in life that brings men to the front rank is grit.

The next speaker was Dr. John L. Hildreth, Chairman of the Alumni Executive Committee, who spoke briefly to the toast of "College and University."

"The Puritan Conscience" was responded to by George Fred Williams of the class of '72, who was the Democratic nominee against Gov. Greenhalge in the campaign in Massachusetts last Fall. He was received with prolonged applause.

"I believe," he said, "that there is entire unanimity among my classmates present that the President this evening has selected a very extraordinary toast for me to respond to. He told me, however, that I might treat it seriously or jocosely, as I thought best.

"I have been impressed for a long time with the belief that the Puritan conscience is the foundation of American success. I believe that the Puritan conscience is not understood as it should be, even by our most serious students. Bound up with the zeal that is its corollary is the very life blood of our American institutions."

The speaker referred humorously to the fact that while dozing in his pew in the little country church of Dedham, he often reflected how closely religion to-day was connected with politics.

"Together with the harsh religious tenets and practices of the Puritan," he said, "in those days came at the same time the firm conscience of the Puritan to stand by the doctrines of manhood and pure government—the power of the individual which he had left his native land to assert. There is too much criticism of the religion of the Puritan and too little thought on our part as to how essential to the maintenance, the establishment, and the growth of our republican institutions that same religious zeal actually was."

Referring to the days of 1631, when the people of Watertown refused to submit to the tax of £60, the speaker praised that "defiant, Puritan, Democratic conscience," and it should not be forgotten, he added, that "then for the first time in the history of the world was the independence of the individual man first really asserted."

William E. Barrett, '80, followed Mr. Williams on "Dartmouth and the Nation," and Justice A. V. Barker of Pennnsylvania replied to "Militia and the Bench."

It was long after midnight when the festivities came to an end, with the unanimous opinion that they had proved to be the most successful and enjoyable ever held by the association.

Left-Handed Parrots.

From The Cincinnati Enquirer.

Superintendent S. Stephan of the Zoo has made all sorts of curious discoveries in the habits and characteristics of animals, the latest of which is that wild creatures are mostly left-handed. Mr. Stephan has been endeavoring to verify this observation on two parrots lately brought from Mexico. He found that in grasping a finger offered as a perch the parrots almost always put the left foot forward.

Usually the finger thus offered is that of the right hand. But when the left finger is offered to the parrots they put forward the right foot. There is, however, apparently a small residuum of preference for the left foot. This seems to be due to the fact that men are usually right-handed, and offer the right hand to the parrot.

The left foot is the one naturally put forward by the parrot in this case, and, through repetition of this action, a species of left-footedness is induced. Mr. Stephan's general conclusion is that there is no evidence that the parrot is naturally left-footed.

The appearance of that left-footedness is due entirely to the fact that those who offer the finger or food to parrots do so, as a rule, with the right hand. Repetition of this process makes the parrot more or less left-handed in time.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM

Amendments to the Law Proposed by Assemblyman Sanger—Some Important Changes Asked.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Sanger this morning introduced a bill for the improvement of the civil service. It is a general bill, based largely on recommendations made by the commission which conducted an investigation into the working of this branch of the Government two years ago. The measure has the indorsement of the Civil Service Reform Association, of which Carl Schurz is President, and also of some members of the City Club of New-York.

The bill is less sweeping than the one which was before the Legislature last Winter in so far as it seeks to extend the service to towns and villages.

One of the important changes proposed is in the length of term and the duties of the Civil Service Commissioners. Six years is fixed as the time, and each Commissioner, it is stated in the bill, "shall be expected to devote his time to his duties as Commissioner."

The Commissioners are given greater power in their jurisdiction over local boards than they now possess.

The present bill differs from the existing civil service law in the following respects: The Commissioners are to be appointed for a stated term—six years—and may be removed only for reasons to be stated in writing, and after an opportunity for an explanation. Each Commissioner is to give his full time to the service, and to receive $5,000 annual salary.

Competitive examinations are to be held for every position classified. The commission may leave certain classes for positions in the unclassified service exempt from examination, but must state in its reports the reasons for each exemption. Section 8 states the limit beyond which the competitive rules shall not be extended, though this by no means limits the exemptions.

The registration of laborers, on the plan now in force in Brooklyn and New-York, is prescribed for all cities and for the State service.

The keeping of rosters of all State and city employes and of classified counties is quired, and fiscal officers are not permitted to pay salaries to any one not properly enrolled thereon.

The State Commission is given closer supervision of the civil service of cities; it may appoint local Commissioners where a Mayor fails to remove local Commissioners for malfeasance by unanimous vote, and, with the approval of the Governor, review local examinations and set aside any that may be improper by like unanimous vote.

When removals are made in the classified service reasons are to be filed in writing, and made public if the person removed so desires.

The rules are made to apply to all counties having 100,000 population and over.

Aside from these features the bill is, in its essential details, similar to the existing law. Section 14 to 21, inclusive, are taken bodily from the existing law.

MR. RUNYON'S NEIGHBORS SPEAK

The Lawyers of Newark Adopt Resolutions of Respect.

NEWARK, N. J., Jan. 31.—The members of the Essex County Bar held a meeting this afternoon to do honor to the memory of the late Ambassador Theodore Runyon, who formerly lived and practiced law here.

Judge David A. Depue, who presided, delivered an earnest, touching address on Gen. Runyon's career and characteristics. Speeches were also made by several other lawyers.

Cortlandt Parker, Thomas N. McCarter, Sr., John Whitehead, William B. Guild, Frederic Adams, James E. Howell, Adrian Riker, and Elwood C. Harris were appointed a committee on resolutions.

After paying tribute to Gen. Runyon as a neighbor, a man, and an official, the resolutions say:

"As a citizen, none was more characterized by appreciation of his city and pride in her rapid advance. As a patriot, he took the field for his Nation, and rendered her especial and acknowledged service. He was honored by his city, which elected him to be its chief officer. He was honored by the State, of which for fourteen years he was the Chief Judiciary.

"He was honored by the Nation, whose President selected him to represent it abroad at a Court of importance second to none among the nations of the earth; and, finally, his funeral obsequies occurred with an Emperor, his family, his Court, and the Ambassadors of all nations gathered at the capital of an empire among his mourners."

The lawyers resolved to attend Gen. Runyon's funeral in a body, and to wear the badge of mourning thirty days.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night, to 12 o'clock Friday night.)

—9:10 A. M.—207 Stanton Street; Lena Frank; damage, $200.

—12:15 P. M.—93 Bedford Street; tenement of John O'Leary; damage, $50.

—3:25 P. M.—17 Ann Street; Manhattan Engraving Co.; damage, $100.

—5:15 P. M.—279 West One Hundred and Thirty-second Street; Nathan Kempner, dwelling; damage, $50.

5:30 P. M.—22 Baxter Street; tenement; no damages.

—6 P. M.—253 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Isaac Bloomfield, dwelling; damage, slight.

—8 P. M.—One Hundred and Eighty-third Street and Morris Avenue; J. Kearn, dwelling; damage, $40.

—8:20 P. M.—8 East Sixty-eighth Street; M. Wolf, dwelling; damage, $200.

—10:30 P. M.—216 East Eighty-seventh Street; Emanuel Ganz, dwelling; damage, $50.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Hellmers, Bremen Jan. 21 and Southampton 23, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9:45 P. M.

SS Cherokee, McKee, from Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M., southeast, moderate breeze, cloudy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Care, worry, and anxiety writen the hair too early. Renew it with Parker's Hair Balsam. For all skin troubles use Greeve's Ointment, 50c.

DIED.

CARRINGTON—Thursday, Jan. 30, of pneumonia, Edward Douglas, eldest son of Henry P. and Eda A. Carrington, aged nine years.

Funeral services at 2 o'clock Saturday afternoon, at the residence of his parents, 2,011 5th Av.

CASSIO.—On Wednesday, Jan. 29, Catherine A., widow of Geo. D. Cassio, in the 80th year of her age.

Funeral services at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. C. M. Dodge, 13 Townsend Av., Clifton, S. I., on Saturday, Feb. 1, at 12 o'clock.

EMMENS—At Noroton, Conn., Jan. 31, 1896, Susan A., beloved wife of Charles L. Emmens.

Funeral services will be held at her late residence, Saturday evening, Feb. 1, at 7:30 o'clock. Interment private.

FAY—Col. John E., suddenly, of apoplexy, at Coronado Beach, Cal.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

MEYER-KUNTZ—On Friday, Jan. 31, Franceska, beloved wife of Peter Meyer.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from St. Joseph's Church, corner 125th St. and Columbus Av., on Sunday, Feb. 2, 1896, at 1 o'clock P. M.

McNAMEE.—At Homeland, Grimes Hill, S. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 29, James, son of the late Theodore and Emeline McNamee, in the 50th year of his age.

Funeral from his late residence, Homeland, Saturday, Feb. 1, at 2 P. M. Boats leave New-York, foot of Whitehall St., at 1 P. M.

PORTER—Passed away suddenly, at his home, 3 Park Av., Friday, Jan. 31, 1896, from heart failure, Frank B. Porter.

Notice of funeral hereafter. Newport (R. I.) and Hartford (Conn.) papers please copy.

RIGNEY—On Thursday, Jan. 30, at her residence, 35 East 72d St., Rose A. Rigney, daughter of the late John and Elizabeth Rigney, and sister of the Rev. James C. Rigney.

Funeral from her late residence, at 10 A. M., on Saturday, Feb. 1. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral. Please omit flowers.

SELF.—At the residence of her son-in-law, John S. Levis, 469 1st St., Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896, of pneumonia, Mrs. Mary Self, in the 84th year of her age.

Funeral services at the house, Sunday afternoon, Feb. 2, at 2 o'clock.

WEILER.—Thursday, Jan. 30, Grace Ortiz, daughter of Peter R. and Julia Ortiz Weiler, aged 3 years 7 months and 6 days.

Funeral private.

☞ San Francisco papers please copy.

Special Notices.

BANGS & CO.,

91 and 93 Fifth Ave.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION

MONDAY, FEB. 3, and

following days, at 3 o'clock,

A SMALL COLLECTION OF BOOKS

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LIBRARY OF A BOOK-LOVER,

Comprising

Early Almanacs, Rare First Editions, Confederate Imprints, Old English Poetry, Scarce Pamphlets, Uncut Copies of Shelley's Laon and Cythna, and Keats's Endymion, the 1831 Edition of Poe's Poems, and the 1845 Edition of his Tales in original covers.

February 6, 7, and 8,

A LIBRARY OF CHOICE

BOOKS.

Good Editions of Standard Works, Large Paper Copies, Extra Illustrated Books, among which is a magnificent copy of Dibdin's Bibliographical, Antiquarian, and Picturesque Tour, extended to 6 vols.; Works Illustrated by Blake, Cruikshank, Doré, and other artists. Fine Editions of Standard Authors; many of the books being in good bindings.

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Temporary Administrators,

Pursuant to authority under order of Surrogate's Court of the City and County of New-York, entered December 18, 1895,

Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, February 3d, 4th, and 5th,

AT 8 P. M.

MR. JOHN SNEDECOR WILL ASSIST IN THE MANAGEMENT OF THE SALE.

ROBERT SOMERVILLE, Auctioneer. ORTGIES & CO., Managers.

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NOW ON FREE VIEW,

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ARTIFICIAL TEETH.

The highest award at the World's Fair was granted Dr. Deane, dentist, 454 Lexington Av., cor. 45th. Specialty, artificial teeth. Expression restored.

New Publications.

NEW BOOKS.

REGENERATION.

A Reply to Max Nordau. With an introduction by Nicholas Murray Butler, A. M., Ph. D. American copyright edition. Large 8vo, $2.00.

THE DUNRAVEN CHARGES

Continued from Page 2.

subject of this investigation, had its origin in mistake; that it is not only not sustained by evidence, but is completely disproved; and that all the circumstances indicated by him as giving rise to his suspicion, are entirely and satisfactorily explained. They deem it, therefore, but just to Mr. Iselin and the gentlemen concerned with him, as well as to the officers and crew of the Defender, that the committee should express emphatically their conviction that nothing whatever occurred in connection with the race in question that casts the least suspicion upon the integrity or propriety of their conduct.

And the committee are not willing to doubt that, if Lord Dunraven had remained present throughout the investigation, so as to have heard all the evidence that was introduced, he would of his own motion have withdrawn a charge that was so plainly founded upon mistake, and that has been so unfortunate in the publicity it has attained, and the feeling to which it has given rise.

The committee append a full stenographic report, revised by the counsel on both sides, of all the evidence laid before them, and of all the proceedings on the hearing, and likewise copies of all the documents and papers introduced on either side, as considered by the committee.

And they ask to be discharged from further consideration of the subject referred to them.

The committee cannot take leave of the case without expressing their regret that a part of the evidence now annexed should have been surreptitiously obtained by a New-York newspaper owned by one of the oldest members of the club, and published with comments very adverse to one of the parties, on the morning of the 20th of January. They had deemed it important, under the peculiarly delicate circumstances of this case, and the interest it had excited both in England and the United States, that no part of their proceedings should be laid before the public, or become the subject of discussion, until the whole evidence and their conclusions upon it could be made known in both countries.

Their request to this effect was so obvious in its propriety that it was most honorably observed by all the many persons who had access, in a greater or less degree, to the proceedings of the committee. It was therefore in spite of the committee's efforts, in opposition to their well understood wishes, and in disregard of the best interests of the Yacht Club, that this premature and imperfect publication was made.

E. J. PHELPS,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
W. C. WHITNEY,
A. T. MAHAN,
G. L. RIVES.

JAN. 21, 1896.

POINTS IN THE TESTIMONY.

Mr. Choate's Cross-Examination of Lord Dunraven.

The report of the proceedings before the investigating committee occupies a book of 536 pages. At the first session, on Friday, Dec. 27, all the members of the committee, E. J. Phelps, Chairman; J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, George L. Rives, and Capt. Alfred T. Mahan, were present, as well as the Earl of Dunraven, accompanied by his counsel, G. R. Askwith, and C. Oliver Iselin, accompanied by his counsel, Joseph H. Choate.

The Chairman, Mr. Phelps, read the resolution adopted at a meeting of the New-York Yacht Club on Nov. 18, appointing the committee to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven. Mr. Phelps then explained how the investigation would proceed, and said:

The affirmative of this proposition being upon Lord Dunraven, we shall expect first to hear from him. Before that, if any gentleman has any suggestion to make in respect to the procedure before the committee, we shall be happy to hear him.

I am desired further to add, that it is the intention of the committee that its sessions shall be private, and it is particularly desired that no part of the proceedings here shall be given out to the public, or to the press, until the conclusion of the inquiry. The testimony will all be taken down, and when a decision is reached the whole testimony will be given to the public; but in the meantime, it is thought very desirable that it should not go out by piecemeal to be discussed in the newspapers, and perhaps misstated.

Mr. Askwith—I am here to assist Lord Dunraven in this inquiry, and it is proposed that, if Lord Dunraven has to return to England on account of important engagements taking him back there before the conclusion of this inquiry, that I should remain as his representative during the remainder of it. And it appears that before Lord Dunraven gives evidence in the matter, it might be a useful procedure if, on his behalf, I made a short, plain statement of the position that he takes in the matter, to show what he desires to do to assist the inquiry.

Dunraven Simply a Witness.

Mr. Askwith's statement on behalf of Lord Dunraven, explaining that the Earl appeared simply as a witness and not to prosecute the charges have already been printed. Mr. Askwith told of the conditions under which the America's Cup races were to be sailed, and laid particular stress on the fact that the boats should have been marked when they were measured. He told of Lord Dunraven's suspicions that the Defender's water-line length on the morning of Sept. 7 was longer than when the yacht was measured in the Erie Basin on Sept. 6, and of his having repeated these suspicions to Latham A. Fish, the representative of the America's Cup Committee, on board the Valkyrie. Mr. Askwith read a copy of a letter sent by Lord Dunraven to Secretary Grant of the Royal Yacht Squadron, which was an account of the contests for the cup. This letter was the same as the Dunraven pamphlet which was published in The London Field.

An affidavit made by Lord Dunraven was next read, and in this the charges as printed in the original pamphlet were reiterated. Mr. Choate then cross-examined, as follows:

Dunraven Cross-Examined.

Q.—Lord Dunraven, did the fact that the Defender, or your belief that the Defender, had sailed on the 7th more deeply immersed than when measured have anything to do in your own mind with your final withdrawal from the race? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you then believe that a fraud had been committed on the Defender in causing her to be more deeply immersed on the 7th, when she raced than when measured on the 6th? A.—That is rather a question of definition of the term. The statement that I made was that the vessel was immersed deeper than when she was measured. Whether that is to be defined as a fraud or not—

Q.—If you have no objection, I should like to have you say whether you then believed a fraud had been committed on the Defender, or on the part of the Defender, on the first day's race? A.—I believed that the vessel was immersed deeper in the water. How it was done I express no opinion on.

Q.—Did you believe that it was done by fraud or done by mistake? A.—I stated that it was possible or probable that a mistake had been made and that all the weight put into the vessel had not been taken out. That possibly might have been the case.

Q.—Did you have a realizing sense of the charge that was involved in the statement which you made? A.—Oh, certainly. You mean did I realize that it is possible that what is designated as a fraud might have been perpetrated by some one?

Q.—Yes. A.—Certainly.

Q.—And the extent of it? A.—What do you mean by the extent of it?

Q.—How deliberate and intentional it had been? A.—I don't know about the deliberation, but I quite realized the facts that the complaints that I made involved the possibility that some person had intentionally altered the water-line length of the vessel.

Complained to Mr. Fish.

Mr. Choate asked a few questions about the Defender's length, and then began to talk about the charges.

Q.—Now it appears by your statement that you complained to Mr. Fish on the morning of the 7th that she exceeded that day her measured length by about a foot. Do you remember that? A.—Yes.

Q.—So that as it appeared to your eyesight that was about the amount she did exceed her measured length? I mean on her water line? A.—That would be about the length to which I imagined or thought it would exceed her measured length; equivalent to the increased immersion which I believed existed. That is to say, that in my opinion—of course I did not calculate it out—the vessel being three inches deeper in the water, it would have made her about a foot longer.

Q.—Did you form any accurate idea as you approached her to put Mr. Henderson on board, of how much deeper she was in the water than when measured? A.—Three or four inches, I think.

Q.—When you formed that judgment did you know how much her load water line length would be increased by every inch of immersion? A.—No, not exactly; only my own rough guess at it.

Q.—Did you know how much weight or ballast it would require to be introduced into her to immerse her three or four inches? A.—No.

Q.—Did you have any idea on the subject? A.—Only a rough, general idea.

Q.—Well, how much did you suppose would have to be introduced into her to immerse her four inches deeper than she was when measured? A.—Four inches?

Q.—Yes. A.—I should suppose about twelve or thirteen tons.

Q.—But you did not suppose that that would lengthen her load water line more than a foot? A.—What I said was three or four inches.

Q.—Three or four inches? A.—Generally speaking, judging by the eye and roughly calculating, I should think about a foot. It is impossible for me to give anything like a definite reply to this question.

Q.—You knew it was capable of being definitely and mathematically ascertained, did you not? A.—Yes, I should suppose so.

Q.—Does not your judgment involve the conclusion on your part that twelve or fourteen tons had been secretly put on board of her? A.—No, certainly not.

Q.—How much? A.—If you assume that the alteration in immersion was made by lead, and take my lowest estimate of three inches, of course it would take, I should imagine, about nine or ten tons. I have nowhere stated that I believed the immersion was caused by the introduction of ballast, lead.

Q.—Introduction of something? A.—Introduction of something.

Q.—That would weigh nine or ten tons? A.—Certainly.

Q.—But you never formed any ideas as to what was introduced? A.—No.

Probably Ten Tons Introduced.

Q.—But your belief was that some substance or substances to the amount of nine or ten tons had been secretly introduced into her after she was measured, and before you saw her on the morning of the 7th? A.—Yes; that a weight of nine or ten tons had probably been introduced into the vessel. But I should like to say that speaking of three or four inches of course is more or less vague. I was judging by the eye solely, and cannot be tied down to a definite statement that the vessel was sunk three inches. It might have been two inches and three-quarters or two and one-half. Of course I was merely judging as well as I could by the eye; also if the vessel's trim was altered, as well as her depth in the water increased, the draught of water increased, that would probably give the appearance of her being bodily immersed, more than she was.

Q.—Well, you didn't think that could have been innocently or accidentally done, did you? A.—To sink her four inches would require too much ballast to be done accidentally. I should think so, yes.

Q.—Then you were in your own mind convinced that it was fraudulent? A.—Fraudulent?

Q.—Yes. A.—Well, there are definitions of fraud. It is perhaps not quite an easy matter to say.

Q.—Well, dishonest? A.—Dishonest? I should prefer to put it as contrary to the rules under which the vessel was sailing.

Q.—And with an intent on some one's part to defraud the Valkyrie in the race? A.—I beg your pardon?

Q.—With intent on somebody's part to defraud the Valkyrie in the race? A.—No, I should not put it in that way. It may be fairly accurate. With an object, it it was done intentionally, of benefiting the Defender in the race.

Q.—At the expense of the Valkyrie? A.—Of course it would be at the expense of the Valkyrie.

Q.—Can you describe that otherwise than as an intent to cheat and defraud? A.—Cheat in the ordinary sense of the word, certainly.

Q.—Now, in your statement it appears that you told Mr. Fish that you thought some mistake had been made? A.—Yes.

Q.—You did not mean mistake, did you? A.—Well, I put the matter so it would be understood in the softest way I could put it; only the possibility of mistake. Of course I did not know what amout of material was generally removed from the Defender to the Hattle Palmer, and backward and forward, but it must have been a considerable amount.

Conversation With Mr. Fish.

The conversation with Mr. Fish was the next subject brought up by Mr. Choate. Lord Dunraven said that he only had one conversation with Mr. Fish relating to the increased water-line length of the Defender. Mr. Choate asked several times if Lord Dunraven was sure of this, and then asked:

Q.—Let me see if I cannot refresh your recollection. Did he, not take pencil and paper and ask you again to say what you had said? A.—No; Mr. Fish made some pencil notes. I think that was at the time of the first conversation—the only conversation I had with him.

Q.—He did have a pencil and paper then? A.—Yes.

Q.—That was after you had— A.—I won't say whether it was a piece of paper Mr. Fish wrote on, or his shirt cuff. I did not agree to supply him with any paper, and it may have been a newspaper.

Q.—What passed between you and him to your recollection, about the paper, and what he wrote on it, or his shirt sleeve, if it was that? A.—I think Mr. Fish asked me if I could give him any paper to make a note of what I was saying, but we had no writing materials on board the ship. I think Mr. Fish made a note of some kind, on, as I say, a bit of newspaper or something.

Q.—He did not do that, did he, until after you had stated to him what you had to complain of? A.—Yes; at the time.

Q.—As you spoke did he write? A.—As we were sitting and talking, certainly. It may have been a minute or two after I had spoke, or while I was absolutely talking on the subject. There was no lapse of time.

Q.—Do you remember his reading what he wrote? A.—What?

Q.—Do you remember his reading as he wrote, what he wrote? A.—No.

Q.—You don't remember whether he did or not? A.—No, I don't think he did.

Q.—Do you think if you saw that paper you would recognize it? A.—No.

Q.—Or would know where the paper came from? A.—No.

Q.—Did you produce the paper or he? A.—I don't think I did; I don't know. I think Mr. Fish may have produced it himself, or somebody may have given him the back of a letter. Really, I don't remember.

Q.—Can you recall the exact language that you used to him? A.—Not more exactly than I have stated it in the pamphlet and in the deposition.

Q.—Isn't it correct to say that it has been stated by you with some variation three or four times? In your statement to-day you said, "Mr. Fish asked me what I wished to be done. I said that I wished the committee to put one of their members or some reliable representative on board each of the yachts immediately after the race." Is that as nearly as you can recall exactly what you said? A.—Yes.

Q.—In another form you have stated that you requested them to take charge of the yachts? A.—Yes.

Q.—Your idea, I suppose, was that there should be some representative either of the Cup Committee or of the other party, on board each vessel to see that nothing was taken out of her before she was measured again? A.—Quite so.

Q.—And you thought there was no other possible mode of ascertaining whether something had been put into her, this nine or ten tons, after she was measured before? A.—Quite so.

Q.—Did you think that nine or ten tons of any material could be loaded on board the Defender after she was measured and before the race without its being known to a very considerable number of people? A.—Lead could not be loaded, of course, without its being known to a considerable number of people. I presume water might be introduced without its being known to a number of people.

Q.—Did you believe that water had been introduced? A.—I really had no opinion as to what was done.

Q.—Had you any intimation from any of your friends or acquaintances that the Defender at any time had, by the use of water ballast, accomplished any such thing? A.—No.

The exact position of the yachts as they were in the Horseshoe on the morning of Sept. 7 were then explained. Lord Dunraven said he was on the City of Bridgeport, about 200 yards from the Defender when Mr Glennie called his attention to that boat. The water was smooth.

How the Defender Appeared.

Mr. Choate made Lord Dunraven tell exactly how the Defender appeared, and how he judged that the yacht was lower in the water than when measured in the Erie Basin. Then he drew out the fact that Lord Dunraven took Mr. Henderson over to the Defender in the gig in order to make a closer inspection.

Mr. Choate then went back to the conversation with Mr. Fish again and asked:

Q.—I want to go back and ask Lord Dunraven if he remembers stating to Mr. Fish that he had intended to write to the committee on the subject officially? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—I want to show you the writing that Mr. Fish made, and see if you recognize that. Do you remember whether there was any paper on board? A.—I do not think so.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Fish writing? A.—My impression is Mr. Fish was writing—

Q.—I show you a paper and ask you if you recognize it? A.—No; I could not recognize it.

Q.—Do you not remember that as Mr. Fish wrote he talked with you about what he was writing? A.—No.

Q.—I see inserted here after the words written apparently— A.—My impression is that Mr. Fish said something to the effect that he would like over what it had been in the Erie Basin on Friday? A.—No, I think not.

Q.—You sailed your race that day, and you put Mr. Fish, on the return, on board the committee's boat. Was not that at his request, that he might be put on board as soon as possible to report what you had said? A.—That was at my request.

Q.—Are you quite sure about that? A.—Quite sure.

Q.—It did not first originate with him? A.—No, it originated with me. Mr. Fish asked me what I would wish to be done.

After the race was ended Lord Dunraven explained how he put Mr. Fish on board the committee boat. It was about 6 o'clock then and he thought a remeasurement could have been made before dark. He was present at the remeasurment the next day.

The Benefit to be Derived.

Then Mr. Choate tried to find out what benefit would have been derived by putting in extra ballast.

Q.—What motive did you attribute in loading her up with nine or ten tons more than she had when she was measured? A.—The only motive, of course, would be to improve the vessel.

Q.—Improve her for what purpose? A.—For the purpose of sailing.

Q.—Do you think that she was improved for the purpose of sailing by the carriage into her of nine or ten tons extra? A.—How could I possibly tell?

Q.—Did you have any opinion about it? A.—As to whether she was improved or not—how can possibly tell?

Q.—Whether her chances of winning the race were improved by the importation of nine or ten tons? A.—You mean that nine or ten—assuming that nine or ten tons were put in—would it be for the purpose of improving her? Of course it would.

Q.—Improve her in what direction? A.—Improving her sailing.

Q.—And as an experienced yachtsman is it your opinion that, if done, it did improve her sailing qualities for the race of the 7th? A.—It is quite impossible for me to say whether her sailing qualities were improved from the time she sailed her last trial race to the time she sailed her first cup race, because I knew nothing of her qualities or performance before.

Q.—Do you think it would be a just expectation that her sailing qualities would be improved by putting nine or ten tons extra on board of her? A.—I do not quite understand what you want to get from me.

Q.—I want to get at the motive you attribute to whomever you think put nine or ten tons in her to sail her? A.—I say she was put back to her proper trim.

Q.—You think she was put back to the trim in which she had been, when? A.—For which she would sail best and which she proved she would sail best. I think what you want to know is, whether I think that putting a considerable quantity of ballast into the vessel would of necessity improve her. Of course not.

Q.—Do you think anybody else could think so? A.—I should think so.

Q.—Then how do you attribute that as a motive to whoever put the nine or ten tons on board of her? A.—If ballast was put into her for the purpose of bringing her back to what was considered her proper trim. In other words, that she was not in her proper trim when she was measured.

Q.—Then you think there were three deceptions practiced: Taking out ballast before she was measured on the 6th, putting it in again after she was measured on the 7th, and taking it out again before she was measured on the Sunday, do you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Three separate acts to make out this plan? A.—I should scarcely call them separate acts, because, of course, they would all depend one upon the other.

Q.—Would you not think the taking out of nine or ten tons before she was measured on the 6th, putting in the same quantity after she was measured on the 7th, and taking it out again before she was measured on Sunday, were three separate acts? A.—I should call them three episodes.

Q.—Three episodes in the same scheme of fraud? A.—If you choose to put it that way.

Q.—How long did you remain about the Erie Basin on the Sunday, the occasion of the remeasuring? A.—When did we leave the Basin? I do not know exactly. I should think about—I should think 3 or 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Q.—I think I have gotten all you observed or thought you observed. I want to ask you some questions now about the reason for your conduct, knowing or believing what you did. You know the office of a protest upon a race—signalling a protest? You know what that is for, of course? A.—Yes.

Did Not Signal a Protest.

Q.—Why did you not signal a protest before the race began on the morning of the 7th, being perfectly sure, as you were, that this fraud had been committed to the extent of immersing her four inches deeper than when she was measured on Friday? A.—Signalling a protest, according to my idea of the matter, is showing that you intend to make a protest against some foul or something of that kind during the race. I do not think it would be applicable to cases like this.

Q.—You sailed that race that day, believing that somebody was trying to cheat you, did you not? A.—I sailed that race that day believing that the Defender was immersed too deep in the water.

Q.—Yes, and believing that a fraud was being committed upon you? A.—If you like to put it that way.

Lord Dunraven explained this action by stating that it was difficult to communicate with the Cup Committee, and he did not think he was justified in asking to have the race postponed.

Q.—Would you or not willingly and voluntarily continue racing with the owners of a rival boat, under the charge of a cup committee, if you believed that a fraud was being committed which the Cup Committee refused to correct? A.—I certainly would continue to sail the race and continue the contest, as I did continue it, steps having been taken which, in my opinion, rendered it improbable, if not impossible, that the vessel's water line would be altered in the future.

Q.—You did not believe it could be after that? A.—I did not think so, it was exceedingly unlikely after that.

Q.—I do not think you get my point. Were you willing to continue racing with another boat on which you believed a fraud had been committed, and where the Cup Committee had refused to give you an opportunity to prove the fraud? A.—Certainly.

Q.—That would not prevent your going on with the races? A.—No.

A Long Cross-Examination.

The cross-examination of Lord Dunraven lasted all through the first afternoon session of the committee, and was continued on the next morning. Mr. Choate questioned him on every little detail of the charges, and then asked:

Q.—You feel quite confident that your skill as an expert would enable you to determine to your satisfaction, but without measurement, by the eye alone, whether the water line of the Defender as she lay was 88½ feet or 89½ feet? A.—I think so; yes.

Q.—How about the difference between 88½ feet and 91 feet and more? A.—You are eliminating the thing down to a point, and you must come to a point—

Q.—I am not bringing it down; I am extending it, between 88½ feet and 91 feet.

Lord Dunraven—Whether the eye would detect the difference between 88½ feet and 91 feet?

Mr. Choate—Ninety-one feet and upward.

Lord Dunraven—Seven inches?

Mr. Choate—No; 32 inches.

Lord Dunraven—Whether the eye would detect a difference in length of 32 inches?

Mr. Choate—Yes.

A.—I should think so; certainly.

Q.—Suppose it should be proved here to your satisfaction that an immersion of four inches would lengthen the water line of the Defender 32 inches, would not that somewhat qualify your original judgment, based on your observation that it was lengthened about one foot? A.—No; because I founded my supposition that it was lengthened one foot on the belief that three or four inches would lengthen her about that much.

Q.—If it should be proved to your satisfaction, by evidence that you could not gainsay, that an immersion of four inches would lengthen her water line 32 inches, would you not distrust the judgment you got from your naked eye that she was by an immersion of three or four inches lengthened only one foot on the water line? A.—No, not in the least.

Q.—You would still stand by your eyesight? A.—Yes; I should judge by the perpendicular height.

Q.—Then did you really judge by the immersion, or did you really measure in your are the factorily disprove what Lord Dunraven and his counsel have expressed their entire inability to prove. They have shed no light upon the statement contained in his letter, that it was possible for those three separate acts of fraud—for those three episodes in one scheme of fraud—to be accomplished without the knowledge of the managing owner of the Defender. We assert that it is utterly impossible that any such thing could have been done without the full knowledge of Mr. Iselin, and that any experienced yachtsman must know that perfectly well. We propose to prove by the designer of this boat, Defender, on what theory and scheme she was built as a competitor, and a successful competitor, for the America's Cup.

We shall show that she sailed in the trial races without any ballast whatever, and that she sailed those races as she was designed, and fulfilled the expectations of her designer; and that, as she had then been a successful competitor over the Vigilant, it was his purpose as well as the purpose of her owners that she should be prepared and trimmed and ballasted to sail the cup races as nearly as possible as she was upon the trial races.

Nathaniel G. Herreshoff was the first witness called. He said he was the designer and builder of the Defender; that the yacht was begun the latter part of last February and finished in July.

Mr. Herreshoff's Design.

Q.—Will you please to state to the committee what your general plan was by which she was to be adapted, within the 90 feet limited by the deed, to the object you had in view? A.—My design was about 89 feet of water line, to come one foot within the limit. There should be some leeway in case we should want to ballast her, and the construction was carefully studied to get it as light as possible, and carry a large an amount of ballast as she could. I figured very carefully to get the whole amount of ballast in one casting in the keel.

Q.—So that if you hit it exactly she would have to carry no loose ballast? A.—Yes. This we were very fortunate in, the casting coming out exactly as we intended, very closely indeed; and the vessel, when constructed, came very nearly to her intended water line. In the first race she was perhaps a quarter of an inch higher out of the water than designed. In that condition she appeared to have plenty of stability. In fact, more than seemed to be necessary for the purpose of racing in our waters here, and it was soon decided to increase her sails. There was no change in the ballast of the boat from the time she first floated, in any way, until her cabin was taken out, just previous to her cup races.

Q.—I will come to that more particularly. You know her exact displacement in the water, and you know exactly how much each inch of immersion would lengthen her load water line, do you not? You have calculated all that? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you present when she was measured on Friday, the 6th of September? A.—Yes.

Q.—And the measurement then proved her load water line to be 88.45? A.—Yes.

Q.—Now, will you state to the committee how much her load water line would have been lengthened beyond that by an immersion of four inches deeper? A.—The angle of the stem and stern post is such that it would be lengthened almost exactly eight inches with each inch of immersion.

Q.—That would be 32 inches? A.—Thirty-two inches for four inches.

Q.—Carrying her from 88½ to 91 feet and a fraction? A.—Ninety-one and a fraction; yes.

Q.—Which would have made her more than a foot longer than the outside limits permitted by the deed? A.—Exactly.

Q.—That is mathematical, is it not, as you stated? A.—As nearly as a calculation can be arrived at.

Q.—Can you also tell the committee how much additional weight would have had to be placed in her to immerse her four inches deeper in the water? A.—I have a memorandum here.

Q.—That is capable of exact ascertainment, is it not? A.—Yes. This calculation I made recently. Four inches would require 28,541 pounds.

Q.—That is fourteen short tons. A.—Fourteen short tons. A little over. Equal to 12 7-10 long tons.

Q.—Yes; but fourteen tons of two thousand pounds? A.—Yes.

Had No Loose Ballast.

Mr. Herreshoff stated that he sailed on the yacht in all her races, and that she did not have any loose ballast. He learned that the Valkyrie was quite bare inside, while the Defender until just before the cup races was equipped inside to carry a crew of about forty. She had a large water tank and waste tank, icebox, and necessary pumps. The cabins, too, were fitted. Just before the cup races it was decided to strip the yacht, and he estimated that about three tons would be taken out. Mr. Iselin had two tons of lead sent to New-Rochelle to take the place of these fittings. As they were taken out they were weighed and found to be 7,000 pounds. It was decided to put 6,000 pounds of lead on board to take the place of these fittings. Two tons were placed on board at New-Rochelle on Thursday, Sept. 5, and another ton was put on board in the Erie Basin just before the yacht was measured. This was placed on the cabin floor just over where it was intended to stow it. On the morning of the day of the first race, Sept. 7, Mr. Herreshoff, Mr. Iselin, and Capt. Haff had the cabin floor taken up and saw that the lead had been stowed away on top of the keel. Each pig had been cut in two.

Q.—Was there anything else on board of her to replace what had been taken out at New-Rochelle excepting these three tons of lead? A.—No.

Q.—Were there any water tanks, or waste tanks, or anything that would weigh? A.—No.

Q.—If there was any water, I suppose, to drink, you can tell what there was of that? A.—There was a small amount on board, enough for the use of that day.

Q.—You remember that there was one can of water brought aboard—a milk can? A.—I do not remember particularly about that. I know they had water on board.

Q.—You sailed the whole of the race of that day, and at no time did she have anything more on board than you have stated? A.—No. No heavier in the water than she had sailed before.

Q.—Do you know anything of an examination to see if there was any water in her shoe, or did you not take part in that? A.—I do not remember particularly that morning, but we generally did look at that before the races. As a rule we always do.

Q.—Was there any possibility of any water ballast or any other ballast being used on her that day, except these three tons of lead? A.—No; certainly not.

Q.—Could you tell—I suppose you are something of an expert—if there had been ten or fourteen tons of extra weight put into her? Would you have recognized it as she sailed? A.—Yes; I think I would.

* * * *

Effect of Extra Weight.

Q.—How would it have affected her so that you could tell that there was such an extra weight there? A.—There would be quite a difference to her motion in a seaway.

Q.—One that you could recognize? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you came on board at 8 o'clock on Saturday morning, the 7th, what did you observe as to how she lay in the water? Did you think she was a different vessel from what you had seen her in the Erie Basin? A.—No; I did not notice anything different.

Q.—Did you see any difference in her trim? A.—I did not notice it.

Q.—Her immersion, or the load water length? A.—Of course, when all the crew were on board, with all their cots, that put her down somewhat in the water.

Q.—The weight of the cots? What difference does that make? The crew were on her when she was measured, were they not? A.—Oh, yes.

Q.—Was there any appreciable weight or difference occasioned by those cots? A.—None the position in the forecastle. That is further forward. There would be very little difference in the trim.

Q.—What, in your judgment, would have been the effect upon the Defender, as to her chances of winning the race, of putting ten to fourteen tons of ballast on her more than you had advised?

Mr. Herreshoff—Do you mean on that day—that Saturday?

Mr. Choate—Yes.

A.—I think the chance would have been very poor indeed.

Q.—A very poor one indeed? A.—Yes.

Q.—How would it have affected her sailing qualities? A.—I think she would have been slower with that weight on board in that light breeze.

Defender Leaked a Little.

To Mr. Askwith Mr. Herreshoff said the Defender leaked a little. To Mr. Choate he said:

It was only a slight leak she always had; enough to occasion pumping once a day. It was done in the morning, I don't know the exact amount; probably twenty or thirty gallons.

Q.—Was that the most you ever knew? A.—That was a constant leak, and then when she was under sail she leaked a little more. The water gained while she was under sail in a fresh breeze. At any rate it was of no particular consequence.

Q.—Take a boat like the Defender, could you or do you think any one, looking at her on broadside, could tell whether she had a slight list or not? A.—No; I could not.

Q.—And you are very familiar with such craft as she is? A.—Yes.

Q.—To ascertain whether she had a slight list on or not, what would you do? A.—The best place for observation would be from the bow or stern, or if you wanted to know exactly, by measurements of the height of the free board.

Q.—You mean observation on the bow or stern outside, or from inside the vessel? A.—And looking at her from outside either on deck, or, better, from a small boat.

Q.—Are you able to say from your knowledge of the construction of the boat, how much a list of one degree would change the position of that water pipe in relation to the water line? A.—Well, a difference of one degree would—heeling her one degree would immerse her side amidship something over two inches.

Q.—How much weight would it take to do that on the side of the vessel, if you can tell or give any idea about it? A.—It would probably take a weight of about one-half a ton or three-quarters of a ton.

Q.—And as to the depression or elevation of the bobstay bolt, what would be the effect of a comparatively slight weight in the bow? A.—She would probably move a little more, with the same weight over the water line at the bow or stern, than at the broadside. Of course not so much in angle as if it was put on the side of the vessel.

Q.—How would the wind on the rigging affect either her listing or the elevation or depression of her bow? A.—A strong breeze would make a perceptible difference.

Q. (By Mr. Whitney)—What was the size of this hole, Mr. Herreshoff, in general, where this ballast was that you looked down upon? A.—In her bilge is a scuttle, a floor that is movable, perhaps a foot and a half wide, maybe two feet, and you look right down into an open space for some ten feet or so. Of course, to see anything you would have to get your eyes accustomed to the light—dim light—but by standing there a moment you could see plainly the bilge construction and what ballast there was there; bilge water and anything. The space in the lower part is about wide enough for a man to get down.

Q.—What was the reason those pigs had to be cut? Q.—Because this place was not large enough for them to lay down on that side. This place in the broadest part is about two-thirds the length of—perhaps a foot and a half.

Q.—You mean the width of it? A.—Yes; and the distance fore and aft between the floor plates was about nineteen inches, so that it was impossible to lay the pigs flat.

Q.—They had to go in between beams? A.—Yes; in the floor space between the frames.

Q.—Go in crosswise of the boat? A.—Yes, Sir; without cutting they could only be stood up on end.

Q. (By Mr. Rives)—Did you say whether the tanks had been taken out of the boat? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was the capacity of those tanks, about? A.—I think the water tank had a capacity of some six or seven hundred gallons. I don't remember exactly.

Q.—That was the only tank in the boat? A.—There was a water tank, and then there was a waste tank into which the water ran from basins and was pumped overboard. That was taken out. That was much smaller. And there was also a large wooden tank lined with zinc for the storage of ice.

Q.—That was taken out, too? A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know how much a gallon of seawater weighs? A.—I don't remember exactly the proportion; it is about eighty and a half pounds, I think, roughly; sixty-four and three-tenths pounds to the cubic yard.

Q. (By Mr. Whitney)—Is there any place besides this hole where ballast could have been secreted without being exposed to ordinary observation? A.—No.

Q.—Except in the hold? A.—The floor was all movable, so that any one might examine the bilge for the entire length. There is a middle section of the floor with movable scuttle for the whole length.

Q.—I don't suppose you could tell by your eye, or ordinary observation, could you, the exact amount of ballast that was in there—loose ballast? A.—No; not the exact amount, but I could tell the difference between two or three tons and ten very well.

Q.—How much nearer than that; can you tell the difference between three tons and six? A.—Yes; I think I could tell the difference between three and four.

Q.—From your observation then, as you stated that morning, would you say there was not four? A.—Yes.

Q.—What list would it give to the Defender if all of her crew were on one side? A.—It would give her a list of about three inches.

Q.—How much would four inches deeper increase her load water line? A.—It would increase her load water line about thirty-two inches.

Q.—As much as that? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How much would three inches increase her load water line? About twenty-four.

Q.—And no inches? A.—Sixteen.

Q.—And one inch? A.—Eight.

Q.—Supposing the trim alone was altered and the vessel put two inches by the head, how much would that lengthen the load water line? A.—Very little.

Q.—How much, if she was put three or four inches by the stern? A.—Very little either way.

Q.—What do you mean by very little? A.—Perhaps a fraction of an inch.

Mr. Fish's Statement.

Latham A. Fish testified that he was a member of the Cup Committee and that he sailed on the Valkyrie to represent the New-York Yacht Club. He boarded the Valkyrie on the morning of Sept. 7, and a few minutes afterward Lord Dunraven asked him to go below, as he wanted to speak privately to him on a matter of importance.

We went below, said Mr. Fish, and sat down, and he told me that he had intended to write that morning officially to the Cup Committee on the subject, but, that as I was coming on board, he decided to state it to me, and asked me to communicate it to the committee. He then went on to state that he believed the Defender was immersed three or four inches deeper than when she was measured. He said that he did not believe—I think he used the word—of course that the change had been effected—he did believe, of course, that the change had been effected without the knowledge of the Defender's owners. He then stated the facts, naming the bobstay and the water-closet pipes; that went to prove his belief. He then gave the names of a number of people who had observed these changes. He said the water-closet pipe that was visible when she was measured had disappeared entirely. He said that he would not say to the committee what action they should take, but this must be corrected or he would not go on with the races. He added that what he would like was a remeasurement that day after the races. I gave as my opinion that it would be too dark to make a remeasurement that day. When he spoke of these physical facts that evidenced the deeper immersion, I asked him if the Defender was heeled any. I remember that. He thought she was not. I think Lord Dunraven said at least twice that he believed that change had been effected, without the knowledge of the owners, and I think he repeated the statement that he did not want to say to the committee what action they should take.

Q.—Is that all that you can recollect of the conversation; is that it exactly as you can give it? A.—I don't remember anything more. I might—I wrote this statement of it which I have in my pocket. I have not seen it.

Q.—No matter about that just yet. Did he say in that conversation that he requested, or insisted that the committee should take charge of the Defender, or of the Defender and the Valkyrie, until the remeasurement should take place, or should put a representative on board, or anything to that effect? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are sure of that, are you? A.—Very positive.

Q.—Who were present beside yourself and Lord Dunraven at this interview? A.—No one.

Q.—Did he ask or say that he wished the committee to put one of their members, or some reliable representative, on board of each yacht immediately after the race, and to have both vessels remeasured, if possible, that evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—He only said he wished both vessels, or the Defender, should be remeasured? A.—He spoke of it as wanting a remeasurement that day.

Q.—Did he say that if that were impossible, then that the members of the committee, or their representative, should stay on board in charge of the vessels until they were measured? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he say anything about having the vessels marked after being remeasured? A.—Not that I remember.

Q.—Well, then you went on your way and the race continued. Now, was this subject again brought up between you and Lord Dunraven before you left the Valkyrie that day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—About when? A.—It was after we had turned the outer mark and were coming home.

Q.—Well, how long after that, or how long before you left the Valkyrie? A.—I should think within two hours of my leaving the Valkyrie. I don't know exactly.

Q.—What happened? A.—I said to Lord Dunraven I thought I had better write down his statement that I might be sure to convey it correctly to the committee; that I was not willing to rely entirely upon my memory. We went below again.

Q.—Alone or with some other person? A.—He and I went together. Mr. Kersey was down below when we got there. There was some talk as to what it should be written upon. I was about—Mr. Kersey heard this, I think—this talk about a piece of paper—I was about taking an envelope from my pocket to write it on the back of that, and Mr. Kersey said he would get something, and he brought a pad.

Q.—Do you mean a pad with several sheets upon it, or only a sheet from a pad? A.—He brought the pad, as I remember.

Q.—Did you write on the pad before you removed the piece of paper from the pad? A.—Yes, Sir; I did.

Q.—Is that the paper you wrote (showing)? A.—Yes, Sir, that is it.

Q.—You may keep it for a moment. Is everything there in your handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir, every bit of it.

Q.—The words at the top, three words at the top, which appear there in darker pencil, or have a different appearance, were written afterward, were they, or before? A.—They were after the body of that was written.

Q.—Now as you wrote, did you read, or did you communicate the contents of that paper to Lord Dunraven in any way? A.—Every word of it. I read it to him as I wrote it. He was sitting close to my side.

Wanted Committee to Take Charge.

After Mr. Fish had testified at some length Lord Dunraven was recalled. To Mr. Askwith he stated that he saw no reason why the yacht should not have been remeasured after the race. He said he was "positively certain" that he asked to have the yachts taken charge of by the committee. Lord Dunraven, after being questioned by Mr. Choate, was excused in order that he might catch a steamer and sail for home.

A. Cass Canfield, Secretary of the Cup Committee, testified as to the remeasurement and the marking of the yachts.

Herbert C. Leeds told of the stripping of the boat and putting lead on board to take the place of the fittings. Louis P. De Luze, a civil engineer and surveyor, inspected the Defender at her anchorage at New-Rochelle. He found the pipe that played such an important part in Lord Dunraven's observations to be nine thirty-seconds of an inch below the surface of the water, according to the marks on the stem and stern of the yacht.

Mr. Iselin Tells His Story.

Mr. Iselin was the next witness. He said that when the Defender was ordered it was agreed that the yacht should be 89 feet on the water line, so as to have a foot margin in case more ballast was wanted. Mr. Iselin told of all her races during the Summer, and said that during that time the Defender did not carry any loose ballast. Then he told of stripping the yacht and being taken down to the Erie Basin to be measured, and corroborated the testimony given by N. G. Herreshoff on this point. Four thousand pounds of lead were put on the Defender at New-Rochelle and 2,000 pounds in the Erie Basin. This lead was cut up and stowed away below. Mr. Iselin stated that he examined the Defender on the morning of Sept. 7.

Q.—You and Capt. Haff and Mr. Herreshoff made this examination to see whether the lead had been properly packed? A.—Yes.

Q.—What did you find when the floor was taken up? A.—I looked down and asked Capt. Haff just where he had put the

TO RAISE LAKE LEVELS

Scheme Considered Feasible by Well Known Engineers.

SYSTEM OF DAMS SHOULD BE BUILT

Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce Proposes an Inquiry into the Question—To Act with Canadians.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Brice is about to make a report from the Committee on Inter-State Commerce on the Senate bill and the resolutions calling for an inquiry and investigation to be made by the International Deep Waterways Commission and also by the Engineer Corps of the army respecting the feasibility of regulating and controlling the waters of the great lakes, so as to maintain their levels at practically a uniform height. In the preliminary report, Mr. Brice describes the situation at some length, setting forth the necessity for overcoming, in the interest of commerce, frequent periods of low water in the lakes and the possible lowering of the waters by the opening of the Chicago Drainage Canal.

He quotes the papers of George Y. Wisner, Thomas T. Johnston, and G. W. Blesdel, read at the Cleveland Deep Waterways Convention in September, and then says that he has been in correspondence with a number of civil engineers in the principal cities of the great lakes, with officials of the Lake Carriers' Association, and of the International Deep Waterways Association, with engineers of the army, and with many other persons who are more or less familiar with the general subject, and whose opinions are entitled to great consideration in a matter of this kind.

Many of the letters he has received contain valuable suggestions for the solution of this great problem, and all evince extraordinary interest in it, and, with few exceptions, believe the project feasible.

In a letter dated Dec. 4, 1895, Brig. Gen. W. P. Craighill, chief of the Engineer Corps of the army, quotes the following from an unpublished report submitted by Major W. L. Marshall, Corps of Engineers, Nov. 1, 1895:

"As I thoroughly believe that the control of the levels of the great lakes is the most necessary and important question that now arises and will soon confront the Corps of Engineers, demanding almost immediate solution, I am firmly of the opinion that it is absolutely essential that the War Department embark in a thorough investigation of the physics and hydraulics of the great lakes and their outlets, including continuous and careful measurements of currents, discharges, and slopes in connection with gauge readings, and accurate surveys, especially of outlets, artificial channels, &c.

"To control the levels of the great lakes, then, there must be, necessarily, extensive damming by wing dams of the outlets excavated when the excavations are so extensive as to modify channels to the extent demanded or else single dams of considerable height at the foot of slopes affected. To control the level of Lake Superior there must be a dam at the rapids at Sault Ste. Marie. To control the slopes between Huron and Erie (the improvements contemplated being made) there may be required extensive wing dams in St. Clair and Detroit Rivers, depending upon the lengths and extent of the excavations. To control the levels of Lake Erie there may be required dams to Niagara River, which may also control the levels of Michigan and Huron."

He also quotes from a letter to Frank A. Flower, Secretary of the International Deep Waterways Association, from Mr. Wisner, who says:

"Relative to the widths of channels at outlets where dams are to be situated, I wish to say that the main point to be kept in view in all this investigation is that the level of the lake surfaces must not only be raised, but must also be regulated near some fixed stage, so that the increased depth will give relief to navigation and at the same time not submerge low lands sufficiently to create any great damage. In my opinion, this regulated plane should be such as not to exceed that of high water under natural conditions. A dam suitable to maintain such regulations must have a sufficient length, so that any slight changes of depth on crest of dam will correspond to a larger increase in volume of discharge over dam. Therefore, this regulating dam cannot be located in the Niagara, but must be at the foot of the lake, below Buffalo, where sufficient length can be given to give the requisite regulation.

"The width of the Niagara River in the narrow gorge near the head is only 1,500 feet, and it is about twenty feet deep. The only knowledge we have of the nature of the bottom is from the lake survey charts, which find some places sand and some rock bottom. At the foot of the lake, where the dam should be located, the depth is from ten to sixteen feet, with the bottom some places sand and some places rock, as shown by charts. This needs more information.

"I have examined the records of the levels for the past thirty years, and find the variation in the slope of the St. Clair and Detroit Rivers seldom amounts to one foot. Therefore, if Lake Erie be so regulated that the annual fluctuation be less than six inches, I should expect the annual fluctuation of Lakes Huron and Michigan to be reduced about one foot and a half, making the one-third than under natural conditions. No dams, therefore, will be required at the head of the St. Clair River. As to cost of structure, any estimate would be a guess until we have more knowledge of conditions and requirements. A correct determination of the discharge of the Niagara would have as soon as possible. This observation should commence in early Spring, and continue until high water in June. An examination of the bottom of the lake should be made for a locality where a dam is likely to be constructed. All ports, both American and Canadian, should be carefully examined, to determine the level at which the surface can be regulated without material damage of existing property rights.

"This done, if constructing engineers be asked to submit plans, bids, and guarantee of results required, the work may be very quickly and economically done. Under the usual custom of small annual appropriations, the cost would be at least doubled, and the Government would have to assume the responsibility as to the success or failure of the plans adopted.

"One of the most interesting letters is that of Col. L. P. Roberts, Chairman of the Engineering Committee of the Lake Erie and Ohio River Ship Canal, of Pittsburg. This letter is dated Jan. 4, 1896, and goes into the subject very fully, as follows:

"Without the light to be had from special surveys at points where dams may be proposed to determine sectional areas, current velocities, character of foundations, &c., no reliable estimate of cost of construction of such works can be made. Nevertheless, enough is known in a general way to warrant, in my opinion, positive conclusions in regard to two important points, viz.:

"First—That it is entirely possible to control the level of the lakes within certain prescribed limits.

"Second—Effect this result at a cost very much less than would be necessary to secure an increase of even one foot depth in the various harbors where dredging is now demanded."

S. Farrand Henry of the American Society of Line Engineers, a consulting engineer of Detroit, suggests a movable dam above the rapids of St. Marys River, a dam in the St. Clair, and a dam in the Niagara River, the latter to cost from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Joseph R. Oldham, a noted civil engineer of Cleveland, suggests, in addition to building dams or other works in the connecting channels of the lakes, that the rainfall of the lake region may be increased. He says:

"Inaugurate a large and systematic scheme for replanting trees on all available lands bordering on the great lakes."

To summarize, it may be said that, with one or two exceptions, every one with whom the author of this report has been in correspondence, if he has expressed any opinion at all, believes in the feasibility of regulating the lake levels by a system of dams or other regulating works at or near their outlets. All agree that the estimated cost will be much less than will be required to secure like results by continued dredging of the harbors and channels alone, and all practically assert that there is not sufficient data at hand for an intelligent and comprehensive plan to be set on foot to achieve the result. That a regulation of the lake levels will be of great benefit to the vast and ever-increasing commerce of these great inland seas goes without saying.

The committee is of the opinion that the resolutions should be passed, and that the bill should be enacted into a law, and that there should be appropriated for the benefit of the International Deep Waterways Commission, acting under this bill, the sum of $10,000 for the purpose mentioned.

The bill authorizes the International Deep Waterways Commission to make inquiry as to the feasibility of constructing a deep-water channel between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean, and either by themselves or in conjunction with a similar committee appointed by the Government of Great Britain or of the Dominion of Canada, to make an inquiry and report to Congress as soon as practicable as to what concurrent legislation is required on the part of the United States and of Great Britain or the Dominion of Canada to authorize and permit the erection and maintenance of any dam or dams or other works that may be necessary to regulate the waters of the great lakes and maintain them practically at a uniform level, from the head of Lake Superior to the foot of Lake Erie.

The commission is authorized and directed to make an inquiry and an investigation as to whether it is practicable to control the waters of the great lakes and maintain them at substantially a uniform level at all seasons of the year by a dam or dams or other works placed in the Niagara River at the outlet of Lake Erie, and by a system of wing dams or other structures, placed in the Detroit River and the Saint Clair River, and in the Sault Ste. Marie or St. Mary's River, at or near the respective outlets of Lakes Saint Clair, Huron, and Superior; and, if so, to furnish an estimate of the probable cost of the structures, together with an estimate of the probable length of time required to build the same under any plan submitted, and report the results of such inquiry and investigation to Congress at as early a day as practicable.

FOR IMPROVED CITY DWELLINGS

What a Correspondent Says of the Present Home and Office Buildings.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

It is a comfort to those who wish their city well to read the article in to-day's issue of THE NEW-YORK TIMES on "Rear Tenements," asking for their demolition. It cannot come too soon. But the measures proposed would remedy but a part of the many unsanitary conditions in which we yet live, and which unsanitary conditions are constantly augmented.

For it cannot be imagined that the health of the people of New-York is promoted either by the general modern apartment house or by the huge sky-scrapers, in the guise of office buildings or business structures. The average apartment house has no sufficient rear or side space for the free admission of light and air. Sunlight never penetrates these gloomy rear precincts, for, though the fronts are handsome enough, they are but "whited sepulchres, full of dead men's bones and all manner of uncleanness." It may be doubted if these pretentious structures are, in the main, any improvement over the old "double-decker tenements" as to sunlight and ventilation, although containing better plumbing and general finish.

And how can it be recognized that the business and office buildings, ranging from twelve to twenty-five stories in height, are desirable from a sanitary point of view? Their "raison d'etre" is that they minister to the vanity and compensate the greed and covetousness of their owners.

Their dangers in regard to lasting soundness of construction and from fire are yet to be experienced. Then we shall be treated to "lessons from the fire at —— as to the danger of excessively high so-called fire-proof buildings." Or, if New-York's immunity from earthquakes should some fine day come to an end, who is to compensate the owner of lower buildings alongside crushed by the overthrow of these tall leviathans or buildings for his individual loss? Will it be the city or the insurance companies? Neither.

In the meantime, we may go on banishing good air and sunlight, which are the common birthright and heritage of all, till the situation becomes too intolerant to be borne.

With our latter-day knowledge we may smile superciliously at the ignorant blindness of our forefathers who constructed our City Hall of marble toward the then existing city, but cheapened the cost of the structure on the north front, "looking toward the fields," as being good enough; or that later folly that failed to parallel Broadway or to construct great diagonal thoroughfares in various directions, when such measures were readily feasible and could have been cheaply carried out; but have we much to boast of in the wisdom of our municipal managements when our fire, building, and health laws permit such enormities as our present office buildings and apartments to go on without let or hindrance? If our municipality cares to learn from foreign cities, it is not difficult for a duly appointed commission to gather the desired information, which many of us individually know for ourselves; but there is no wisdom in delaying remedies for manifest and ever-increasing evils till their measure is simply overpowering.

If our city is ever really to rate high as both healthy and beautiful, two things must be recognized and enforced: First, that the wishes of the individual must give way to the general good; second, that no one has a right in any way to be or to become a nuisance to his neighbor. These principles carried out would limit the height of buildings, define and prescribe the interior court or yard space to be reserved for light and air in apartments, office buildings, or business structures, and even in case of private dwellings prevent the cupidity of owners or builders from occupying with buildings eight or nine tenths of their ground space, trusting to steal enough light and air in the rear from their less greedy neighbors. Any man will be covetous and greedy, and if the law does not interpose to prevent, they will impose on their neighbors and take what is not their own.

We can take our choice as a city as to the proper course to pursue, and we shall accordingly reap our harvest in either case. F. S.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1896.

Entered the Wrong House.

The whole population of the tenement house at 146 Essex Street turned out at an early hour yesterday morning to eject a drunken man. The man was Charles Singler, an electrotyper living at 96 Pitt Street. He had been drinking heavily, and got into the Essex Street house by mistake. He bolted through an open door on the first floor and into a room where a sick woman and her newly orn child were being cared for by a nurse. The latter turned the intruder out twice after he had roughly handled both the mother and child, and then called in Elias Gottfried, husband of the woman, who keeps a bakery in the basement.

The baker, reinforced by his helpers, made such a noise with Singler, who insisted that he was in his own house, that all the tenants were awakened and scrambled down to the dimly lighted hall.

There was the liveliest sort of a time for a while, and when a policeman arrived he found the electrotyper with hardly any clothes on and badly cut about the head. He was locked up for disorderly conduct.

Primary in Seventeenth District.

A special meeting of the Committee on Organization of Tammany Hall was held yesterday afternoon at the Wigwam, to change the dates for the primary and convention in the Seventeenth Assembly District. The changes were made necessary by Gov. Morton extending the date for the special election in the district to March 3.

It was decided to hold the primary next Monday and the convention next Wednesday night. The convention will be held at the Narragansett Club. Ex-Assemblyman Daniel Gleason and John A. Dempsey are among the candidates for the nomination. The candidate has not yet been selected by the Tammany leaders.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Jan. 31.—A peculiar suicide occurred at the Toledo Hospital for the Insane yesterday, in which Magdalene Mesner, a melancholy patient from Gibsonburg, choked herself with her own hair. She was seated in a chair, and in some manner fastened her long hair to the back of it, and, leaning forward, succeeded in choking herself to death.

HINGHAM CENTRE, Mass., Jan. 31.—Henry Jones, proprietor of the Fair Haven House, Nantasket Beach, hanged himself yesterday because of melancholia resulting from poor health. During the civil war he served in the Eighteenth Massachusetts Regiment with credit, participating in many battles, and receiving a severe wound at Petersburg.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—Frank E. Hughes of Gainsville, Fla., a first-cabin passenger on the steamer Tallahassee, from Boston for Savannah, via New-York and this port, jumped overboard this morning when the vessel reached her dock here, and was drowned. He was forty years old. He was suffering from the effects of drink.

WATERBURY, Conn., Jan. 31.—Thirty iron workers, employed by the Waterbury Machine Company, have struck because of a new rule that they must not smoke while working, and because their demand that they be paid time and a quarter for overtime was not granted.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Court of Appeals this afternoon took a recess for two weeks, the intention being to reconvene Feb. 17.

WILL BUILD A LARGE HALL

Place for Holding the Republican Convention in St. Louis.

PLAN FOR A PERMANENT STRUCTURE

The Exposition Building Not Approved by the Sub-Committee—Missouri Militia May Get an Armory.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 31.—Since the visit to St. Louis of the sub-committee of the National Republican Committee there has been considerable uncertainty as to the hall for the National Convention. When the St, Louis representatives presented the claims of this city for the convention, they also presented plans and diagrams of the Exposition Building, and it was taken for granted that the convention would be held there. But the situation did not entirely suit the sub-committee, and the result has been confusion.

Of course it will all be straightened out in due time, and a hall of the right kind and size will be provided in time for the convention, but there is no definite knowledge just now as to the location of that hall, or its size and character. The sub-committee looked over the St. Louis architect's plans, and then telegraphed to Chicago for an architect to come here and confer with the St. Louis man. This was calculated to inspire joy in the hearts of the St. Louis people; but nobody made a serious objection. The outcome was that a sub-committee on hall was appointed, and it was made pretty clear to the St. Louis Committee that the exposition hall would not suit, and that a wigwam would have to be built. It seems to be generally understood that this will be done, and in accordance with that idea plans have been made for an armory building to cost $150,000. The idea is to make this a permanent home for local militiamen, and to include in it a hall that will seat 10,000 persons. It is proposed to locate the building on ground adjoining the new City Hall, now in course of construction on the block bounded by Twelfth, Thirteenth, and Chestnut Streets, and Clark Avenue. This will be about as convenient to hotels and the Union Station as the Exposition Building.

An ordinance has been introduced in the Municipal Assembly authorizing the use of the city's ground for the purpose. There will, however, be some trouble in raising the money for such a structure, unless a private company can be formed to construct it as a private business scheme.

The Populist Convention will be held in the same hall.

ENDED IN A ROW.

A Drawn Battle for Delegates in the Louisiana Convention.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Jan. 31.—The Republican State Convention closed at 3:30 o'clock this morning, and although the Reed men controlled the organization, the result is a draw. The Reed men had a hard time in getting as much as they did. Strong combinations were formed, by which individual McKinley delegates, masked as Reed men, planned to secure election, and the Reed men, at the last moment, had to abandon their slate and also make an individual scramble. Kellogg and Leonard, both Reed leaders, were elected, but Major Hero, who virtually secured Pharr's triple Gubernatorial nomination, and who planned most of the movement, failed by a few votes. He had expected to be the delegation leader, and the first man in the eye of the expected Republican President.

Warmoth, whose way Hero had blocked before the sugar planters and in the convention, worked hard for revenge, and got it. Warmoth got more than this. He was on the Committee on Resolutions, and cleverly introduced a plank indorsing the nominations of the sugar planters. It had been held all along that in order to preserve the party organization, even in case fusion was decided upon, the fusion candidates must be nominated in regular form and made regular Republican nominees. A mere indorsement of the sugar planters' ticket would make the sugar men the Republican Party. Nevertheless, Warmoth not only got the indorsement into the resolutions, but through the convention. His argument was that the planters had in the past carried the elections for the Democracy, and they would now carry them for the Republicans and do more to protect the negro than a force bill.

The planters are solid for McKinley, and may send a delegation to St. Louis claiming to represent the National party in Louisiana. The McKinley men also claim that Demas and Vance, the other two delegates at large, are McKinley men, although the Reed men hold their pre-election promise. Morton men also claim Vance as an entering wedge in the State delegation.

The Reed and McKinley men each claim twelve votes in the State delegation. Each has six on the face of the papers, but nobody can tell what anybody will have when the convention shall meet.

WORKING FOR MORTON.

A New-York Committee Trying to Capture the Alabama Delegation.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Jan. 31.—Cornelius Van Cott, ex-Postmaster of New-York City, Dr. John H. Horn, and Charles Schultze constitute a "Committee of Investigation," who came from New-York to Birmingham last night to examine the field and weigh the chances for an Alabama delegation to the National Republican Convention for Levi P. Morton.

Alabama Republicans have divided as between McKinley and Reed, with scattering elements for Morton, Allison, and Harrison.

The Morton committee spent the day in consultation with Dr. R. A. Moseley, Jr., and Lewis E. Parsons, the two principal Reed men in the State. They went to Decatur to-night, thence they will go to Chattanooga. They did not consult or talk with any McKinley men.

It is claimed the plan of the Morton emissaries is to unite all Republican factions against McKinley, who seems to have the strongest following, and thus secure the delegation for Gov. Morton.

Gorman Will Not Go to Chicago.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Senator Gorman to-night said that the report that he had declined to serve upon the sub-committee of the National Committee appointed by Chairman Harrity to make arrangements for the Chicago convention was true.

"I am not," said the Senator, "going to Chicago in that capacity, and I so informed Mr. Harrity. Nor am I going to the convention at all. I will spend the Summer at home, taking care of my health. Meanwhile all my time will be taken up in the discharge of my duties in the Senate."

Col. Cole Is Not Coming.

ALBANY, N. Y., Jan. 31.—Col. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, said to-day: "The statements in some of the New-York newspapers that I am about to visit Brooklyn, upon any mission whatever, either public or political, is preposterous. It has never been intimated or thought of by the Governor or myself. My duties here would not permit it, even if it were desirable."

Women Indorse Mr. Morton.

The ladies of the West End Auxiliary of the Woman's Republican Association, at their weekly meeting, held yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the West Side Republican Club, at 102 West Eighty-second Street, indorsed Gov. Morton's candidacy for the Presidential nomination through a paper which was read by Miss Helen Varick Boswell and unanimously accepted as the sentiment of the association.

Succeeded in Killing Himself.

A man supposed to be Henry Newbert, a machinist, of Seneca Falls, N. Y., by letters found on his body, succeeded in killing himself yesterday morning with a pistol, after the failure of a first attempt to commit suicide by turning on the gas in his room at the Equitable Hotel, Grand Street and the Bowery.

BROKER T. E. WARD SUSPENDED

Barred from the Consolidated Exchange for One Year—Charges Unfounded, He Says.

T. Edwin Ward, who has done business as banker and broker for some time, under the firm name of T. E. Ward & Co., in well-appointed offices at 31 and 33 Broadway, has been suspended from the Consolidated Exchange for one year. He has been a member of the Exchange since Nov. 19, 1892.

The charge against Ward was that he kept a bucket shop. He is well known among dealers in small lots of stock, a liberal advertiser, and his offices are among the most attractive in that quarter. He maintained an Exchange connection. In view of his prominence the Directors of the Exchange felt special responsibility in the investigation of the complaints against him. As a result of their work the following statement was given out at the Exchange yesterday:

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on Thursday, Jan. 30, 1896, on motion, duly seconded, the following resolution was passed by the unanimous vote of all those present:

Resolved, That, T. E. Ward, having been summoned before the Board of Directors, and having been heard in his own behalf and upon his own admissions, is hereby adjudged guilty of acts detrimental to the interest and welfare of the Exchange, and that the said T. E. Ward be and is hereby suspended from the Exchange for a period of one year.

When Mr. Ward was seen after the announcement, he said it had for some time been his intention to sever his connections with the Consolidated Exchange and become a member of the New-York Stock Exchange.

"My resignation was tendered to President Wilson several weeks ago," he added, "and at the time he assured me that no obstacle would be placed in my way if I desired to withdraw. I appeared before the Directors last night, and their action suspending me from membership is a positive surprise to me. The charges are unfounded—surprise to me. The charges are unfounded."

"We would be glad to have a call from every customer who transacts business with us, and we will undertake to show at such an interview certificates for more shares of stock listed and dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange than are owned by any half-dozen members now doing business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. We speak of this so that the inference is that we did not do a business in stocks, but a business in wind, we could dispute it.

"During the year 1895 we bought and sold on the New-York Stock Exchange five hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred (532,400) shares of stock. This we can prove by showing the statement and accounts and notices of stocks bought and sold for us by over forty different brokers on the New-York Stock Exchange. On the Consolidated Exchange during that year, as shown by our Clearing House sheets and books, we transacted business in eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty (837,820) shares, the total result of the stocks in those two exchanges alone being one million three hundred and seventy thousand (1,370,000) of stock, in addition to which we dealt in privileges on nearly one hundred million (100,000,000) shares of stock. In grain we transacted with and have private wires to four of the largest and most prominent houses in Chicago. Our transactions in grain and privileges amount to more than we have been able to figure up at the time of the writing of this announcement. In cotton, we have three connections by private wire and private telephone to the Exchange with the best houses there, with whom our aggregatet business has been enormous."

OVER EIGHTY YEARS OLD AND VIGOROU

James F. Joy of Detroit Still Attends to Business.

From The Detroit Tribune.

Shortly before noon on each lawful day the passer-by on Griswold Street will notice an elderly gentleman passing down that thoroughfare on his way from the Hammond Block to the Detroit National Bank. He is of medium height, strongly built, with a large head and gray hair. His face immediately attracts attention as that of no ordinary man. It has been chiseled by more than fourscore years of study and action in great enterprises, and expresses more than any other qualities power and determination.

This is James F. Joy. A New-Englander by birth, a graduate of Dartmouth College, school teacher and instructor of Latin at Dartmouth comprises his history until 1836. Then he came to Detroit and has lived here ever since. Here he has grown to be an eminent lawyer, a great railroad manager, a consummate man of affairs, and a millionaire. To him more than to any other ten men is Michigan indebted for its development and progress. He is a broad-gauge man, intensely practical, with no room for sentimentality of any kind, and is a perfect catapult in business, steering straight to his object, and reaching it in spite of all obstacles in his pathway.

Mr. Joy does not work so hard as in former days, but he could not exist without occupation, and he is at his office every morning and afternoon. He works at his desk standing, but at intervals sits down and reads current literature or belles-lettres, and also the Latin, Greek, French, or English classics. At home he spends his time mostly in his library, which probably contains more rare and valuable works than any private collection in the West. Sometimes he goes to the seaboard on business, and the tiresome ride of twenty-four hours seems to produce no fatigue in his well-preserved frame. When he returns—generally by the 1 P. M. train—he walks to his residence, takes dinner, and at 2:30 may be seen in his office, standing and working at his desk.

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31—8 P. M.—Forecast for Saturday:

MAINE, increasing cloudiness, with rain, warmer, easterly winds. NEW-HAMPSHIRE and VERMONT, rain, warmer, easterly winds. MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, and CONNECTICUT, rain, warmer, southeasterly winds.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, rain, warmer, southerly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA and MARYLAND, cloudy and threatening weather, with showers, warmer, southerly, shifting to southwesterly winds. VIRGINIA, showers, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, cloudy and threatening, with scattering showers, warmer in extreme northeast portion, southerly winds. SOUTH CAROLINA and GEORGIA, partly cloudy, with local showers in northwest portion, southerly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, generally fair, light southerly winds. ALABAMA and MISSISSIPPI, partly cloudy, with showers in northern portion, southerly winds, shifting to westerly. LOUISIANA, partly cloudy, with showers in northwest portion, southerly, shifting to cooler westerly, winds. EASTERN TEXAS, partly cloudy, with showers in extreme northeast portion, cooler in northwest portion, winds becoming northerly. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair and slightly colder, northerly winds.

OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, except showers in extreme southeast portion, slightly colder, northerly winds. ARKANSAS, clearing and colder, winds becoming northerly. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, rain in eastern, clearing and colder in western portion, winds becoming westerly.

WEST VIRGINIA and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, rain, southerly winds. WESTERN NEW-YORK, rain, warmer in eastern portion, southerly winds. OHIO, rain, southerly to southwesterly winds. INDIANA and LOWER MICHIGAN, rain, southwesterly winds. ILLINOIS, clearing and colder, winds becoming northwesterly. WISCONSIN, generally fair Saturday, colder, northwesterly winds. UPPER MICHIGAN, rain in eastern, clearing and colder in western portion, variable winds, becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI, clearing in the early morning, cooler, northwesterly winds. IOWA, fair and slightly colder, northwesterly winds. MINNESOTA, fair, westerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, fair, warmer in western portion, southwesterly winds. SOUTH DAKOTA and NEBRASKA, fair, light westerly winds. KANSAS and COLORADO, generally fair, northwesterly winds. WYOMING, fair, variable winds. MONTANA, fair, warmer in eastern portion, winds becoming southerly.

The pressure has fallen from the lake regions to the Gulf; it has risen in New-England and the Southwest. A belt of relatively low pressure extends from Lake Superior southward through the Mississippi Valley to Texas, with a slight depression at either end. The eastern area of high pressure has advanced from Ontario to New-Brunswick. An extensive area of high pressure covers all the Rocky Mountain districts.

Rain has fallen throughout the Mississippi Valley and eastward nearly to the coast. Snow flurries are reported in the Northwest, and scattered rains in the Southwest. A general cloudiness exists in all sections except the Northwest.

It is slightly colder in New-England and the Middle States, and slightly warmer in the lake regions and central valleys, but the changes elsewhere are of slight extent.

Cloudy and threatening weather with rain is indicated for New-England, the Middle States, the lower lake region, and the Ohio Valley; partly cloudy weather, but little or no rain, for the South Atlantic States. Rain will probably continue in the Lower Mississippi Valley Saturday morning, clearing by afternoon. Fair weather is indicated for the Northwest, and fair but partly cloudy weather in the Southwest.

Higher temperature will prevail in New-England, and lower temperature in the Central Mississippi and the Lower Ohio Valleys, with but little change in other districts.

CRUELTY CHARGE PROVED

Sailors on the Willie Rosenfeld Were Brutally Treated.

COMMISSIONER FINDS IN THEIR FAVOR

United States District Attorney Notified—Penalty Imposed on the Master for Being Short of Provisions.

The investigation of the charges brought by the crew of the American ship Willie Rosenfeld against that vessel's master and his brutal mates was closed yesterday.

The victims of the Rosenfeld succeeded in proving to the satisfaction of the United States Shipping Commissioner that every charge they had brought was true. And, if the judgment of several disinterested observers of such cases goes for anything, the result will be as barren as any of the fitful and futile reachings out for justice which long suffering Jack has essayed before.

"This is the way it will be," said one of these prophets to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, after the Deputy Commissioner had concluded his findings and had asked that warrants for the offenders be issued. "In the first place, the warrants for the chief brute of all, Mate Sullivan, will never be served. He knows he is in for it now if he stays, and you see, he is being given plenty of time. Now then, the men themselves are the only witnesses against the Captain and the Mate. Suppose—I am just supposing a case—suppose a boarding-house keeper, whose vassals the sailors are, comes to the Captain and says, 'You are in trouble and you will be in more trouble if these men are here to testify against you when the case comes into court. Will it be to my interest if I get these men on board ship and have them sent away before then?' What is the man likely to say to that proposition, do you think? Is he going to keep his hands in his pockets, do you think—this supposititious Captain that we are talking about—and tell the land shark to go mind his own business? Not much. And you will find, just as sure as this case comes for trial, there won't be a mother's son present to say a word to smirch the fair name of the Rosenfeld's officers."

The reporter wondered if that were true and made inquiries. He was told that two of the complainants had already been spirited away by boarding-house runners, who had got them a nice soft place in a perfect home of a ship. And then the investigator learned, though not from an authoritative source, that the mate had left for Boston.

The six witnesses who testified yesterday corroborated the statements made by their shipmates the day before. Mate Sullivan then gave testimony at length. He swore that he had never struck any one of them, but he might have shoved some of them at various times. Then he remembered having felled Sailor Gould to the deck, but faltered in his testimony, and failed to say what provocation, if any, he had had.

"Then," said Mr. Keenan, "all of these men who have sworn to your brutal treatment of them are perjurers?"

"Yes; they are all perjurers," the mate replied.

As a result of the investigation, the Commissioners found as follows:

We find that the members of the crew of the ship Willie Rosenfeld were assaulted by Mates Gilman and Sullivan; that the master, William H. Dunphy, knew of the assaults and refused to interfere; that the vessel was short of provisions, and that the men did not receive the amounts they were scheduled; that the additional $10 entered in the logbook and charged as allotment is a direct violation of the law, and that the wages of the men signed at Port Townsend is $15 per month, as appears in the articles.

It is therefore ordered that, in addition to the specified amounts on the articles, the master shall pay to each man the sum of $5 as a penalty for short provisions, and that the total allotments of each man shall be $25 instead of $35.

As to the charges of assault, the Commissioners have notified the United States District Attorney with the recommendation that immediate action be taken. Mr. Keenan said a warrant had been issued for Mate Sullivan. He did not think it necessary to get out one for the Captain, and thought that he would be on hand when wanted.

A HORSE'S CURIOUS IDIOSYNCRASIES

The Cars Do Not Frighten Him, and His Pet Aversion Is a White Cow.

From The Boston Transcript.

"I like your views about the intelligence and benevolence of horses," writes a friend, "but I should like to have some of the proceedings of my horse Jerry accounted for. I bought him last Summer of a man who seemed to have been entirely kind to him. The horse's chief recommendation to me was that he could not be frightened by trains or any loud noise, and this was a great recommendation, because I had just been through two runaways on the part of very nice and gentle and pretty horses, and I was determined to get a horse, if possible, under whom a gun might be fired without frightening him. I am sure that Jerry would fulfill that condition; and I have no doubt that a head-on collision of express trains might take place within ten feet of his nose without attracting the smallest attention from him. Just the same, my brave Jerry is mortally afraid of white cows! However, in the dreadful emergency of an encounter with a white cow on the road he is controllable, so that that weakness does not worry me, though it has led me into speculations as to the nature and limitations of a horse's intelligence. It is in the direction of another peculiarity that I wish to make an inquiry of you.

"But first I must tell you how really smart Jerry is. He will come and put his nose into the halter when I hold it out to him; he will run quietly into the shafts of a buggy or sleigh; he will step forward or backward or sidewise just as much as you tell him to; and with regard to the ordinary affairs of life he shows almost the power of reason. For instance, the manger in my stable is very shallow, and Jerry found out that the hay put into it often fell out and scattered on the barn floor, where he could not reach it. After studying this phenomenon a while, he fell into the way of rooting the hay out of the manger into his stall, where he can reach it; and not a spear of it now escapes him. I watched this proceeding until I became convinced that he did it purposely, and with the knowledge that he could in this way prevent the hay from escaping him.

"But now to the point. Why is it that an animal that has so much sense as this should insist upon biting at any one and every one who attempts to buckle a girth around him? This he will do every day; and whoever harnesses him must look out for his teeth. If you take the whip and hold it over your arm while harnessing, Jerry will not bite, but will look at you all the time out of 'the tail of his eye,' as we say in Ireland, and appear very meek and harmless, as if he never thought of such a thing as objecting to a girth. Also, if you are much on your guard and speak to him with fire threats in your tone he will withhold his teeth; but neglect these hostile demonstrations, and he will nip you. He carries his prejudice against girths to such an extent that he will bite at me when I am buckling a blanket on him on a cold night, which I consider the height of ingratitude. It also makes him fighting mad to carry him in the neighborhood of his backbone. But he will suffer his legs to be scratched at will, or held up in the air; and after he has bitten viciously at me he will sometimes lay his nose on my cheek in the most affectionate manner. I have learned, as you will infer, to suspect these Judas-like demonstrations of affection, knowing well that he will bite me if he can when I approach him with a girth.

"Now, if this horse has the intelligence that he seems to have, why has he not learned by this time that I mean well to him, that I will not abuse him, and that he and I can live on entirely amicable terms if he is willing, without any display of teeth on one side or of whips on the other? Also, wouldn't it show the fine equine intelligence in a better light if he recognized the general harmlessness of white cows?"

Opposes the Unit Rule.

The Hon. Chauncey F. Black declares, in a letter to the editor of The Harrisburg (Penn.) Patriot, that the unit rule is undemocratic, that it has served the good purpose, that it never had the approval of Pennsylvania Democrats, that the districts alone have power to instruct National delegates, and that the State Convention can only instruct the delegates at large.

LIVELY TIME AT THE FRENCH BALL

Novel Dances by a Ballet and Other Paid Performers—Lavishness in Decoration.

The French ball was held last night in Madison Square Garden. It was in many respects like former balls given by the Cercle Français de l'Harmonie, but had special features of interest that no French ball of late years has had.

The grand ballet, composed of 150 persons, under the direction of Prof. Dare, was a success. The troupe of French quadrille dancers danced their intricate figures at various times during the evening, and wherever and whenever they appeared attracted much attention. Their quadrilles were novelties, and were such that no one but a most advanced Turveydrop would think of describing them. They were said to be exact reproductions of the dances of the Quartier Latin, in Paris, and all who saw them were willing to believe the statement.

The prettiest and most pleasing dances by paid performers were those by the Ki-Ri-Ki-Kis, late of somewhere, who made their début in this country last night. They danced in fantastic costumes, and, by the aid of colored lihts, produced most attractive effects, the lights in the Garden being lowered to make their work more striking.

Aside from the importation of dancers, much effort was made to make the ball a memorable one. The decorations consisted largely of French and American flags, pendant from almost every available place. Shrubbery and flowers were banked about the columns that separated the promenade from the dancing floor, and great streamers, supporting Venetian lamps, helped to give the dancing floor the appearance of a Parisian garden.

It was impossible to learn to whom the diamond crescent was awarded for wearing the most striking costume, and it is barely possible that to select the most striking costume was an act that no one of the committee was able to perform. Of the hundreds of women who attended the ball there were so many that wore striking costumes that opinions as to which was the most attractive were bound to differ. Of course, those who had not missed a French ball in years were all present, and so made another notch in their record of things convivial and congenial. The same dancing and the same conviviality that have been noticed heretofore were features of last night's ball. The costumes of the women were superior to those worn at the ball last year.

The element that always makes a French ball attractive to many was present in full force, and was costumed to represent every imaginable being, real and mythical, in every shade and color in which goods have ever been woven.

A CRAFTY MISSISSIPPI BACKWOODSMAN

His Ingenious Way of Swindling Northern Merchants.

From The New-Orleans Picayune, Jan. 16.

Post Office Inspector Samuel Fry has at last succeeded in recapturing a young Mississippi countryman who has given the Inspector's service and various business firms throughout the country no end of annoyance. The captive, a Pontotoc County Mississipian at that, has succeeded in beguiling some of the greatest business concerns of the leading cities out of money in a manner so simple and countrymanlike that it is a wonder they did not understand his system before they "invested."

The countryman's name is J. F. Watts, and, as far as known to the local Inspectors' service, his peculiar method of swindling by use of the mails is original and new. Its strong point seems to have been its simplicity, and it was possibly this quality that prevented the scheme from ever being utilized by the crook fraternity before.

Inspector Fry, who once arrested Watts, describes him as a handsome, tall country lad of about twenty, with a natural shrewdness, no end of daring, and an abundance of ignorance. His voluminous correspondence, now in the hands of the Inspector, displays this latter quality plainly.

In April, 1894, Watts first appears upon the roster of the Post Office crooks kept in Inspector Dice's division. In that month he was sentenced for fraudulent use of the mails by a United States court in Mississippi to sixty days' time and a fine of $150.

Watts had not been long out of this trouble before the Inspectors' service was seeking his scalp again for an altogether new kind of mail fraud. His home is about two miles from the settlement of Frame, Pontotoc County, Miss. Frame has a fourth-class Post Office. At the beginning of 1895 Watts secured a list of various big houses in New-York, Chicago, and other cities, and wrote to each for a catalogue of their goods. He addressed his request in registered letters, stating in each that he registered the letter for the reason that he had repeatedly made the request before and had failed to receive answers. These letters, being simply requests for catalogues and price lists, were not filed by the firms receiving them, and therein lay Watts's entire scheme. Waiting until April, when his letters requesting circulars were forgotten, he wrote letters to these firms again, stating that he had ordered such and such bills of goods on the date he had sent the registered letters, and inclosed the money for payment of them. He had subsequently heard nothing of the firm, and he wished that they would either forward the goods or return the money. In each case he

STILL FAST IN THE SAND

The St. Paul Has Not Moved Half Her Length Since Ashore.

CAPT. JAMISON ALMOST DISCOURAGED

Little Hope of Floating the Big Steamship Before Next Week, if She Is Released from Her Bed at All.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Jan. 31.—Fate seems to be against the steamship St. Paul. It is now almost a week since she struck on the treacherous sands of the New-Jersey shore opposite the Grand View Hotel here, and, work as hard as they could, the wrecking companies have not succeeded in moving the big steamer one-half of her length. It is no wonder that Capt. Jamison has become discouraged, but he still has hopes that his ship will be at her dock in New-York before the end of next week.

The tide this morning was the highest it has been since the steamer was beached, the water on the bar registering fourteen feet. Four tugs pulled an hour and a half at the ship, but she did not budge an inch. The wreckers began work at 8 o'clock, the tugs pulling in tandem style. Had there been four feet more of water and a rolling sea, the ship's officials and the wrecking masters say that the boat would now be in New-York. Such a sea would have enabled the wreckers to roll the boat out of her cradle of sand, and then it would have been comparatively easy to have pulled her into deep water.

Capt. Jamison's family on the ship now numbers one hundred. The stock of provisions is sufficiently large to supply the demand of the officers and crew for some days to come. A supply of fresh meat was taken aboard this forenoon. Fresh water was run to the boat by means of a section of fire hose, carried from the shore in a surf boat, and connected with the tanks of the steamer. This is used only for domestic purposes.

Capt. Ward of the life saving station at West End, when interviewed by a reporter concerning the announcement made by the officials of the Cunard Line to the effect that the Campania was not racing with the St. Paul before the latter struck, gave this version of the occurrence:

"On the morning of Jan. 25 it was very foggy, and Surfman Charles Sexton, who had the watch from midnight to 4 o'clock A. M., discovered a large steamer ashore opposite the Grand View Hotel, about three miles north of my station. He burned his coston light, hurried to the station, and gave the alarm. We put our horse to the cart and started on our way to the vessel. On our way we heard the whistle of a steamer close to the beach. I sent Surfmen Sexton and Rundquist to the beach to warn her off by firing the coston light. The vessel answered by burning a light, signifying that she had seen the warning signal. I also sent Surfman Chasey a little further to the north, so that in case she was ashore, he could signal to come in with the apparatus.

"When Rundquist and Sexton fired the coston light they supposed the steamer to be ashore. Chasey waved his lantern to me to bring the apparatus, which I did. I had the cart placed in position, and concluded I would wait a while before putting the line across her. The steamer, which was a very large one, was lying between three and four hundred yards from the beach, which would make a very long shot from the top of the bluff. All this time we had ranges on the steamer to see whether she moved any. I had just given the order to bring the gun and shot line from the bluff to the sand when Surfman Van Brunt said, according to his range, the vessel was working off a little. In a few moments she had backed off, and was clear. We hitched again, and proceeded on our way to the St. Paul. When abreast of the West End Hotel we discovered this strange steamer again. She was coming head on for the beach, showing both red and green lights. Surfman Rundquist burned another coston light. After that she altered her course, hauling off to the southeast."

The story going the rounds that there is any friction between the Chapman and Merritt Wrecking Companies is denied. The tugs of both companies were used this morning, and Capts. Merritt and Chapman are working together in harmony. It is understood that the wrecking companies offered to take the vessel off for $75,000, or would work at the rate of $15,000 a day.

Bulletins are displayed at Long Branch predicting a northeast storm before Sunday. If it is severe, the tugs will be compelled to abandon work on the steamer and make for a harbor. To-night it looks as if the prediction would be verified. The wind comes from the northeast, and is getting stronger every hour. Sunday a special excursion will be run from New-York to Long Branch to accommodate those who want to see the stranded steamer.

An attempt was made to pull the St. Paul off to-night, but without success.

The Marine Observer at Sandy Hook reports at midnight that the wind is blowing direct from the east at a fourteen-mile clip, and increasing. The sea is beginning to show the effect of the blow.

WAS THE GULF STREAM TO BLAME?

Lieut. Beehler's Theory Regarding the Grounding of the St. Paul.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—In elaboration of the interesting theory of Lieut. Beehler of the Hydrographic Service, recently stated in The United Press dispatches, that the grounding of the St. Paul was attributable to the retardation of the Gulf Stream, the following additional facts are given:

The effect of a low pressure in the Gulf of Mexico with a high pressure off the coast of Florida and Georgia, has been observed to decrease the velocity of the stream through the Straits of Florida from 1 to 3 knots per hour, depending on the difference of the atmospheric pressure in and outside of the Gulf. It is a simple calculation to show that, with two inches' difference in the height of the barometer, the 1 pound per square inch greater pressure upon the waters under the area of high barometer than the pressure upon the waters in the Gulf will be as much as several thousand millions of tons.

Many eminent meteorologists agree that this theory of ocean currents is correct, and the fact that the transatlantic liners due at New-York last Saturday were all to the southward of their routes is a proof that the usual northerly set of the Gulf Stream was not experienced. The meteorological reports received by the United States Naval Hydrographic Office and the Weather Bureau show that early in the week there was a "low" pressure in the Gulf and a "high" pressure off the coast. This condition prevailed for so long that the part of the Gulf Stream traversed by the transatlantic liners during the last three days of the week of their voyage was much retarded. If they were not able to get astronomical observations, they could not know that they were not on their routes.

An experienced Captain, in the absence of astronomical observations, would steer the course pursued on previous voyages. Vessels should have means of taking accurate astronomical observations at all hours, independent of the visibility of the sea horizon, and whenever the sun or a star is to be seen in the sky. The use of the solarometer or of any instrument which may do this will not only obviate the danger of loss, but will also contribute much to the knowledge of ocean meteorology.

Lieut. Beehler has just completed a device for compensating for the vibrations of powerful steamers, and it was his intention to put it on board the St. Paul when she arrived on this voyage. Capt. Jamison has had considerable experience with it, and he reported that he could always use it if the vibrations were not excessive.

Jamaica Has a Supreme Court Term.

JAMAICA, L. I., Jan. 31.—Supreme Court Justice Wilmot M. Smith held a special session here to-day. While there was only one motion on the calendar, there was a big crowd in court. It was the first time in over twenty years that a session of the Supreme Court had been held in Jamaica. Justice Smith intends sitting there on the first Saturday in February, April, June, October, and December.

May Give Flushing Policemen Bicycles.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 31.—A proposition to mount the police of this place on bicycles is receiving the serious consideration of the authorities. Village Trustee John Hepburn, who is a member of the Police Committee, said to-day that the project would probably be discussed at the next meeting of the board.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

—Few receptions are given nowadays on Saturdays, but Mrs. J. Fred Pierson has sent out several hundred invitations for a tea this afternoon, from 4 to 7 o'clock, to introduce her daughter, Miss Adelaide Pierson. The Pierson house, at 24 West Thirty-fourth Street, is very spacious, and is well suited for a large function. The front drawing room, where the hostess will receive, assisted by several matrons and belles, is to be lavishly decorated with white roses. Miss Pierson is one of the prettiest débutantes of the season, and is an accomplished young woman. Mrs. Pierson, Miss Daisy Pierson, and Miss Adelaide Pierson returned from Europe a fortnight ago. They were much missed at the social functions in the earlier portion of the season.

—Mrs. Graham Young's dancing class held its third meeting last night at Sherry's. The membership of this popular class is limited to 100. Its final will be held on Feb. 14.

—The final meeting of the Friday Evening Dancing Class took place last night at the Mendelssohn Assembly Rooms. Among the members present were Miss Nellie Goodwin, Miss Elizabeth Clarke, the Misses Stewart, Charles G. Moore, James L. Ashley, Miss Jessie Libby, Miss Mabel Pitts, Miss Louise Clarke, Miss Florence De Barry, Miss Glenny, Augustus F. Goodwin, George H. H. Clarke, Henry C. Plympton, and John T. Conover. This class is patronized by Mrs. Horace P. Clarke, Mrs. Thomas Dimond, Mrs. Robert H. Pettigrew, Mrs. M. J. Lockwood, Mrs. James L. Libby, Mrs. John W. Greene, and Mrs. Otto H. Seyd.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Mills of 2 East Sixty-ninth Street will give a dinner party to-night, when covers will be laid for twenty-four persons. The table will be decorated with American Beauty roses.

—Mr. and Mrs. Ohn G. Gray have closed their country house at Lawrence Park, and have taken apartments at the Hotel Majestic, where they will remain until May 1. Mr. and Mrs. Gray are receiving informally on Tuesday evenings. Last Summer and Autumn the Grays entertained very charmingly at their handsome country establishment, and while they are in town they will be the guests at many dinner parties.

—Mrs. James Francis Curnen of 537 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street will be at home to-day from 4 to 7 o'clock.

—There were a great many informal receptions yesterday afternoon, which kept society people very busy. Among those who received were Mrs. William H. Falconer and the Misses Falconer of 8 East Sixty-second Street, Mrs. Edson Bradley and Miss Julia F. Bradley of 802 Fifth Avenue, Mrs. Henry E. Howland of 14 West Ninth Street, Mrs. Franklin Paddock of 17 West Tenth Street, Miss Goodwin of 19 East Thirty-seventh Street, Mrs. Floyd Ferris of 128 West Fifty-ninth Street, Mrs. Edward Renshaw Jones and Miss Mabel Jones of 20 North Washington Square, Mrs. Schuyler Quackenbush of 142 West Fifty-seventh Street, and Miss Louise W. Guindon of 141 West Ninety-fourth Street.

—Cards have been issued for a reception on Monday afternoon by Miss Rebecca Harvey of 22 East Eleventh Street, in honor of Miss Rose Kingsley of England.

—A meeting of the United States Golf Club will be held at Delmonico's on Feb. 8, when the annual banquet will take place. Golfers from all parts of the country will be present in force, and a very delightful time is anticipated by lovers of this exhilarating sport.

—Mrs. Joshua William Davis of 26 West Fifty-first Street gave a young people's dance last evening in honor of her daughter, Miss Eloïse Davis.

—Mrs. William E. Strong of 176 Madison Avenue gave a dinner party last night for her daughter, Miss Maizie Strong.

—Mrs. Richard Irving of 12 West Thirty-sixth Street, who has been visiting her mother, Mrs. Thomas A. Morris, of North Charles Street, Baltimore, returned to her home in this city yesterday.

—An out-of-town wedding next week will be that of Miss Sallie Archer Bruce, a popular Southern beauty, and the Rev. Arthur Kinsolving, rector of Christ Church, Brooklyn. The ceremony will take place at noon on Wednesday in St. Paul's Church, Richmond, Va. The bride will be given away by her father, Seddon Bruce. A large reception will follow at Mr. Bruce's home. The members of the Rev. Mr. Kinsolving's congregation are preparing to entertain the couple extensively on their return from their bridal trip.

—The annual subscription dance of the Endicott Dramatic Society will be held on the evening of Feb. 12, at Dodworth's. The patronesses are Mrs. Edward Miller, Mrs. H. Clay Evans, Mrs. Leon Abbett, Mrs. R. Wallis, Mrs. H. Platt, Mrs. F. R. Hall, Mrs. F. Graham, Mrs. Henry McCord, Mrs. T. H. Hall, Mrs. William Hitchcock, and Mrs. W. P. Durando, Jr.

—Miss Emily M. Burbank gave the first of a series of five talks on "Musical Composers" at the studio of Mrs. George C. Riggs, 131 West Eleventh Street, yesterday morning. Miss Sallie Frothingham Akers gave vocal illustrations. These musical talks are unusually interesting, and the beautiful studio, which was the workshop of the sculptor Elwell, is a most charming place for their delivery. PATRIARCH.

An Ante-Nuptial Dinner.

Miss Helen P. Jarvis will give a dinner at the Hotel Grenoble this evening to her friends who will compose her bridal party next week, when she is to be married to Dr. Charles E. Atwood.

The dining room of the hotel will be specially decorated for the occasion. The table decorations will be pink roses and lilies of the valley. The dinner favors will be bunches of lilies of the valley tied with pink satin ribbon. The dinner cards will be heart-shaped, with hand-painted miniature on each.

Besides the bride and bridegroom there will be present Mrs. Algernon S. Jarvis, the bride's mother; Miss Anna Jarvis, the maid of honor; Miss Adele Erben, Miss Josephine Caulfield, Miss Laura Bassett, Miss Nathalie Drake, the bridesmaids; Miss Atwood, Admiral Erben, United States Navy, the bride's cousin, who will give her away; Mr. Herman Atwood, the bridegroom's brother, who will be best man; Col. Fred Kellogg, Dr. Gibson, Mr. F. M. Sageman, and Mr. J. L. Bassett, the ushers, and Mr. E. S. Wilson.

At the dinner the bride will present her gifts to the bridesmaids. A brooch pin in the form of a wreath of white enameled daisies is to be the bride's present to each of her bridesmaids.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

Shakespeare says that "Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge." That was in 1600. Nowadays, leather-covered furniture comes nearer the badge of "the nobility and gentry." Leather in the library at least is demanded. It is the cheapest covering in the end, and the marks of honorable age which it attains make it a fit accompaniment for the dark platoons of folios and quartos. If you are minded leatherwards, let us say that it is a saving to

"BUY OF THE MAKER."

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

43, 45 and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

MAYOR WURSTER'S POSTAL CARDS

He Receives 1,005 on the Excise Question Circulated by the Citizens' League of Brooklyn.

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn received over 1,000 postal cards yesterday, and Private Secretary Palmer filed them away for future reference.

On the postal cards the following was printed:

Edward H. Schlueter, Pres. Martin Shottler, Sec.
CITIZENS' LEAGUE OF BROOKLYN.
Office, 309 Bedford Avenue.

To the Hon. F. W. Wurster, Mayor:

Dear Sir: I, the undersigned member of the above-named league, desire to express my approval of and heartily indorse the administration of ex-Mayor Charles A. Schieren as to his excise policy during his term of office, and beg of you an equal liberal interpretation of the law during your administration. Respectfully,

The name and address of each sender were also on the cards.

The Citizens' League of Brooklyn, of which City Assessor Schlueter is the President, is sending out 100,000 of these cards. The cards are sold to brewers, saloon keepers and others at $12.50 a thousand.

It has been said that Assessor Schlueter is being backed in this enterprise by Mayor Wurster. The Mayor said yesterday: "It is not done at my suggestion. I know nothing at all about the league except what I read in the newspapers."

Assessor Schlueter said: "The object of the league is to ascertain what number of voters favor a liberal policy. For myself, if there is a majority against it, I will earnestly advocate the other course. The public sentiment as to a liberal excise policy has never been learned. It has always been the other side that has been counted."

Assessor Schlueter then said that after the league gets through with the excise work, it intends to take hold of something else. He added:

We propose to start a movement for the erection and maintenance of a home for children under fifteen years of age, arrested for vagrancy, larceny, or any other offense, in which they can be kept as in a reformatory, and not be thrown into a jail or a penitentiary along with hardened criminals. The members of the league will subscribe $100 each. If we can get the ministers interested and secure subscriptions to the same amount from each of 1,000 citizens we can accomplish our object. We will leave the selection of the site, kind of building, and all the rest to the ministers. We expect soon to call a public meeting in connection with that matter.

He said that the league was willing and anxious to co-operate with the churches or ministers in reforming individual cases of habitual drunkenness.

JACKKNIFE FOR A WEAPON

A Colored Woman, Mad with Jealousy, Stabs Her Rival—Said She Had a Right to Kill.

Edith McIntyre, a young negress, during a row which was caused by jealousy, stabbed her rival, Lavina Lewis, yesterday. The fight took place on the top floor of 26 Minetta Lane, where the women had rooms.

They met in the hallway, and the McIntyre woman warned the other to have nothing more to do with George Bill, a young colored man. Lavina taunted her, it is said, and the McIntyre woman invited her into her room to fight it out. She refused, and was assailed with a coffepot and a decanter, which she managed to dodge. The McIntyre woman then sprang at her with a jackknife, the big blade of which had been sharpened like a stiletto, and plunged it into her rival six times.

She then ran to the street, followed by a crowd, which had heard the wounded woman's shrieks, and was taken into custody by a policeman.

All she would say when arrested was that she had a right to kill the Lewis woman.

On the way to Jefferson Market Court the prisoner turned upon a mulatto girl who was going along as a witness, and shouted: "If you swear against me I will fix you when I get out."

She was held without bail to await the result of the injuries of her rival, who, the surgeons at St. Vincent's Hospital say, will probably die.

NOTHING NEW IN THE TREATMENT

Carbolic Acid Used for Cancer Without Permanent Good Results.

The supposed cure of cancer by injections of carbolic acid, as announced yesterday by a morning paper as having occurred in Tokio through the treatment of a Japanese surgeon, received little or no credence among the medical fraternity of this city.

Dr. George F. Shrady said last night that he remembered that the carbolic acid treatment for cancer had been tried twenty years ago without any permanent good results.

Another surgeon, eminent for his successful treatment of cancer, and a recognized specialist in that branch of surgery, said that not only carbolic acid, but all the strong acids had been injected into cancerous tumors by various surgeons at various times, without any marked effect, beyond their ordinary cautertizing qualities. The treatment of cancer with caustics had been tried over and over again. There was nothing new, he said, in the carbolic acid suggestion.

Conducted His Own Case and Failed.

Joseph R. Smith, who claims to be a lawyer, living at 88 Barrow Street, and with offices at 58 William Street, was a complainant in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday against his wife, Elizabeth Smith, whom he charged with taking $30 from his pockets while he was asleep.

Mrs. Smith said she and her husband had not lived together for some time because he abused her, and did not allow her enough money with which to clothe herself. She had been living with her mother and supporting herself by working in a paper-box factory. All she had of her husband's property, she said, were several aprons belonging to Smith's little girl by his first marriage. She was mending these to take back to the girl.

Smith conducted his own case and was rebuked for his method of conducting it. The Magistrate finally dismissed the case. He doubted if the complainant was a lawyer, he said.

Dog Gave Alarm of Fire.

YONKERS, Jan. 31.—The large frame building on the east side of Willow Street, occupied by the Deane Plaster Company, was destroyed by fire early this morning. The alarm was given by the barking of a dog at 4:30 o'clock. Several buildings in the vicinity were damaged.

The loss on the Deane property was $30,000; insurance, $5,000. They manufactured porous plasters, antiseptics for hospitals, &c. Twenty-five hands were employed. Joseph Augustine's brick house was damaged $1,000 and the furniture $125. Mrs. Daly's loss on building is $1,800 and on furniture $800.

Zieglers to Adopt Two Children?

William Ziegler and his wife, Electra Ziegler, of 624 Fifth Avenue, were given permission by Judge Pryor yesterday to adopt Florence L. Brandt and William Conrad Brandt, whose parents have been separated. A divorce suit is now pending. The mother of the children lives in Belgium, while the father resides in Chicago.

Mr. Ziegler could not be found last evening, but to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES Mrs. Ziegler sent word that it was not true she and Mr. Ziegler had adopted the Brandt children.

A. M. Newton's Death Due to Chloral.

Coroner's Physician O'Hanlon made an autopsy yesterday on the body of Augustin M. Newton, son of the late Gen. John Newton, who died at the Hudson Street Hospital Thursday night.

Dr. O'Hanlon found that death was due to an overdose of chloral which Mr. Newton had taken for nervousness. He also found that Mr. Newton had been suffering from apoplexy and acute gastritis.

Cigarettes Got Him into Trouble.

Magistrate Brann, in the Centre Street Police Court, yesterday fined William Asheim $5 for obstructing the street at the entrance to Brooklyn Bridge by collecting a crowd of newsboys to whom he was dispensing cigarettes, as an advertisement.

"I suppose," said the Magistrate, as he imposed the fine, "that you think the people in New-York are living too long, and you want them to poison themselves off."

It is well to get clear of a bad cough or cold the first week, but it is safer to rid yourself of it the first forty-eight hours—the proper remedy for the purpose being DR. JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.

Easy to take and effectual—JAYNE'S PAINLESS SANATIVE PILLS.—Adv.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—At the sixty-sixth annual meeting of the Ale Brewers' Association yesterday these officers were elected for the ensuing year: President—J. W. Brown, Brooklyn; Vice President—James M. Fuller, Brooklyn; Treasurer—J. Herbert Ballantine, Newark, N. J.; Secretary—A. E. J. Tovey, New-York, editor of The Brewers' Journal; Trustees—Joseph M. Knap, New-York; D. G. Yeungling, Jr., New-York; Henry L. Kellers, Jersey City, N. J.; Louis D. Schram, Brooklyn; C. C. Clausen, New-York; C. H. Childs, New-York; John Cawein, New-York; Charles W. Ferris, New-York; Charles Schutte, New-York, and Thomas P. Wallace, New-York.

—Gripman James Kelly of the Third Avenue cable road was exonerated by a jury before Coroner Fitzpatrick yesterday of all blame for the death of Gen. Thomas Ewing, who was struck by a cable car Jan. 20 and died the next day. Witnesses testified that the gripman rang his gong in sufficient time to prevent the accident. To avoid a south-bound car the General stepped in front of one going north.

—Revival services will be continued next week in the Lexington Avenue Baptist Church, at One Hundred and Eleventh Street, the Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon being the preacher. The Rev. Dr. J. L. Campbell, pastor of the church, will preach to-morrow morning on "The Church of the Living God," and in the evening on "The Occupation of Heaven." There will be baptismal services in the evening.

—To accommodate the increasing congregations which attend the Reformed Catholic services in Christ's Mission, of which the Rev. James A. O'Connor is pastor, the Sunday evening meetings will henceforth be held in Masonic Temple, commencing Feb. 2, when the Rev. Dr. Paul Pollach and the Rev. Dr. Victor A. Vanoli, formerly priests of the Roman propaganda, will be among the speakers.

—D. A. Waterman, Treasurer of the Michigan Central Railroad, will address a meeting for men at the Harlem branch of the Young Men's Christian Association, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, to-morrow afternoon at 4:30. Mr. Waterman is one of the best-known Christian lay workers.

—A publication called Opera Stories is just out. It is a very handsome book, containing stories, in very few words, of the principal operas now being sung, and also portraits of leading artists. It is published at 146 Boylston Street, Boston.

—By direction of Postmaster Dayton Sub Post Office Station No. 45 will be opened to-day at 1,722 Amesterdam Avenue for the sale of stamps and postal cards and the transaction of money order and registered letter business.

—"Mrs. J. B." sends $2 to THE NEW-YORK TIMES for the Albert family.

Brooklyn.

—The Brooklyn Hospital's new Trustees are James H. Frothingham, Henry F. Noyes, George H. Prentiss, James M. Brownson, Augustus Van Wyck, John E. Leech, F. L. Eames, and Frank Lyman. The officers are William G. Low, President; John F. Halstead, Vice President; Edward A. Merritt, Treasurer; Edward Kidder, Secretary.

—County Treasurer Taylor yesterday refused to give to the Charities Commissioners the amount of the monthly pay rolls without the authorization of the Controller. Mandamus proceedings will be begun to-day to compel the County Treasurer to pay the money.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday James Regan secured a verdict of $5,000 against the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company for injuries sustained by timbers falling upon him while he was digging a cellar at Kent and Division Avenues, in 1893.

—A mass meeting will be held at the Academy of Music next Thursday to consider measures for the relief of Armenia. There will be addresses by the Rev. Dr. R. S. Storrs, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, the Rev. Dr. A. J. F. Behrends, and others.

—Giovanni Cocciola, forty years old, of 476 President Street, was convicted in the Butler Street Police Court yesterday of practicing medicine without a license, and was fined $50. He claimed that he was only an office boy.

—Register of Arrears Henry A. Powell has appointed as his deputy Willis M. Tyler of the Twenty-third Ward, and will reappoint F. C. Manvell as cashier. Mr. Manvell is a First Ward Republican.

—Secretary Brown of the Board of Education will be a witness before the McNulty-Taylor Senate Committee on Contest, which will meet in the Murray Hill Hotel, New-York, to-day.

—The regular meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery will be held Monday evening in the First German Church, Leonard and Scholes Streets.

—Three new canceling machines were set up in the Post Office yesterday. Each machine has a capacity of 30,000 pieces an hour.

—Health Commissioner Emery yesterday appointed Dr. W. N. Belcher Assistant Sanitary Inspector at a salary of $1,200 a year.

—W. H. Dunlop, financial clerk in the Health Department, resigned yesterday.

Long Island City.

—Mrs. H. C. Morrill, Superintendent of the Shelter Home Mission, and Mrs. James H. Young of New-York City will address a meeting at the Long Island Railroad Young Men's Christian Association to-morrow afternoon.

—Henry C. Johnson, Chairman of the Long Island City Republican General Committee, entertained a number of the members of that committee at a dinner on Wednesday evening.

—A Lincoln entertainment will be given at Grace Episcopal Church on the evening of Feb. 12.

—Ex-Alderman Joseph McGee and Miss Josie McGee expect to leav for Bermuda on Feb. 8.

—The German Ladies' Association will hold its twentieth annual masquerade on Feb. 17.

—The Astoria Maennerchor will hold its twenty-seventh annual ball on Feb. 17.

—The engagement of Miss Carrie Le Vine Smith and Frank Davis is announced.

—Miss Mamie Shelsby of 66 Henry Street has gone to Dolgeville, N. Y.

Long Island.

—The Jamaica Atheneum Association has elected the following officers: President—Miss E. Benton; Vice Presidents—Mrs. William S. Cogswell, Mrs. C. A. Beldon, Mrs. A. F. Hitzel, Mrs. E. Bernhardt, Mrs. A. L. Bogart, Mrs. I. C. Hendrickson, Mrs. Henry L. Nostrand, Mrs. Charles Lockwood, Mrs. J. J. McLoughlin, Mrs. C. T. Case, Miss M. L. McCormick, Mrs. S. R. Hendrickson, Mrs. Richard Purchase, Mrs. Clarence Lampman; Secretary—Mrs. J. K. Dunn; Treasurer—Mrs. Charles M. Kirby; Executive Committee—Mrs. L. L. Fosdick, Mrs. J. H. Hobbs, Mrs. P. K. Meynen, Mrs. William E. Everitt, Mrs. F. E. Hopkins; Finance Committee—Mrs. George K. Cooke, Mrs. P. M. Wood, Mrs. William Wyckoff and Mrs. G. K. Meynen. The association has $1,000 on deposit in a local bank. It is their intention to raise sufficient funds for a Lyceum building.

—The residents of Baldwins met last night to consider the organization of a local fire company. A subscription list was started to raise money to defray the cost of putting up a building and the purchase of suitable apparatus. The movement has met with well-deserved consideration, and there is every indication of its success.

—William J. Youngs, Chairman of the Queens County Republican Committee, who was robbed of a number of articles some time ago, has recovered a meerschaum pipe which was among the stolen articles. It was found among the goods pawned by Andrew J. Anderson, who was in the custody of the police of this city.

—The people of Good Ground want a Justice of the Peace there. There has never been such an officer in the village, and the present demand for one is due to an increase in the number of cases demanding judicial attention.

—The Suffolk County Republican Committee will meet at Riverhead on Monday. Benjamin H. Reese, Secretary of the committee, will, it is said, tender his resignation, as he was recently elected County Judge.

—A disputed bill of the contractor who laid the Fourth Avenue sewer, College Point, amounting to $7,606.92, has finally been paid. The contract price was $6,890, and the remainder charged was for extra work.

—Owing to a dead-lock in the Board of Trustees, the expired contract of the Whitestone Gaslight Company cannot be renewed, and the streets are now in darkness at night.

—The oldest tree in Port Washington has been cut down. It was a pine tree in the yard of Mr. Dodge, the oldest resident there, and was known to be nearly 100 years old.

—The body of Dr. Thomas W. Madal, formerly Health Officer of Jamaica, was buried at that village yesterday. He died of paresis at the Middletown Asylum.

—There is much dissatisfaction in Queens County because the Lexow Consolidation Committee is not going to give a hearing in that county.

—C. B. Thorn and family of Easthampton left for New-York to-day, where they will remain until Spring.

—The ice in the Great South Bay having broken up, the baymen at Bay Shore have resumed operations.

Hempstead, L. I.

—The Hempstead Choral Society, under the dictorship of Prof. J. E. Van Olinda of Brooklyn, will render Cowen's cantata, "The Rose Maiden," at Liberty Hall, Thursday evening. Seidl's Metropolitan Orchestra of New-York has been engaged for the occasion. The vocalists are Miss Edith Cameron of Brooklyn, Miss Caroline Van De Water-Brown, Charles H. Clark of New-York, and E. S. Swalm of Dr. Meredith's church, Brooklyn.

—The proposed building of a trolley road from Brooklyn to Hempstead has aroused considerable interest in Hempstead. The desire for the construction of an electric road to compete with the Long Island Railroad is unanimous.

—A beautiful memorial window has been given to the Methodist Church by Philip J. A. Harper, senior member of the firm of Harper & Brothers, New-York. The window is a memorial to Mrs. Harper's mother, Mrs. Thorne.

—The Mystic Social Club, one of the largest and most prominent societies in Hempstead, will hold a progressive euchre party at the residence of William H. Campbell, Fulton Street, Monday evening.

—"The Ticket-of-Leave Man" will be played by the Hempstead Dramatic Association at Liberty Hall, Tuesday evening. It will be played for the benefit of the Hempstead Free Reading Room.

—The Rev. Frank M. Kerr gave an interesting stereopticon lecture, "Through Ireland and Scotland," in the Reformed Church, Manhasset, Wednesday evening.

—The engagement is announced of Miss Lina Clowes, daughter of ex-Justice B. Valentine Clowes, to Justice J. Maynard Kissam of Queens, L. I.

—Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Searing of Brooklyn, former residents of Hempstead, celebrated the sixtieth anniversary of their marriage last Tuesday.

—A reception was given at the residence of Mrs. Floyd Weeks on Main Street Thursday evening.

—It is reported that an opera house will soon be erected here by a stock company.

—A musicale was given Friday at the King's Daughters' house on Main Street.

Yonkers.

—Fourteen new stations of the cross are being obtained for St. Joseph's Catholic Church. The statues are to be of a beautiful design and costly. The ladies, under the auspices of the Altar Society, have succeeded in securing five, and two more are promised by them, making one-half the number to be obtained. The men of the church have volunteered to secure the other seven.

—At a meeting of the Fourth Separate Company on Thursday night, after the drill, five new members were admitted. The athletic association also held a meeting and decided upon suits for the basket-ball team. The first reception of the year was held last evening at the armory.

—General Secretary Haskett of the Young Men's Christian Association is making extensive plans for the month of February in the boys' branch work. One of the coming events is the annual supper, with a valentine Post Office attachment.

—Miss Edna Neidig's class in the Westminster Sunday school has organized itself into a society called "Segments," and it had a supper on Thursday night in the lecture room. The proceeds will be used for missionary and church purposes.

—An entertainment will be given this evening at 8:15 in the Woman's Institute for the benefit of Immanuel Chapel building fund. There will be tableaus and songs taken from the pictorial advertisements of the day.

—Senator Burns of this city has introduced in the Legislature a bill providing that the Police Pension Fund of Yonkers shall be applied to the assistance of families the heads of which have died in service.

—The annual meeting of the Westchester County Grand Army Association was held last evening in the City Court room, and, after the business session, a supper was enjoyed.

—A Past Grand Master's jewel has been presented to Past Grand Robert B. Light by Yonkers Lodge, No. 232, I. O. O. F., in recognition of his services to the lodge.

—The Men's League gave a reception to the ladies in Park Hill Reformed Church last evening.

—J. H. Fiedler of Ashburton Avenue, while bowling, fell and broke his left arm.

Westchester County.

—The authorities of the town of Mount Pleasant were yesterday investigating the workings of the Myers automatic balloting machine, with a view to adopting it in future elections.

—The Ossining town authorities have divided the town into four election districts, instead of eight, as formerly, the other four being dispensed with, because they use the Myers balloting machine, which makes it possible to vote more than twice as rapidly as formerly.

—Justice Martin J. Keogh will preside at the Circuit Court which will convene in the Court House, White Plains, on Monday. This will be his first appearance on the bench in Westchester County, and in the courtroom in which he has for so many years contested his legal battles with such great success.

New-Rochelle.

—The Committee of Fifty appointed to study the question of securing lower gas rates for the village decided at a meeting Thursday evening to have a bill drafted and presented to the State Legislature, through Assemblyman George L. Carlisle, fixing the rate for gas in villages having a population of over 5,000 at a price not to exceed $1.35 per 1,000 cubic feet.

—The last lecture of Mrs. Maurice Kingley's series of twelve lectures on history and art from the fifth to the tenth century, was delivered Thursday afternoon in the home of Mrs. Richard Taylor, Jr. Fully forty women were present. The course of lectures has been highly successful, and a general wish was expressed that the lectures might be continued.

—Mrs. Josephine Shaw Lowell of New-York City will lecture in Trinity Parish House Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, under the auspices of the Organized Charities Society of New-Rochelle.

—Roland H. Clark has sold his handsome jib and mainsail cabin catboat to Rufus Hatch. Mr. Hatch is a member of the Corinthian Fleet and of the Huguenot Yacht Club.

—John Stevens Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars gave a successful literary and musical entertainment at the Casino Thursday evening.

Jersey City.

—A solitary policeman yesterday guarded the ground at Point of Rocks, where the New-Jersey Junction and National Docks Companies are to tunnel under the Pennsylvania tracks. It is expected that work will begin to-day.

—The telephone pole war in Greenville ended yesterday in a compromise by which the company will be allowed to erect poles without further opposition.

—Andrew J. Wilson, thirty-one years old, of 190 Bay Street, a brakeman, had his arm crushed yesterday while coupling cars in the Pennsylvania freight yard.

New-Jersey.

—William Leinbach, the head lineman of the Atlantic City Railway Company, is in the City Hospital suffering from injuries received Thursday by coming in contact with a live wire. He was on the top of a construction car at Atlantic and Mississippi Avenues, making some repairs, when he caught hold of the wire. The shock knocked him from the car, and he fell to the ground, striking a fellow-workman in his descent. He was badly injured on the back of his head, and he also sprained his back. When picked up he was unconscious, but was resting easily yesterday and will recover.

—Roy Lanning, while skating Thursday evening on a pond at Hightstown was drowned. The ice was very thin, and it gave way under his weight. Several boys, including Adison Hunt, went to the rescue of Lanning. Hunt waded out to where the boy was, and succeeded in getting him out of the water. He was carried to the office of Dr. Loyd Wilbur, and Drs. Franklin and Titus were also summoned, but they could not save him. He was the son of Robert Lanning, a shoe dealer of Hightstown Place. He was eight years of age.

—The Inspectors attached to the State Dairy Commissioners' office at Trenton have for some time past been investigating the sale of oleomargarine for butter. They made a report yesterday, stating that T. E. Wilson of Jersey City; Noble Beatty, and J. W. Oer of Elizabeth, and Davis Leach of May's Landing, were selling the imitation for real butter. The counsel of the board was instructed to bring proceedings against the accused.

58 YEARS.

MARVIN SAFE CO.

12 PARK PLACE.

32 Pages

THE NEW-YORK

Sunday Times

No newspaper in the country reaches a larger or more cultivated constituency. It can always be relied upon to print all the news that is worth the telling of all the world. Every intelligent reader prizes its special departments, comprising literature and book news, art, science, fashion, the woman's page, and amateur sport. Its special features are always timely, entertaining, and instructive. Here are some of the articles of this character which will be found in to-morrow's issue:

A SPLENDID INSTITUTION

What the Booksellers' Provident Association has done. Prompt aid for widows and orphans. The origin and growth of this organization with a short account of its most prominent members.

ART IN PICKING POCKETS

Lessons in knavery as taught by Dickens and Hugo. Tricks of the French thieves. Three at work. The Montana Sheriff. During a wedding. The misfortunes of a mother-in-law.

EDUCATION of MIDSHIPMEN

Did not amount to much until the Naval Academy was established. Schoolmasters on shipboard. Middies were not recognized by law until the very end of the last century. Chaplain Jones.

OUR TORPEDO FLOTILLA

We are far behind other nations in the creation of these craft. No question as to their utility. Types of these destructive engines of war. The automobile or locomotive fish torpedo.

MASONRY IN NEW-JERSEY

One hundred and ninth annual session of the Grand Lodge. Large membership in the State. History of some of the more important lodges. Washington and Lafayette. The new officers.

FESTIVALS at BUDA-PESTH

Thousandth anniversary of Hungary's birth as a State. National exhibition and works. Seven memorials of Arpad. New waterway and Parliament House. Triumphal arch and statues of heroes.

PARSON PETERS'S HISTORY

His not always good natured anecdotes about Connecticut. Unpopular with early patriots. The Rev. Samuel squared accounts by saying funny things about the inhabitants of the Nutmeg State.

WISCONSIN IN EARLY DAYS

Its history dates back to the French occupation. Jean Nicollet and his quest. Waterways which have done much for the material prosperity of the State. Green Bay. Curious characters.

WOMEN IN THE ORIENT

A picture for the new woman of to-day to consider. D

Saturday
February 1-1896

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-16

TALK WITH MISS KINGSLEY

The Daughter of Charles Kingsley Tells of the Life of Englishwomen.

TAKE GREAT INTEREST IN POLITICS

Their Understanding of the Subject Is Thorough — Workingwomen Desire the Franchise— Work in the Schools.

Miss Rose Kingsley is in New-York. That is not a news item, for Miss Kingsley has been here for some time, and her arrival was duly heralded.

Miss Kingsley is not a stranger here. She visited this country in 1874 with her father, that delightful man, Charles Kingsley. Consequently she has many friends here, and finds New-York altogether pleasant.

That is what she says in her mellow English voice, with the marked English intonation that is so charming in an Englishwoman.

"I like America so much," she says. "Such charming people; every one is so kind to me, and isn't the weather delightful?"

All of which is taking such a roseate view of everything American that it cannot help being very pleasing to the dwellers under the Stars and Stripes.

The subject of woman is, so some people think, taking a position somewhat egotistically, far front in the race for public consideration. It is natural, however, in meeting a well-informed Englishwomen like Miss Kingsley, to ask something about her countrywomen, and if their aims and efforts are in a line with those of American women. This is particularly interesting, while there is so much evidence of vitality in the attitude of the advocates as well as of the opponents of woman suffrage all through the country and particularly in New-York City.

"What are Englishwomen doing?" asks a visitor of Miss Kingsley, "and do you find much difference between the English and American woman in her clubs, in politics?"

"Ah!" says Miss Kingsley, "we are intensely interested in politics. There is where there is a difference between the English and American women.

"We have the three great associations—to none of which I belong"—she adds, with a little laugh, "the Women's Liberal Unionist Association, the Primrose League, and the Women's Liberal Federation. The latter is the Radical organization, the Primrose the Conservative, and the Liberal Union upholds the policy of our present Government.

"I have a great objection to joining any special association. I like to work more as a free lance—no, don't say that of me—I have other work to do, and I cannot do any definite political work. But before a general election I go up in the country districts where the people know and trust me, and talk with the farmers and laborers. Not to ask them for votes—that I do not believe in. If that must be done, it is the work for the men. Half the time a man who would promise a vote would promise both parties. Perhaps I ought not to say that, but a man who could be influenced could be moved by either side.

"I talk over things with the people as one would talk with one's family or friends. Then, you know, our English laborers are very fine fellows. Since they have had the franchise they have become more and more self-respecting.

"In Warwickshire, where I lived for a long time, the people are very self-respecting and very independent. They do not trust a stranger at first, and it is difficult to get to know them. When once they trust you they are very good friends, and will do anything for one.

"They are very amenable to reason. I know day laborers whose judgment is more direct and valuable than that of half the educated men one knows. Their outlook is narrower—they have not so many contending influences to confuse them.

"Are our women really interested? Every English woman is interested in politics, and they work very hard. They do not take it up as a fad; it is part and parcel of their lives. I don't know altogether about the women here. I am told that they are becoming more and more interested in politics.

"I think women have a purifying influence in politics. Don't you think that when women are associated with public life in any way they bring in certain higher standards? When women seriously give themselves to public work, the influence is uplifting.

"Women work in politics very generally in England. I know women who devote their lives to political work. Mrs. Henry Fawcett, wife of the late ex-Postmaster and sister of Mrs. Garrett Anderson, is one of them. She speaks continually, and is one of the great lights of the Liberal-Unionist Association. I am one of Mrs. Fawcett's followers. She only asks for a moderate franchise. Women who pay their rates, she believes, should have the franchise the same as other citizens. That will include a large proportion of the working people, as well as the property owners. The rate payers are the householders or those who have an interest in a house—women who are heads of families. Not only the people who own property, but the people who live in the houses have to pay rates. As they help to support the Government, Mrs. Fawcett believes they should have something to say about it.

"The way I came to be interested at first was through two women landholders in Warwickshire. They were very clever, cultivated, and public spirited women, who managed their property well. One of them gave two large parks to Birmingham. They had nothing to say about the Government, while their grooms, and even the ploughmen on their estates, had each a vote.

"Mrs. Fawcett believes that the franchise for workingwomen will greatly affect the legislation for them. There is a great deal of it now, but it will be more effective when they are recognized as a power. The position of the workingman was greatly improved by the franchise. The workingwomen desire the franchise, and so do our young university women.

"Do the women really understand politics? I don't think I could find a cultured woman in England who did not. The women understand politics, and take a very decided stand on one side or the other. In the high schools the girls are so keen about politics that they have to be forbidden to take up the subject at the time of the general election. There are members of Parliament of both sides on the council.

"These schools I am very much interested in. They were started about 25 years ago. Conditions at that time were very unfavorable for the education of girls of the upper middle classes. Certain men and women of position banded themselves together, a council was formed, money was raised and the schools put in operation. There are public day schools to which any girl can come who can pay the very small fee asked. On the council at first were Dowager Lady Stanley Alderly, mother of Lady Carlisle; Lady Amberly, and all those clever women; a certain Mrs. William Grey, Miss Mary Gurney, Lord Aberdare, Charles Roundell, and others. They started the first school in Chelsea. That was really the beginning of the higher education for women in England.

"Now our council alone has thirty-five schools in London and different parts of England. There are 8,000 girls who go through our hands every year, and last year we paid in salaries—we have only women teachers—£78,000. The teachers get good salaries. Some of our head mistresses get £700 a year.

"We have elementary schools, which the State supports, and which are free for the poorer classes. There is so much done on private enterprise in England. I think that is the best way.

"Our high schools are entirely different from anything you have here. We begin with the kindergarten and prepare the students for Girton or Newnham. The girls come to us when they are almost babies and stay until they are nineteen. We have the very best teachers, all ladies of the highest qualifications; most of the younger ones university graduates. The schools have the same standard as Harrow and Eton. The students pas the same Oxford and Cambridge joint university examination. It is the best kind of an examination, once a year, and no cramming for it.

"Since these schools were organized in England similar ones have been started all over the world. Japan, India, Australia, and there are the church schools in England which are sectarian.

"I started the school in Farmington, Warwickshire, single-handed. There was bitter opposition when the council was formed, because girls of all classes were admitted. The daughter of a tradesman might sit beside a girl of high social standing.

"Yes, there are very smart girls who go to these schools, daughters of the best people in England. The niece of Lord Lorne is at one of them. The Princess Louise is one of our patronesses, and takes the keenest interest in the work. There is a beautiful feeling of esprit de corps in the schools.

"A great point in them is the home life; there are no boarders, and except the students who come from a distance, the girls all live at home.

"It makes a great difference to the mistresses, too. They are perfectly free a part of the day; no taking the girls to walk or any of those disagreeable things. It gives the mistresses quite a different position, and they are a different class—a new class of women who have grown up. They are women whose relatives would have thought it a degradation for them to teach in any other kind of school. The whole position of the teacher is changed. The girls in these schools are among those who are thoroughly interested in politics.

"The work of the women's political organizations is to keep every constituency in hand and have them thoroughly organized for the general elections. It is only in times of burning political crises such as there were two or three years ago that the women make any special effort in politics. The work of women in England is so different from that of women in this country. In England women spend so much of their lives in the country and do so much of their work there. Of course, there are some women who live entirely in London.

"Attend to politics as we do our charitable work? We do not call our work charitable as you do here. The conditions here are so different. The work in the parish that the English woman does is taken for granted—it is part and parcel of her life. She does not dream of anything different. The people are a part of ourselves; we have grown up with them.

"The political work is very much the same. A great deal of the work in the country is organizing. There are political meetings held constantly in the villages. Sometimes the women speak, and some of them speak exceedingly well. Sometimes they have down a speaker from London or the member for the county comes in.

"A great deal of the actual machine work of politics in the country is done by women. Affect their home life? No. How can it? Our life in the country is so very quiet, there is plenty of time for everything. Our women in England are very much at home. I could not make a comparison, for I do not know about the women here. We don't have the clubs. Very few women who have houses of their own in London belong to clubs. They receive their friends at home. I should never think of belonging to a club because I have my own home.

"We don't have meetings to have papers read. They do that sometimes in private houses. They may have debating societies, but I am busy, I do not know about them. Certainly they are not common.

"There has been a great change in England during the last ten years in the conditions for self-supporting women. The high schools alone employ a great many women as teachers. They have opened the doors to many women who would otherwise have led very restricted lives, and enabled them to go out and obtain good incomes. There are a great many women physicians who are well received. I know a woman who is a law conveyancer. She took a very high degree at Girton, and is the first woman who has ever read law with one of our most celebrated lawyers.

"There are many women who are taking up some occupation without the compulsion of financial troubles. The Hon. Mrs. Colbourne is a charming woman who is Givernment Inspector of Needlework in the Educational Department. There is another very charming young woman, very well connected, who is a needlework inspector in London. There is no loss of caste whatever. That is entirely past. The fact of women's working is well understood.

"Women are permitted to take the Civil Service examination now for positions in the Post Office. They have always had charge of the Post Offices to a great extent in the country. There are almost too many women who are taking up teaching.

"Women in England can vote for the County Council, Board of Guardians, and School Board, and serve on the two latter. In the country they serve with the men on the Board of Guardians for the Poor.

"Yes, my home is in London now. I am interested in the schools. The Girls' Public Day School Company is the council upon which dear old Lady Stanley put me at once when I went down. Then I am busy with my lectures and do some writing.

"I am intensely interested in art. My father cared so much for pictures and was such a splendid draughtsman himself that it is natural for me to be fond of art.

"I went to Paris in 1889 to the exposition to do some special work, and the French Government was very much pleased with it and presented me with the decoration of Officers de l'Academie. I have been specially interested in French art, and made a study of the nineteenth century work upon which I lecture. I have had every assistance given me in the art galleries and private studios, and the Director of Fine Arts has made everything as easy for me as possible. I spend a great deal of time in Paris, and have a great many friends there. One of my lectures is upon "Shakespeare in Warwickshire." My object is to prove that no one but a Warwickshire man could have written his plays. For many years my mother and I lived within ten miles of Stratford. I heard there many of the words that I could not understand until I came across them in my Shakespeare.

"There were dialect words, names of fruits, names of people and places, and allusions to local matters in Shakespeare's time. It was very interesting; there is any amount of matter, and it helps me more in reading Shakespeare than any number of commentaries."

Miss Kingsley likes speaking very much. Some of her first practice in that line was at political meetings.

CANADA'S COMMISSIONERS NAMED

Plan to Connect the Lakes and Atlantic with Canals to be Considered.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The Secretary of State is in receipt of a note from the British Ambassador giving the names of the Canadian Commissioners who are to meet and confer with the commission appointed by the President pursuant to the act of Congress approved March 2, 1895, with a view to reporting the feasibility of building such canals as shall enable vessels engaged in ocean commerce to pass to and fro between the great lakes and the Atlantic Ocean. They are O. A. Howland, President of the Waterways Association; T. C. Keefer, and T. Monro, President of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

The Commissioners representing the United States, already announced, are James B. Angell, President of the Ann Arbor University, Michigan; Lyman B. Cooley, civil engineer, Chicago, and John E. Russell of Massachusetts.

No arrangements for the meeting of the joint commission have been made.

Passengers for Europe.

The Campania, sailing to-day, will have among her passengers for Liverpool W. Robinson Burgess, Mr. and Mrs. H. P. L. Bayliff, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Crane, L. G. Davies, Mr. and Mrs. Otto Kohn, Mr. and Mrs. S. Morris Lillie, Mr. and Mrs. John Sharples, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Seargeant, Albert Seeger, and Alfred Snelling.

Among those who have been booked to sail by La Bourgogne for Havre are Searles Babbitt, T. B. Burnham, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Dien, W. A. Houghton, E. Bouvelot Ladging, M. E. Milner, Mr. and Mrs. John Noyes, and Mr. and Mrs. Julio Ygarta.

Condition of the Wool Market.

Business in domestic wool for the last week was smaller than for some time. Few buyers appeared in the market, and they bought only for immediate needs. Sales in the leading markets of the country, as reported to The Textile Manufacturers' Journal, aggregated 3,292,900 pounds domestic and 2,217,600 pounds foreign, a gross total of 5,510,500 pounds, as compared with 4,021,700 pounds domestic and 4,051,900 pounds foreign, a gross total of 8,073,600 pounds for the previous week.

Hugh Dempsey Released.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Jan. 31.—The pardon of Hugh Dempsey, who has been serving a term in the Riverside Penitentiary for being implicated in the poisoning of workmen during the great strike at Homestead, was received by Warden Wright this morning. Dempsey's wife, accompanied by two friends, drove to the penitentiary at 10 o'clock, and, after a touching scene, at 10:30 o'clock they, in company with Dempsey, drove away.

THE GREATER NEW-YORK

Police Commissioner Parker Discusses Important Problems.

TALK TO PACKARD COLLEGE STUDENTS

Good City Government the Most Pressing Need—The New City May Become the Wonder of the World.

An address on "The Greater New-York" was delivered by Police Commissioner Andrew D. Parker yesterday morning before the students of the Packard Business College, at 101 East Twenty-third Street. A large number of visitors attended.

The meeting yesterday was the practical beginning of a movement by the Packard students for the formation of a society for the study of political questions, and it is proposed to have addresses in the future from other prominent men.

In his address Commissioner Parker said:

For twenty-five years thoughtful men have realized that the great question which the people of this country must confront is the question of city government. Now and then there are rumors of war, there are questions of finance, there are great casualties, there are meetings of Congress and State Legislatures. Each one of these things is sensational in itself and attracts much attention, but behind all of them, as the pressing question, is the one, "How shall we properly govern our cities?"

The tendency of the age is for people to mass themselves in the large cities. This is largely helped by the concentration of manufacturing enterprises. It has now progressed so far that over 28 per cent. of our population is in the cities. Improved methods of communication, too, make rural districts more likely to be affected by the city life. Before improved methods of communication were invented, cities might rise and fall without materially affecting rural communities. The Government of France was formed and overthrown in Paris.

Now nothing important happens in New-York that is not flashed all over the country, and perhaps all over the world. Our life has too much to do with life in other cities. Therefore, if we have good City Government, people who want good government in other cities take heart. If we have an evil government, our example tends to help the evil in other cities.

Waves of reform in other cities followed closely on our own reform wave of 1894. The smashing of the Tweed Ring resulted in the smashing of rings in Philadelphia, St. Louis, and other cities. Thus our City Government furnishes problems well worth of attention from the greatest statesmen.

Mr. Parker said the movement for the consolidation of New-York and her neighbors has advanced with a warlike movement, going forward all the time. The idea first came up in 1833, when petitions for consolidation were made in New-York and Brooklyn. The movement continued to grow stronger, and in 1857 the Metropolitan Police District was established by the Legislature. It included New-York, Kings, Westchester, and Richmond Counties. But the New-York City charter of 1870 abolished the Metropolitan Police, and again established the Municipal Police, which remained in force until 1873, when the Police Department was created. Mr. Parker added:

Now that consolidation is in sight, the great question comes as to the formation of a charter for the greater city. Within the municipal district there will be many elements.

New-York is perhaps the most curious cosmopolitan city in the world. Some one has said we have more Irish than Dublin. We have Irish colonies, German colonies, Italian colonies, French colonies, and even Syrian colonies. As long as 200 years ago an observer called the city a hodge-podge. Indeed, it is a huge crazy quilt.

Brooklyn, on the other hand, is more quiet and contained, more of a home city. It has been called the bedroom of New-York. When one sees the life flowing to and fro on the Brooklyn Bridge every day he is inclined to agree with this definition. We would be surprised if we knew how many of our men of business and finance work in New-York and live in Brooklyn.

London is on both banks of the Thames. Paris spans the Seine, Berlin is on both banks of the Spree, while Vienna is cut in half by the Danube. So it is apparent that a river should be no bar to consolidation. Our two cities have the same interests. Take Brooklyn away, and we must go to New-Jersey and Westchester for our homes. Take New-York away from Brooklyn, and you take its head away.

Richmond County is composed largely of a rural region, and there are other rural stretches in the proposed city. Out of all these elements is to be constructed the imperial city of the world, which will soon outstrip even London. The eyes of the world will be directed upon it. Its example will largely determine the course of other cities in the Nation.

There are important questions to be settled. What kind of a Council shall be given to the new city? The present Board of Aldermen has little power. By degrees the body has been stripped of the powers originally vested in it, because of it. Shall it be restored? Shall powers be restored? Shall we have one house? Shall we have two houses, one elected by districts and one elected at large? Shall the members of one house be unpaid, and the office be made one of honor rather than of profit?

The other great question is one of taxation. New-York has its system, Brooklyn its system, and other districts their systems. How to reconcile the differences will require much anxious thought. The common sense system would dictate that the same rate should be levied in every part of the great municipality, all sharing alike in its expenses and its blessings.

There lies the field, then, before us a great opportunity for our people. We hear much talk about the Greater New-York. I would much rather we should think of a better New-York. Commerce may find its centre here, luxuries and civilization may find their highest expression in the homes of the rich, but much more to our credit will it be if we can teach the world a lesson in good government.

If we do not remove the shame of the past, we will be justly subject to reproach should the Greater New-York be only a more sickening instance of corruption spread over a larger territory. As from our weakness proceeded disease, so may health proceed from our strength. It is a belief that the majority rules here. In reality it is the thoughtful minority that rules by directing the thoughtless and apathetic majority.

If we continue to do as we did in the past, we will merely enlarge the sore on our body politic. If we merely become a larger community of apathetic citizens, the statue in the harbor had better be torn down. But this condition cannot last long. Right will triumph. If the city does indeed become greater, then that statute will give earnest of liberty and enlightenment to the world.

Commissioner Parker's address received close attention from the young men, and was much enjoyed by them.

MR. TENNEY'S STRONG ARGUMENT.

Salem H. Wales Compliments Him on His Talk for Consolidation.

Ex-United States District Attorney Asa W. Tenney received yesterday the following letter from Salem H. Wales, Commissioner of the New East River Bridge:

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONERS
NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE,
49 and 51 Chambers Street.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1896.

Dear Mr. Tenney: I read with great interest the brief report of the argument you made yesterday before the Committee on Consolidation of the two cities. I regret that I could not have heard it. It seems to me that you touched the pith of the question very forcibly, viz., that the people, having once voted in favor of consolidation, it certainly looks absolutely puerile to ask that the question may again be submitted.

You are right in saying that it makes no difference whether the majority was 277 or 277,000. The verdict of the people was expressed in the one case as well as in the other.

Were you and I contending for an elective office before the people, and it was discovered that you had received one more vote than myself, it seems to me that I should not be such a fool as to ask that the whole thing should be gone over again simply because I was beaten by one vote.

I voted for consolidation more in the spirit of civic pride that New-York and Brooklyn combined would make, probably for all time, the largest city in the United States. Still, there are other reasons for the measure which have been forcibly presented, and I sincerely hope that there will not be much more contention about it. The fact should be accomplished with as little delay as possible. I am very truly yours,
SALEM H. WALES.

This is only one of many communications received by Mr. Tenney.

Compulsory Pilotage Opposed.

Yesterday's mails carried a memorial from the Maritime Exchange, addressed to every member of Congress, in favor of a bill now in the House, to abolish compulsory pilotage on coastwise sailing vessels. The argument is that the coast is marked and buoyed sufficiently to guide navigators, and that the charges for pilotage impose an unjust and unnecessary burden on Inter-State commerce.

The bill is directed specially against the South, where State pilots get rich fees under existing local laws. Compulsory pilotage was long ago abandoned in the North. The Exchange asks that a National pilotage system be adopted by Congress.

SAID "LIAR" IN ROUNDABOUT WAYS

James C. Bergen and C. Augustus Haviland Each Says the Other Is Untruthful.

There was a lively tilt between Lawyer James C. Bergen and C. Augustus Haviland, in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Gaynor, yesterday, when Mr. Bergen moved, as counsel for William N. Dykman, receiver of the Commercial Bank, to confirm the report of Herbert T. Ketcham as referee.

Mr. Haviland said that the referee had outlined conclusively the liability of the Directors. He then declared that Justice Gaynor should suggest to the receiver the propriety of employing other counsel than his own partner, as Mr. Bergen had advised the receiver that the Directors were not liable.

Mr. Haviland said that three of the members of the firm of Bergen & Dykman were Directors in enterprises operated by one of the Directors of the bank, and that, moreover, Bergen & Dykman were under obligations to a Director of the bank for their employment as counsel to the bridge Trustees.

Replying to Mr. Haviland, Mr. Bergen said:

"As for this man's personal attack upon me, I care nothing. It is of but little weight, coming whence it does. The only ground that I can find for this man's ill feeling toward me is that, when he was called as a real estate expert to testify before the Commissioners appointed to condemn lands for the bridge approach, his ignorance was so dense that he was not permitted to testify. If I crossed his will there, it may account for his conduct here.

"His intimations of fraud on my part are from the outrageous malice of a man who does not know the truth. If I told him before the referee that he did not know what the truth was, I repeat it here, with apologies to the Court."

"If Mr. Bergen intimates that I was called as an expert by the Bridge Commissioners," said Mr. Haviland, hotly, "he states a deliberate untruth."

"That should not have been introduced in this case at all," said Justice Gaynor. "You have stated that it is not so. That's enough. I attach no importance to it."

Subsequently, Justice Gaynor said: "So far as Mr. Haviland is concerned, I will say that he and those associated with him have added much to what the depositors would have received out of the failure. It is true, the receiver might have recovered it without his aid, but he brought things to a point, and by his course a large amount of money has been added to the assets."

The Court took the papers and reserved decision.

LAST ASSEMBLY IN FLUSHING

Large Attendance at the Closing Affair of the Season.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 31.—The last assembly of the season took place at the Opera House this evening, and the attendance was large. The patronesses were Mrs. Dana B. Brigham, Mrs. S. Vernon Mann, Mrs. Augustus N. Talbot, Mrs. William P. Willis, Mrs. L. M. Franklin, Mrs. E. V. W. Rossiter, Mrs. John W. Weed, and Mrs. J. Currie Wilmerding. The cotillion was led by Mr. Titus.

Among those present were Mrs. John C. Wilmerding, Mrs. Dana B. Brigham, Mrs. John F. Mitchell, Mrs. Charles E. Eglee, Mrs. George Newton, Mrs. F. J. J. De Raisnes, Mrs. J. L. Hicks, Mrs. Frank D. Bowne, Mrs. Walter Bowne, second; Mrs. L. H. Bullard, Mrs. E. V. W. Rossiter, Mrs. J. F. Crosby, Mrs. Chauncey McKeever, Mrs. A. P. Colgate, Mrs. Frazer Crosby, Mrs. Augustus N. Talbot, Mrs. John W. Weed, Mrs. William P. Willis, Mrs. Hunter Brown, Mrs. S. Vernon Mann, Misses Janet Wilmerding, Eleanor Brigham, Elizabeth Mitchell, Lillie Bell, Annie Newton, Catherine Franklin, Carrie Willis, Cassandra Lee, Zelia Hicks, Daisy Martin, Miss Ballard, Estella Rossiter, Ida Slade, Madge Crosby, Mary Travers, Florence Jackson, Nellie Hunter, Ethel Talbot, Hannah Sprague, Miss Dodge, Elsie Van Kleeck, Francis Barstow, Laura De Mauriae, Carrie Leverich, Magdeline Richmond, Miss Townsend, Mary Lever, and Miss Thorne.

The men present were Charles Titus, Frank Covert, J. C. Wilmerding, D. B. Brigham, Herbert Peck, Charles Eglee, Scott McKnight, Henry Bell, Rougier Thorne, T. F. Doremus, Frank Bowne, Arthur Travers, Walter Bowne, second; Hunter Brown, J. F. Crosby, Lawrence Embree, F. A. Storm, John W. Weed, Chauncey McKeever, Effingham Lawrence, Thomas Lee, Murray Crosby, Clarence Fairchild, Fred Smart, William Romaln, Clinton Post, Richmond Weed, Craig Colgate, Ernest Murray, Charnley Murray, Harry Wilmerding, Vernon Franklin, Murray Franklin, Vernon Mann, James Graham, Clinton Graham, Robert Parsons, William Parsons, Elbert Wilmerding, and F. H. Pell.

POLICE TRANSFERS IN BROOKLYN

Commissioner Welles Sends Captains and Sergeants to New Precincts.

Police Commissioner Welles yesterday made many transfers in the Brooklyn police force for the good of the service.

The transfers were as follows: Capt. Miles O'Reilly, from the Eighth to the First Precinct; Capt. James Kenney, from the First to the Eighteenth Precinct; Capt. John H. Johnson, from the Eighteenth to the Eighth Precinct; Capt. J. Addison Corwin, from the Seventeenth to the Sixteenth Precinct; Capt. H. F. Gorman, from the Sixteenth to the Seventeenth Precinct; Capt. Stephen Martin, from the Nineteenth to the Fourth Precinct; Capt. W. H. Kitzer, from the Fourth to the Nineteenth Precinct.

These Sergeants were also transferred: Sergt. Nicholas Condon, from the Sixteenth to the Seventeenth Precinct; Sergt. John Rogers, from the Seventeenth to the Sixteenth Precinct; Sergt. John Graham, from the Eighteenth to the Eighth Precinct; Sergt. J. W. Costello, from the Eighth to the Eighteenth Precinct; Sergt. W. S. White, from the Fourth to the Fifth Precinct; Sergt. Daniel J. Reardon, from the Fifth to the Fourth Precinct.

TO CHANGE THE GARBAGE CONTRACT

Contractors Point Out an Inconsistency in the Original Form.

It was decided by the Board of Estimate and Apportionment, at its meeting in the Mayor's office yesterday, to revise the form of contract providing for the disposition of the city's garbage. Contractors pointed out to the board that under the wording of the existing contracts, the contractor was bound to remove 800 tons of garbage daily, but that the city was not bound to deliver any garbage at all to the contractor.

The board decided that it would alter the form of the contract, so that the city would agree to deliver all the garbage it could separate daily, and to postpone the bids for a week later than first decided upon.

An application for three years' salary at $1,200 a year was made by Albert H. Henschel, Secretary to the Greater New-York Commission. At the suggestion of the Mayor, it was referred to the Controller.

Manager Amberg Sued for Divorce.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—Marie Augusta Amberg, or, as she is better known to the public, Marie Augusta Engel, the opera singer, filed a bill in the Circuit Court yesterday for a divorce from her husband, Gustav Amberg. The latter is well known as a manager of operatic enterprises, and the singer charges that he grossly deceived her before marriage, has treated her so cruelly she had to leave home and claim the protection of her brother, and that he spent $25,000 of her savings, pawned and lost all her jewelry, and threatened to kill her.

Call from a London Congregation.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Jan. 31.—The Rev. John A. Brooks, one of the leading lights of the Christian Church, has received a call to the pastorate of the Tabernacle, at London, the largest congregation of that denomination in Europe. He has not yet accepted the call, but the probabilities are that he will. Dr. Brooks was the Prohibition candidate for Governor of Missouri in 1884, and Vice Presidential candidate of the same party four years later.

MAYOR IS READY TO PAY

Will First Investigate the Charges Made by the Platt Men.

TO SELECT A COMMITTEE OF THREE

Port Warden Gunner Says He Can Furnish More Affidavits at Half Price—Gen. Collis Defends Mr. Brookfield.

Mayor Strong yesterday received the letter of Secretary George R. Manchester of Mr. Platt's Republican County Committee, asking that the Mayor's reward of $500 be sent to William Germain and Henry I. Weinberg on the ground that the officials of the reform administration had offered or deprived them of places for supporting or failing to support the anti-Platt faction of the Republican Party.

The reasons why Messrs. Germain and Weinberg are applicants for the reward offered by the Mayor in his reply to the attacks made by Mr. Platt in his interview were contained in the affidavits which Mr. Manchester sent with the letter, and which were printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The receipt of the letter did not disturb Mayor Strong very much. He simply took the ground that if the claimants for the reward were entitled to it, they would get it, and he would send the money to Mr. Manchester. To the reporters, the Mayor said:

"I will examine these documents with the greatest care, and if an investigation sustains the allegations, I will pay over the money as cheerfully as I would pay a note.

"I have practically determined to appoint a committee of three gentlemen to investigate these charges and allegations and sift the whole matter to the bottom. If I do appoint such a committee, it will be made up of men wholly unconnected with any political faction and identified with politics in no way whatever.

"I want to get at the truth of the whole matter. If I find that any man has earned the reward, I will send him the money as quickly as possible."

The Mayor said it had been his original intention to give the reward to charity if any one would submit proof that his officials had bargained for votes in the conventions, but that, as he had not so stipulated in his reply to Mr. Platt, he would send the reward to any man who might be justly entitled to it.

The Mayor was asked if the character of the men who swore to and verified the affidavits would be inquired into. He said that the whole matter would be fully investigated.

"I do not think," he continued, "that the Weinberg case is within my jurisdiction, Weinberg having been appointed by an Alderman who was elected by the people of his district. But that will be investigated, too."

Port Warden John H. Gunner telephoned to the Mayor's office yesterday afternoon that he had received the Mayor affidavits and names of several men who were offered patronage bribes. Mr. Gunner offered to do all this for 50 per cent. of the reward.

"Tell him to send along his proofs," was the Mayor's reply.

Job E. Hedges, the Mayor's secretary, who was somewhat involved in the charges of Sol Berliner, said:

"I will make a full answer to the Mayor, and, pending his action upon that, I do not care to say anything for publication. You can depend upon it that these men will be answered fully."

The talk that Mr. Hedges might be called on to resign, on the report of Sol Berliner and William Germain, was regarded as silly yesterday.

That Mr. Platt is descending to pretty dirty politics in taking up political camp followers like Sol Berliner, who appears by his own confession, to have been in the pellical "come on" in this Germain business, is the opinion of all of the decent politicians.

Mr. Berliner is ordinarily good-natured and harmless, and some one has probably made a cat's-paw of him in this matter. Informers of private conversations have never had any standing in New-York City local politics, bad as local politics have been at times.

It is Sol. Berliner's affidavit that contains the most serious allegations against William Brookfield. Whether these allegations would have been made against Mr. Brookfield had he been in this city instead of being a passenger on the Fuerst Bismarck, bound for Mediterranean ports, is another matter. In the opinion of every man who knows William Brookfield, Berliner's affidavit will strike against Mr. Brookfield's reputation as a pebble against a fortress.

Commissioner of Public Works C. H. T. Collis, who succeeded Mr. Brookfield, and was formerly his Deputy, said:

"These affidavits are ridiculous. Nobody who knows Mr. Brookfield could imagine him bargaining with Sol Berliner and trading off places for delegates. He always denounced such action as peanut politics. These people did not dare to say a word against him until he was on the Atlantic Ocean. They did not venture a word while he was here to answer. The trouble with Mr. Brookfield, from the politician's point of view, was that he was not a peanut politician, but ran his department on business principles."

Ex-Secretary of the Treasury Charles S. Fairchild was in conference with Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon, and it was rumored that he would be one of the committee called upon by the Mayor to investigate the charges contained in the affidavits. There was no substantiation of this, however, and no explanation was made of what led to Mr. Fairchild's visit.

SAYS WEINBERG IS A LIAR.

This Is Alderman Wines's Assertion—All Spite, Declares Magistrate Crane.

The affidavit of Henry I. Weinberg of 334 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, which is one of those called forth by Mayor Strong's five-hundred-dollar offer, was not received with serious alarm yesterday by either Magistrate Crane or Alderman Wines, who are two of the persons directly implicated.

In the affidavit Weinberg tells how he had been appointed to a thousand-dollar clerkship in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council by Alderman Wines after he had received the indorsement of Leroy B. Crane, who is now a City Magistrate. Mr. Weinberg had helped in the campaign for Mr. Wines in the old Twenty-sixth Assembly District, and he got his clerkship in January, 1895. He declares that about a week after his appointment a man named Newman, a hatter in Third Avenue, near One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, who had been an active political follower of Mr. Crane, told him that Mr. Crane was getting up a new Republican club in opposition to the Lexington Republican Club, of which James M. Doremus, the regular Republican leader of the district, was President. Newman wanted Weinberg to join Mr. Crane's club, and said, according to Weinberg, that he would have to put up $25. Weinberg asked where he would get $25, having been out of work for a long time. Newman, so Weinberg declares, said that he could get it out of his salary of $1,000 a year.

Weinberg says that in May, 1895, Alderman Wines told him to go and see Mr. Crane. He did, so he declares, and Mr. Crane informed him that there was a man ready to take his place who would put up $100 for the position. He was discharged Sept. 30 on the demand, it is alleged, of Alderman Wines. The Alderman, when visited by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, yesterday, said:

"If the other affidavits are like this one, Mayor Strong will never have to give up his money. Let me tell you about it. You see it was this way. When I was elected Alder-

Continued on Page 10.

MARKET PRICES ARE LOW

The "Open" Winter Responsible for a Fall in the Cost of Butter and Eggs—Some Quotations.

Market prices have reached their highest point for the year now. They will remain stationary during February, and after that will begin to decline. On the whole the market prices for this season run lower than for the same season last year.

A warm, or "open," Winter has been responsible for a big drop in the prices of eggs and butter. While last year eggs retailed at 35 cents a dozen and butter at 35 cents a pound, the best quality may now be obtained for 10 cents less.

Potatoes have not been so cheap at this season for twenty years, the best bringing only 30 and 40 cents a peck. Celery, on the contrary, has been hard to keep during this warm weather, and has accordingly gone up, varying between 15 and 20 cents a bunch for the best.

Game and fish vary little from other years, bringing the highest prices during January and February. Bears seem to have been plenty, as bear steak is much in evidence at some of the meat stands. It sells for 35 cents a pound, and "is cheap at that," as the salesmen will tell the buyer. There is an unusual demand for venison at 30 cents a pound.

Oysters are very plentiful, the very best ones at this time coming from Glenwood, on the north side of Long Island. Box oysters bring $1.50 a hundred, cullings 75 cents. Little Neck clams bring 75 cents a hundred; soft shell, 35 and 40 cents.

Particular interest in marketing at this period rests in the prices of new vegetables and fruits. With strawberries from Florida at $1 a box and hothouse asparagus at $1 a bunch, most people will indulge in the more common articles. Following are some prices of new vegetables: Rhubarb, 10 cents a bunch; green beans, 30 cents a quart; hothouse cucumbers, 20 cents each; radishes, 5 cents a bunch; new potatoes, 40 cents a half peck; French artichokes, 25 cents each; tomatoes, 25 cents a pound; cauliflower, 25 to 50 cents a head; mushrooms, 60 cents a pound; Spring onions, 5 cents a bunch; new beets, 10 cents a bunch; kohlrabi, 10 cents a bunch; lettuce, 10 cents a head; escarole, 10 cents a head; chicory, the same; field salad, 15 cents a quart; tarragon, 15 cents a bunch; green peas, 75 cents a half peck.

Cabbage brings 8 and 10 cents a head, cranberries 12½ cents a quart, red onions 5 cents a quart, white onions 8 and 10 cents, turnips 15 to 20 cents a half peck.

The prices in fruit vary little. Oranges sell for 25 and 50 cents a dozen, the best for 60 cents; pineapples, 15 to 30 cents each; apples, 50 cents a half peck; bananas, 20 cents a dozen; lemons, 15 and 20 cents a dozen; grape fruit, three for 25 cents up to 50 cents apiece; pears, 45 cents to $1 a dozen; nuts, 15 to 20 cents a pound; chestnuts, 10 cents a pound; lady apples, 20 cents a quart; dates, two pounds for 25 cents; figs, 15 to 20 cents a pound; maple sugar, 15 cents a pound; Malaga grapes, 25 to 30 cents a pound; Catawba grapes, 20 cents a box; mandarins, 60 cents a dozen.

Game is always high at this time, but rather low in comparison with former years. Soup fowl sells for 12½ cents a pound; turkeys, 15 cents; grouse, $1.75 a brace; Boston duck, 18 cents a pound; rabbits, 35 cents a pound; American jackrabbits, 75 cents a pair; quail, $2.50 a dozen; raccoon, 50 cents a pair; partridges, $1.25 a pair; teal ducks, 65 cents a pair.

Fish are plentiful and bring fair prices. Red snapper sells for 15 cents a pound; sheepshead, the same; green salmon, 25 to 30 cents a pound; frozen salmon, from 18 to 20 cents; flounders, 12 cents; black bass, from 12 to 15 cents; live cod, 10 cents; white halibut, 20 cents; gray halibut, 18 cents; eels, 15 to 18 cents; catfish, 12 cents; striped bass, 25 cents; whitefish, 15 cents; scallops, 40 to 50 cents a quart; roe shad, $1.50 apiece; buck shad, 50 to 75 cents apiece; white perch, 15 cents a pound; pompanos, 30 cents; Spanish mackerel, 25 to 30 cents; lobsters, 15 to 18 cents; haddock, 8 to 10 cents a pound.

WILL IT AFFECT MAJOR M'NULTY

Justice Gaynor Says the Board of Education Is a State Body.

In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday Justice Gaynor handed down a decision denying the motion of William B. Ridenour, Principal of Public School No. 43, to continue a temporary injunction restraining the Board of Education from dismissing him. In his opening, Justice Gaynor says:

The plaintiff seeks to enjoin the defendant, the Board of Education of the City of Brooklyn, from summarily dismissing him from his place as teacher in the public schools of the City of Brooklyn, claiming that he may not be dismissed except for cause found after a trial by the board upon charges. He makes this contention on two stated grounds, viz.: First, that he is an honorably discharged soldier of the war of the rebellion, and, second, that the general school laws of the State entitle all teachers in the common schools to the protection of such trial.

Justice Gaynor holds that Mr. Ridenour does not come under the protection of the veteran act, as the Board of Education is a State and not a city institution.

This decision may have great weight in the Senatorial contest of James Taylor against Major Peter H. McNulty. Major McNulty was a member of the Board

NEW PUBLICATIONS

EXHAUSTIVE NATURAL HISTORY

THE CAMBRIDGE NATURAL HISTORY. Peripatus. By Adam Sedgwick. Myriapoda. By F. G. Sinclair. Insects. By David Sharp. Vol. V. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $4.

Never, perhaps, before in English has such exhaustive work on natural history been undertaken as in "The Cambridge Natural History," the fifth volume of which has just been issued. As may be seen by the three sub-titles, each of these subjects finds its treatment, and the names of those who study particular topics are famed ones.

In this age of minute research, when the observations necessary for the perfect understanding of a single creature require a lifetime, it would have been impossible to get the fullest information without relying on the specialist. Take Prof. Adam Sedgwick's treatment of the genus Peripatus. It was first established in 1826 by Guilding, who obtained a specimen from St. Vincent in the Antilles. At first sight it was deemed to be a mollusk. It was only later, when the matter was carefully studied by Moseley in 1874, that it was classed as a member of the group of Arthropoda. Then the author himself wrote the first monograph, and after that the bibliography of Peripatus began.

The peculiarity of Peripatus is this: It is a lowly organized animal, and stands half way between the Arthropoda and the Annelida, the connecting link, so to call it, and it is these "links" which are of such vital importance in sympathetic study of nature. Peripatus is apparently sluggish, though endowed with wonderfully sensitive autennae. Some are very beautiful in color, and Prof. Sedgwick tells of his wonder when he saw one crawling on the bark of a rotten tree trunk in a forest near Table Mountain. After this, as an introduction, comes a most careful description of the external features of Peripatus, and to this is added a wealth of illustration not alone of the creature itself, but of all its various parts. The microscope is plied indefatigably, and the most minute peculiarities are thus obtained. Next follows a description of the habits of Peripatus and its methods of reproduction. After that comes the anatomy, even to the nervous system. The subject of development follows, from the eggs to the adult individual. A synopsis of the species is next in order. It may be seen, then, how absolutely complete is the work.

In the Myriapoda, as studied by Mr. F. G. Sinclair, we find the same careful elaboration. The Myriapod as a commonly known creature may be of more interest than is Peripatus What is common about Myriapoda and novel to most readers is that it is quite indifferent to mate. We know one species, and call it the millipede, or the centipede, and imagine that it only is found in warm climates. Mr. Sinclair was in Greece, and found the myriapods living in the blazing heat of the plain, and then having climbed Mount Troodos, the ancient Olympus, there, quite "at home in the snow," was the same identical species. The myriapods are terrestrial animals, creeping on the ground or living within the bark of trees. We notice them particularly on account of their abundance of legs.

It is questionable whether the centipede can harm a man—sometimes, however, man eats the centipede. Humboldt says that the South American Indians ate centipedes which were "eighteen inches long and more than half an inch wide." Religious fanatics chew up in Morocco the scolopendra, but these emotional people seemingly devour at the same time broken glass.

Some highly colored stories have been manufactured about the Myriapoda, and Ulloa mentions one, and tells us it was "a yard long and six inches in breadth." Few know that some of the Myriapoda are phosphorescent. Mr. Sinclair tells of having found one near Cambridgeshire, in England, which emitted light. In our American caves are found these creatures, but they are blind. There are African varieties, with exaggerated length of leg, that resemble a huge spider. As an answer to the often asked question, "How many legs has a centipede?" it might be replied that the Germans call the creature Tausendfüsse, and the French millepied. Generallly, forty legs suffice English and American people in their descriptions. There is the lithobuls, which has seventeen legs on one side of it, and four more legs than that on the other side, making thirty-eight legs in all, and that is pretty nearly forty. In the East, Mr. Sinclair asked an Arab what was the name of a centipede, and he said it was "Arba wal arbarin," or the forty-four legged one, and the man was not so much out of the way, because it really had, apparently, forty-two legs, only two were poison claws. The Arabs believe that a centipede has a disposition to work its way into the ears of human beings.

Mr. Sinclair classifies the Myriapoda, going through the same processs that is applied to the Peripatus. Finally we have the paleontology of the creatures, for there are fossil pyriapods, several such having been found in the United States, and of not less than four different orders. Mr. David Sharp's chapter on insects is invaluable, so comprehensive is it. Even the non-scientific reader will find pleasure in these volumes because of the excellent way the innumerable subjects are treated. As a work of reference it has no equal.

NEW BOOKS AND NEW EDITIONS

Helbig's "Guide to the Public Collections of Classical Antiquities in Rome" contains Emil Reisch's account of the villas, and the Museo Bacomagni, the Palazzo Spada, the Etruscan Museum, the Vatican, with their respective treasures. The volume is published by Karl Baedeker of Leipsic, and that name is sufficient to testify to its excellence and accuracy. It has an index which is ample.

"Tales from the Fjeld," or popular tales from the Norse, as collected by P. Ch. Asbjornsen, have been translated by Sir George Dasent, and a handsome volume is published by the Messrs. Putnam. It was in 1871 that Asbjornsen arranged these delightful stories, and they were published in Christmas books in Christiania. These stories, with their grounding of folk-lore, tell of the diffusion of race and tradition, and some of them bear a close resemblance to those of the German called Schwanke. You may find in these tales a variant of Rip Van Winkle, but Irving's story is as old as time. Some of the stories are full of Norse proverbs, and these old saws are peculiarly bright and sharp.

Ernest Renan's "Life of Jesus," newly translated and revised from the twenty-third and final edition, has just been published in fine form by Messrs. Roberts Brothers of Boston. Mr. Joseph Henry Allen presents a brief preface to this volume. The "Life of Jesus" was first presented in 1863, and the effects were immense. The book passed rapidly through many editions. This Life was the crowning volume of Renan's "History of the Jews," for the author made it the keystone of his historical and religious constructions. To cite Renan as being irreligious is to misunderstand him. He did not like dogma. If there was an enemy to religion, Renan said it was "vulgar materialism."

If you ride a wheel, you may break it, and, appreciating what is a constant want, Mr. S. D. V. Burr has written a volume called "Bicycle Repairing," the publisher being David Williams of New-York. You might build a bicycle had you the tools by following the advice of this expert. There are many wise hints and suggestions to be found in this volume.

Profs. Jean Massart and Emile Vanderville present their "Parasitism, Organic and Social," translated into English, and the volume is imported by Messrs. Scribner. The idea of the volume is novel. It is the collaboration of specialists in bugs and human beings. The conclusions arrived at are curious. Parasites exist, say, on insects; ergo, they must exist in human communities. The remora anchors itself to a fish larger than itself, so does the toady fasten to an affluent patron. In the Amazon, there is a species of mantis that feeds on the termites, and looks so like them that you cannot tell one from the other. That is, indeed, the wolf in sheep's clothing. Unquestionably, this volume is, if nothing else, amusing.

The demise of George Augustus Sala renders a new edition of his "Life and Adventures" a work to interest the public. Messrs. Scribner issue it in two volumes, in good style. George Augustus Sala wrote well and amusingly for ever so many years, and his personal reminiscences are valuable. There never was a journalist born who was more eager for work or better prepared for it. There is an anecdote of him worth reading. Called at ten minutes' notice by his editor to make a journey to Ultima Thule, in five minutes afterward George Augustus Sala reported to his chief as quite ready. All the correspondent had was a small parcel under his arm. Asked what he had there, his reply was: "A Roget's Thesaurus and a toothbrush, and with these two I am quite prepared to journey round the world." In the very last page of this Life, Sala talks about his "dear old Antonio Gallenga," one of his most ancient friends, and a few weeks only ago Antonio Gallenga passed away. Sala had verve, pluck, and inexhaustible gayety. With his book in hand many a pleasant hour can be passed.

Mr. Augustus J. C. Hare has grouped together in his Biographical Sketches memorials of Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, Dean of Westminster; of Henry Alford, Dean of Canterbury, and of Mrs. Duncan Stewart. The publishers are Dodd, Mead & Co. It was Hare who was to have written Arthur Stanley's biography, but the task devolved on Sir George Grove, who was one of Dean Stanley's literary executors. It was in a magazine article that Mr. Hare's sketch of Stanley first appeared, and this sketch he has somewhat enlarged. The article on Paray Le Monial is descriptive of a religious little town in France, where something like a modern miracle was supposedly performed.

Mr. Alexander W. Hidden's volume, "The Ottoman Dynasty," published by Nicholas W. Hidden of New-York, is an opportune one. It contains a concise history of the Sultans of Turkey, from the foundation of the dynasty up to to-day, and at the same time gives a description of the manners and customs of the Ottomans. Mr. Hidden's father, who was a New-Yorker, having occupied an important official position for over half a century under the Imperial Ottoman Government, and the author having been born and lived for forty years in Constantinople, these two facts make him thoroughly familiar with the subject he has treated. With the impending crisis in Turkey, in Mr. Hidden's book will be found much that is instructive and novel.

"The Most Delectable History of Reynard the Fox," with such editing as Joseph Jacobs can give it, such nicety of illustration as Mr. F. Calderon can put into it, and published by the Messrs. Macmillan, makes altogether a notable book. How old is the story of Renard, the great Beast Satire, you really cannot tell. There is the German Reinhart, which scholars date back to 1180, though there seem to be French Renards which are even earlier. Mr. Jacobs thinks that the French may claim it; but, then, again, Aesop's Fables never were quite out of man's memory. It is so strange that Uncle Remus gives you glimpses of the same story. Mr. Gaston Paris showed immense erudition in getting as far back as he could to Belier the Ram, Tibert the Cat, and Hersene the Lady Wolf. As a folk-lorist, without Andrew Lang's cocksureness, Mr. Jacobs's opinions are worthy of respect. Altogether, Reynard is a grand study, and there never was better fooling or satire.

LITERARY NOTES

—The Messrs. Longman have in preparation a "History of England under Henry IV.," by James Hamilton Wylie, and "The Union of England and Scotland; a Study of International History," by James Mackinnon.

—Of a posthumous work by Eugene Field, The Ladies' Home Journal sends out the following memorandum: "In 1884 Eugene Field wrote a story which he called "The Werewolf." When it was finished he laid it aside, and a year afterward entirely rewrote it. In 1886 he again took it up and revised it, and during the nine years between that time and his death, in November last, he rewrote it eight times. His last revision pleased him and he decided to print it. But death came too suddenly, and the story was found, unpublished, among his effects. Mrs. Field, concluding to have the story appear, gave it to the editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, in which magazine all of Mr. Field's work, outside of his newspaper articles, was presented to the public. The story will be printed in the next issue of The Journal, strikingly illustrated by Mr. Howard Pyle."

—In the cheap Riverside Paper Series Mrs. Deland's "Philip and His Wife," has acquired new popularity, being already in its twelfth thousand in that form.

—Houghton, Mifflin & Co. have on the press a fourth edition of the one-volume edition of Browning's complete works.

—In Francis C. Lowell's volume on Joan of Arc, which Houghton, Mifflin & Co. are soon to publish, special attention is given to the trial.

—The complaints of the English author whose book, ticketed at 3s. 6d., was sold at 4s. 6d., has been presented in this column. Mr. Redway, in The Athenaeum, discusses the English method of book selling, and dwells on what are the "discount" and "net" systems. There is the speculative English bookseller, who buys books of the London publisher in quantity and gets them cheaper than the regular trade. This speculative person never buys a really good book, only trashy and sensational works. The routine old-fashioned bookseller stands no chance with him. People in general do not care for sound books, but take the shilling shockers. Mr. Redway mentions a dozen or more of solid books, published within the month in London, which are not to be found on the shelves of the provincial bookseller. The chances of success, then, Mr. Redway believes, are bad for an author, unless the speculative bookseller can get a big discount on his work. Such concerns as Smith & Sons and the Mudics have more to do with placing a book than have the publishers. These leading libraries have only to tell a subscriber "the book you ask for is not known," and the job is done. Space on the counters of Smith & Sons is limited, and there may not be room for any new man. The cure Mr. Redway proposes for England is more book shops, but how this would benefit conditions is not clear. He cites the way books are distributed in Germany. The publisher has a number of agents throughout the country. Through these agents the new book is distributed immediately after publication, and the individual book buyers at once seek the latest volume.

—The Chicago Daily News Company has issued "The Daily News Almanac and Political Register for 1896." It is its twelfth annual issue, and has been compiled with special reference to the political campaign of the year. Besides a great quantity of valuable information of a general nature the book contains an impartial statement of the various phases of the silver question and a mass of statistics bearing upon the subject. Most that is of permanent value on the subject, brought out by the year's discussion, is condensed into a popular form. The tariff this year receives greater consideration than formerly, because it is quite likely to be an important issue in the coming political struggle. The tables giving our exports to and imports from every foreign country show the trend of our trade and commerce. The other more important things that are included in the book are the history of the Government's dealings with the bond syndicate and the full election returns for 1895 in fourteen of the States, which may be made to serve as a basis for future calculations.

—The title "Little Miss Phebe Gay," which Miss Helen Dawes Brown has given to that charming story of hers, is an illustration of the way in which writers work into their books small happenings in their own lives. "Such a nice little name," said a friend of Miss Brown's to the author shortly after the book came out. "It attracted me to the story immediately." "The style of it is very familiar to me," said Miss Brown. "As a child I was always called "Little Miss Helen Dawes."

BOOKS RECEIVED.

GERMAN SONGS OF TO-DAY. Edited, with an Introduction and Literary Notes, by Alexander Tille, Ph. D. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.

THE DAILY NEWS ALMANAC AND POLITICAL REGISTER FOR 1896. Compiled by George E. Plumbe. Twelfth Year. 12mo. Chicago: The Daily News Company. 25 cents.

NEW POEMS. By Christina Rossetti. Hitherto Unpublished or Uncollected. Edited by William Michael Rossetti. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

THE DIVINE COMEDY OF DANTE. A Version in the Nine-Line Metre of Spenser. By George Musgrave. The Inferno, or Hell. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

DUNDONALD. By the Hon. J. W. Fortescue. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. 90 cents.

LIEBER'S STANDARD TELEGRAPHIC CODE. By B. Franklin Lieber. 8vo. New-York: Lieber Publishing Company, $10.

THE CHILD AND CHILDHOOD IN FOLK THOUGHT. (The Child in Primitive Culture.) By Alexander Francis Chamberlain. 8vo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3.

ECONOMIC HISTORY OF VIRGINIA IN THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY. An Inquiry into the Material Condition of the People, Based upon Original and Contemporaneous Records. By Philip Alexander Bruce. Two Volumes. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $3 per volume.

WALLER MAY BE SOON RELEASED

Papers in the ex-Consul's Case Purposely Held from Congress, as a Settlement Is Expected.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—It is understood that the State Department is only delaying its transmission to Congress of the documents in the case of ex-United States Consul Waller of Madagascar, now imprisoned in France, pending negotiations still proceeding by which it hopes to be able to announce the release of Waller from prison. No other explanation has been vouchsafed regarding the matter.

The Senate resolution calling for all the documents in the case was passed Dec. 9, and a similar resolution which was introduced in the House was amended after consideration by the Foreign Affairs Committee, and presumably after conference with the State Department, to exclude the correspondence between Consul Wetter, Mr. Waller's successor in Madagascar, and Assistant Secretary Uhl, it having been learned that it would be incompatible with public interests to publish these. The resolution was adopted Dec. 28, and very soon afterward it was known at the State Department that all the letters were copied and ready for transmission. It was also understood that these papers got as far as the White House on their way to the Capitol. There they seem to have rested.

Developments are daily expected in the negotiations, and probably, unless Waller's release is shortly secured, the correspondence will go to the House of Representatives. The objection to that course is said to be a desire that the friendly relations so long existing between the United States and the French Republic should not be even temporarily interrupted.

SEEKING TO RECOVER SHORE LAND

Further Action by the Town Trustees of Flushing, L. I.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan. 31.—The occupants of short front property in this town are becoming uneasy. The Town Trustees took further action at their meeting last night toward ousting the alleged squatters and restore the lands to the freeholders of the town.

C. A. S. Van Nostrand was employed as counsel in the matter, and was instructed to ascertain by what tenure Max Zehden and the Stoiber estate in College Point hold land occupied by them, which was originally under water, and to report whether in his opinion the town has good cause for an action to recover the lands.

Mr. MacDonald, Chairman of the Committee on Town Lands Under Water, stated that the two cases in question were selected because they involved exactly the points which the board is anxious to have decided by the courts. In the case of the Zehden property the tide ebbs and flows directly under the building itself.

Counsel Van Nostrand has promised to make a report on the case as soon as possible, and when he does so a special meeting of the board will be called to take further action.

The land included in the town's claim is valued at several millions of dollars, and comprises all of the shore property that was originally below high water mark in the villages of Bayside, Whitestone, College Point, and Flushing. In many cases the property is occupied by factories, dancing pavilions, lumber and coal yards, and private bulkheads in front of some of the stylish shore residences.

A MEASLES PATIENT QUARANTINED

Thomas Dooley of Flushing, L. I., Left His Home Without Authority.

FLUSHING, L. I., Jan 31.—Thomas Dooley, armorer of the Seventeenth Separate Company of this place, has been suffering with an attack of the measles, and his home on Congress Avenue has been quarantined.

When Health Inspector Roff went to the house to-day to quarantine the place, Mr. Dooley objected. Inspector Roff tacked up the warning placard, however, and started to leave. Before he had crossed the street he looked around and discovered that the card had been torn down. He returned to the house to remonstrate with Mrs. Dooley, and in an argument which followed he learned that the patient had gone to the armory to resume his work there.

It appears that Dooley's physician told him he could not go out, but did not report to the Health Officer that the patient was ready to be released.

Dooley was ordered to return to his home and not to leave it again until he was given permission from the Health Officer. Dooley obeyed, and went back under quarantine.

Calvary Episcopal Church.

Sunday evening next will mark a new epoch in the history of Calvary Episcopal Church, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street. There will be full choral service, but no sermon; in lieu thereof, Parry's great festival anthem, "Hear My Words, Ye People." The second anthem will be Martin's "Whoso Dwelleth." The rendering of the Nunc Dimittis and Magnificat will be to a new setting. Service at 8 o'clock. Seats free. All will be welcomed by the Calvary Chapter of the Brotherhood of Saint Andrew. Hereafter there will be special musical services on the evening of the first Sunday in each month.

MAYOR IS READY TO PAY

Continued from Page 9.

man, the Republican members of the board had a caucus, and the place of Engrossing Clerk fell to me. Weinberg wanted it. I told him to go and see the County Committee, composed of Crane, Doremus, Frank, Lewis, and another.

"They signed his recommendation, and I appointed him as Engrossing Clerk.

"Weinberg then volunteered to contribute money to the Republican Club of the Twenty-sixth Assembly District—volunteered, mind you, no one asked him—and when he was asked for the contribution, refused it and said he was being blackmailed, and that he was forced to resign.

"'Didn't you volunteer it?' I asked him.

'Yes,' he said. 'Well,' I answered, 'I would rather walk down town barefoot than fail to meet my obligations.' He never paid it, and he didn't pay his dues, either."

"Why was he discharged?" asked the reporter.

"Because he didn't observe the discipline of the office."

"Did you demand his removal?"

"Well, not exactly; that is, I saw he wasn't fit for the place. The Aldermen have been congratulating me ever since for having him removed."

"Did the man who got his place pay $100?"

"Charles Shopland, who got his place, will make an affidavit that he never paid a cent. Weinberg is a liar," concluded Mr. Wines, with a flourish.

Magistrate Crane was visited in the Morrisania Police Court.

"I don't wish to say too hard things about this man Weinberg," he remarked, "but I must clear myself, I suppose.

"In 1894 he asked me if I could get him something to do. I had known him for some time, and had paid him a dollar now and then for running errands. When the clerkship fell vacant in the office of the Clerk of the Common Council, Wines said he would do for it, and we put him in. He is an ungrateful and spiteful fellow.

"In June, 1895, I met Weinberg in Newman's store and he offered quite gratuitously to give $25 to the old Twenty-sixth Assembly District Republican Club. 'Just as you please about that,' I said to him.

"Later he came to see me to apologize for not having paid the $25. He pleaded sickness as an excuse. I found out soon after that he had been doing work outside his office that was not just the thing—selling paste, or something, to the brewers—and also that he had been acting as a spy in our camp. I met him at the club. 'Are you a member?' I asked.

"'Yes,' he said, 'I am.' 'But your dues are not paid,' I replied, 'and you are, besides, playing the part here of a spy. The club desires neither your money nor your presence.'

"The fellow's story is absolutely false. I did not even know that he had been discharged and another appointed. It is spite."

MR. LAUTERBACH UNDISTURBED.

Pays His Compliments to Mr. Eagan and Goes over Things He Said Before.

Edward Lauterbach, President of the Republican County Committee, was as unperturbed and quiet yesterday as an ideal trout pool. The action that was taken Thursday night, in the concert hall of the Madison Square Garden, at which the Committee of Twenty-five and the Investigating Committee made their reports to the Committee of Five Hundred, had not caused him, as he laughingly remarked, "to turn a hair."

It was represented at the meeting, by resolutions and otherwise, that the body over which Mr. Lauterbach presided was founded upon fraudulent manipulation of the primaries, systematic co-operation with Tammany Hall, and other dishonest and unlawful methods. Thomas F. Eagan presented the resolutions, and others spoke to them. Mr. Lauterbach said yesterday:

"Eagan—excuse me, Mr. Eagan, with an accent on the Mister—is a representative of the better element in the Republican Party. In fact, he might be looked upon as its head and front, and therefore was selected to present certain resolutions reflecting upon the party of which those present at the meeting are members.

"The meeting that was held last night had about as much interest for me as a meeting of Tammany Hall would have had, and no more. Neither Tammany Hall nor such a meeting as that has any special interest for me. I read of them as news—that's all.

"And yet there are certain men who are identified with that movement who are earnest, proper-minded men when they do not allow themselves to be led astray by the malcontents who are always fighting and kicking for something or other, and making an effort to control every situation. Those men may be called 'chronics.' They would never be satisfied with any condition in which they were not the controlling factor, and yet they somehow get a respectable following. I do not wish to criticise those who are honest in the movement, or think that they are, for I agree with them that Democrats have no business to be on our rolls.

"The men who have been the most prominent in the demand to have the rolls revised spoiled the plan that was devised last year, prevented it from being done, and now complain because it was not done. Had they then acted as they should have done there would have been no cause for complaint at present, for I have always worked in harmony with them in the committee. There has been no friction, and I fail to see why there should be.

"Our system for enrollment was thought to be ideal at the time that it was undertaken, and no matter what may be thought of it now, or however unideal it may now appear to some, it is difficult to see how names could have been kept off it by those who fulfilled all the necessary requirements. As it was, there were many names placed upon the rolls that some think should not be there, and it, upon investigation, it appears that the objectors are right, the names will be stricken from the books.

"The County Committee is capable of doing this work, and is perfectly willing to perform it. There is no necessity to go outside the organization to eradicate all the evils that may exist within it; it is capable of doing its work honestly and to the fullest extent.

"The men who are connected with those who took part in last night's meeting control fully 30 per cent. of the members of the County Committee, and that is a sufficient representation in any body to compel it to do anything that is right—if it objects to doing it, which, in this instance, over which so much fuss and feathers is being made, it does not.

"The statement that the rolls in the Brookfield districts were stuffed to carry them against the interests that control them is nonsense. The fight that was made in those districts was fair and above board, and those who were beaten did not hurry away and claim that the defeat was due to fraudulent practices.

"Yes; it is possible that a bolt may be organized, but it is not probable. Still, if it comes it will be an open fight, and, much as it may be deplored, I do not think it will effect much or affect the County Committee in any way. I do not think it will come, and shall not consider its possibility at present, at any rate.

"No grievance has ever been denied a hearing in our committee, and never will so long as I can exert any influence. Every grievance will be fully considered when it is properly presented, and at present there exists no reason that I know of why extraneous measures should be resorted to, even by those who think that their demands are not being fully respected. I know of no real, existing reason for such a meeting as that at which Mr. Eagan was thrust forward to represent the better element in the Republican Party in this city—which includes men of the highest repute among its members."

One Way of Keeping a Promise.

A policeman found Annie Williams of 112 Forsyth Street staggering in Orchard Street Thursday night and arrested her. In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday morning Magistrate Kudlich recognized her as a woman he had discharged with a caution Thursday.

"How is this?" he asked. "You promised me to keep sober and not come here again."

"Yes, Sir," said the prisoner.

"And here you are to-day. You did not keep your promise."

"Yes, I did," said the prisoner.

"You did not. You are here now, and I—"

"I tell you I did," interrupted the woman, indignant that her word should be doubted. "I promised I would not come, and I did not come. I was fetched."

The policeman testified that in that statement at least Mrs. Williams told the truth. It took three policemen and a patrol wagon to take her to the court.

Magistrate Kudlich sent her to the workhouse.

Revolutionary Daughters Meet.

The Continental Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution held its monthly meeting at 512 Madison Avenue yesterday afternoon. The members attended to the regular business of the day from 2 o'clock to 3, when a pleasant entertainment was given.

INEFFICIENT DEPARTMENT CLERKS

House Committee on Civil Service Reform Wants Lists of Employes Who Are Below the Standard.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The House Committee on Reform in the Civil Service today ordered a favorable report on a resolution calling upon the heads of the executive departments for a list of the employes under them who are below the standard of efficiency required. The law requires this report to be made, but the heads of departments have failed to comply with it.

The discussion of the resolution foreshadowed an intention on the part of the committee to effect a radical reform in the civil service. Some of the members felt that a civil pension list must be created, or that employes who are inefficient for any cause should be retired for the benefit of the service.

One of the tentative propositions which came before the committee was a six-year tenure, with the power of reappointment by the heads of departments, where the services were satisfactorily performed.

The impression was general among members of the committee that the departments are filled with men who, by reason of age, disabilities contracted during the war, and for other reasons, not the result of vicious habits, are far below the standard of efficiency required for the work assigned them.

It was contended that these clerks, through social or political influence, or as the result of humane and sentimental considerations, were retained after their usefulness had in great degree departed. Their retention under these circumstances, it was argued, makes the Government practically an eleemosynary institution, in which such employes are supported without giving an adequate compensation.

The desire of the committee, as evidenced by the discussion, is to formulate some measure which will remedy these evils.

It was also stated that complaints are constantly being made of injustice to individual clerks in the service who are dismissed for unimportant reasons, and this matter also the committee proposes looking into.

There was discussion of the proposition embodied in the Dockery bill of the last session, abolishing the office of Solicitor of Internal Revenue, the argument being that the office was superfluous, and that its duties could be discharged by the Solicitor of the Treasury. It was stated, however, that the Treasury Department officials desired to be heard regarding this proposition, and action upon it was therefore temporarily deferred.

MAYOR WURSTER'S CABINET DAY

The Men Who Will Help Him to Govern Brooklyn Will Begin Their Duties To-Day—Parting Gifts.

The members of Mayor Wurster's new Cabinet will enter upon their duties to-day, the Board of Aldermen having approved their bonds. They are:

Corporation Counsel—Joseph A. Burr.
City Works Commissioner—Theodore B. Willis.
Police and Excise Commissioner—Leonard R. Welles.
Fire Commissioner—William C. Bryant.
Tax Collector—R. Ross Appleton.
Registrar of Arrears—Henry A. Powell.
President of Assessors—Barzillai G. Neff.
Health Commissioner—Z. T. Emery.
Buildings Commissioner—Wesley C. Bush.
Excise Commissioners—Joseph C. Hacker and James Gascoine.
Park Commissioner—Timothy L. Woodruff.

Commissioner of City Works Alfred T. White yesterday received a fine palm and a beautiful jardinière, which were accompanied by this letter:

Honorable Alfred T. White, Commissioner of City Works:

Dear Sir: The subordinates in your office ask your acceptance of the accompanying plant as a token of affectionate regard. We are proud to have been associated with you in an administration that has been like the clear shining of the sun and in which you have so related yourself to every phase of the business of the department that the results achieved have been largely the expression of yourself. A marvelous mental celerity, a high order of intelligence, a thorough business and scientific education, a vigorous physique, a conscientious devotion to the duties assumed, all have had free course in the conducting of the affairs of this great department. The outcome has been an unmatched administration, and the largest public advantage.

We take pleasure in saying that we have highly appreciated the attitude of justice and courtesy which you have always maintained toward your subordinates, and, on this last day of your term of service, we ask you to please take the palm.

President of the Board of Assessors William Harkness and Excise Commissioner Forrester received albums containing the portraits of the men under them.

PAYS BOTH WAGONS AND CARS

Controller Bowler Reverses a Decision of Solicitor Reeve.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Controller Bowler has reversed a decision of Solicitor Reeves which has a bearing on carrying the mail on street car lines in various cities.

The question arose over a contract for carrying the mail on a street car line in Boston, Mass. A contract had been entered into by the Post Office Department with a contractor to carry the mails in wagons to all parts of Boston. Subsequently another contract was entered into with a street car company to carry the mail over part of the territory already covered by the first contract. Auditor Howard of the Post Office Department stopped the pay and referred the question to Solicitor Reeve, who sustained the Auditor. The matter was taken to Controller Bowler, who reversed the decision of the Auditor and the Solicitor.

The particular case where duplicate service is rendered involved only $12,000, but the application of the principle to all large cities where contracts are in force with wagon contractors, it is said, will involve quite a large sum. Controller Bowler, however, is the final authority, under the Dockery amendment to existing law, and the double service over part of Boston and other cities will be continued.

ALLEGED FRAUD IN A CONTRACT

Commissioners of Accounts Said to Have Reported on a Street Excavation.

The Commissioners of Accounts yesterday made a report to the Mayor relative to the alleged fraud in the contract for excavating One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street. Mayor Strong declined to say whether he had received such a report.

It is claimed that in a report to the city by its engineer the specifications made the work appear to be chiefly earth excavation, with a small amount of rock. Instead, however, it is said, when the work was well under way it was found the reverse was the case, and the excavating nearly all rock. It is alleged that the engineer privately informed one bidder of the true situation, and advised him to bid low on earth work, but high on rock, which secured for him a desirable and profitable contract.

The investigation by the Commissioners of Accounts, it is said, found the allegations substantially true.

Important Work for the Presbytery.

Some important business is likely to come before the Brooklyn Presbytery when that body convenes Monday evening in the First German Church, at Leonard and Stagg Streets. The Rev. D. H. Overton, pastor of the Greene Avenue Church, will preside.

It is thought that the case of the Rev. Mr. Johnson, who has been charged with "conduct unbecoming a Christian minister and a gentleman," will come up for a hearing. The committee having the matter in charge is composed of the Rev. W. A. Halliday, pastor of the Prospect Heights Church; the Rev. A. B. Pritchard, pastor of the Arlington Avenue Church; the Rev. Dr. Donald MacLaren, and Elders Aikenhead and Morse.

The Childs-Koehler Contest.

LONG ISLAND CITY, Jan. 31.—More testimony was taken to-day by the State Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections in the matter of the contest between Theodore Koehler and John Lewis Childs, the Democratic and Republican candidates for the seat representing the Second Senatorial District. The hearing was adjourned, subject to the agreement of counsel on a date for the next sitting.

About seventy witnesses were examined. Their testimony was put forth in behalf of Mr. Koehler, to show that the voters in the district did not receive notice of Mr. Koehler's alleged ineligibility until the day after election.

MANY WASHINGTON RECEPTIONS

The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre Entertain the Diplomatic Corps at the Embassy.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—The French Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre entertained at a brilliant reception to-night at the French Embassy. The old Porter mansion, which is the present home of the Embassy, has been considerably renovated during the past year, and has now all the modern improvements, including electric lights. Some of the old partitions have been removed and the rooms made much more spacious. The house has rather an Eastern effect, as the drawing room walls are entirely hung with embroidered draperies and rugs, and magnificent tapestries adorn the ballroom.

Supper was served in the large dining room all the evening. The back balconies were inclosed with canvas and hung with crimson drapery as a background for a network of southern smilax. In a curiously arranged niche between the ballroom and dining room the musicians were stationed. Palms and plants decorated the four drawing rooms and asparagus vines twined the chandeliers. Mme. Patenotre is a great favorite in society. She has a most pleasing face and manner. Her gown to-night was of white satin and tulle, with bows of blue velvet on the corsage. She wore superb diamonds.

The entire Diplomatic Corps was present, except the members of the British Embassy, who are in mourning for Prince Henry of Battenberg, with the Senatorial families and members of those prominent in resident society. It was the first large reception given by the Ambassador and Mme. Patenotre since the afternoon reception at their country place, which followed their wedding.

The Secretary of War and Mrs. Lamont gave a dinner to-night, at which the Vice President, Mrs. U. S. Grant, Senator and Mrs. Hawley, the Brazilian Minister and Mme. De Mendonca, Gen. and Mrs. Moore, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Townsend, Mrs. Erastus Corning of Albany, and Mr. and Mrs. Widener of Philadelphia were guests. The table was superbly decorated with white roses and ferns.

Miss Eleanor Cochran of New-York, daughter of W. P. Cochran, arrived to-day to visit Mrs. Lamont.

The Argentine Chargé d'Affaires and Mme. Dominguez gave a dinner to-night in honor of the Secretary of State and Mrs. Olney. The table was decked with lilies of the valley and ferns. The other guests were Attorney General and Mrs. Harmon, the Chilian Minister and Mme. Gana, the Spanish Minister and Mme. Dupuy De Lome, Mrs. Slater, Miss Gwynn, Miss Murphy, Baron Von Ketteler, Marquis Malaspina, and Prince Raoul Wiede of the Austrian Legation.

Chief Justice and Mrs. Fuller have invitations out for the marriage of their daughter, Miss Catherine Martin Weston, to Mr. Theodore Smith Beecher, Monday, Feb. 17, at St. John's Church, 8 o'clock, and a reception until 10 o'clock at their residence.

Mrs. Morrill, wife of Senator Morrill, and Miss Swan, entertained at one of the largest and handsomest teas of the Winter this afternoon. Senator Morrill joined the company when it was at its height. Mrs. Morrill was elegantly gowned in brown velvet, combined with light blue brocade. Her sister, Miss Swan, and their two young guests, Miss Morrill and Miss Smilley, were in the receiving party. At the teatable, Miss Chandler and Mrs. Clifford Walton did the honors. Among the guests were the Vice President and many other notable people.

MERCY FOR OLD PAUL BRIGHAM

He Appeals to Judge Cowing and Gets Three Years Less than the Maximum Penalty.

Paul Brigham, alias David Coleman, alias Charles G. Bartlett, who pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree, was sentenced to seven years in State's Prison by Judge Cowing in Part I. of General Sessions yesterday. The full penalty for the crime is imprisonment for a term not exceeding ten years.

Brigham was accused of forging the certification of a check for $33,000, drawn on the Columbian National Bank of Washington. He deposited the check in the Lincoln National Bank of this city and drew out $6,500.

Brigham has a long criminal record as an all-round swindler. He is sixty-nine years old, and said his family lives in Boston, Mass. He swindled Lawyer Minrath of Hoadly, Lauterbach & Johnson out of $500. He was arrested early this month while trying to swindle White & Spate, carpet manufacturers of West Twenty-third Street.

He asked Judge Cowing yesterday to be merciful. He read a statement in which he stated that for most of his life he has been engaged in legitimate business, and that intoxicating liquor caused his downfall. He has been accused of many more crimes than he ever committed, he said. He told of his charities and past prosperity, and how he raised a company and went to the war.

"I was married when nineteen years old," he said. "My wife was sixteen years old. I started into business with $20,000, and made money rapidly. I got careless and trusted my partner. He swindled me out of my business, and left me without a cent. And yet he stood high in the church and was prominent socially, and in politics, but let that go. He is wealthy and honored, I am a poor and an outcast."

Judge Cowing said: "You may not be as bad as you have been painted, Brigham, but you are reputed to be a very bad man. There are two indictments against you; so I have not much opportunity to be merciful to you.

"Your wife came to my house the other night and begged for mercy for you. She does not believe you to be such a bad man. I will take off two years from the maximum, and you can get two more years commutation by good behavior. I sentence you to eight years in State prison.

"Won't you take off more than two years," begged Brigham, in piteous tones. "We cannot judge each other's hearts, and man's judgment is liable to err."

"Well, I will make the sentence seven years," said the Judge.

"Thank you," said the old man, as he turned away, and was led back to the Tombs.

No Contract for Col. Waring's Boat.

The Board of Estimate and Apportionment yesterday decided to let no contract to build a self-propelling boat for the Street Cleaning Department.

Street Commissioner Waring explained to the board that work on the craft had already been begun, and, in anticipation of securing the job, the contractor had expended about $2,000 for material and labor. The Mayor said he regretted that fact, but the contract would not be let, at present, at least.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—DUSE AT THE FIFTH AVENUE.—Duse, the Italian actress, will play her engagement here at the Fifth Avenue Theatre after all. The object in transferring her to the Garden Theatre was to allow William H. Crane to extend his engagement at Manager Miner's theatre. Mr. Crane finds that he cannot do this, because he cannot cancel or change certain out-of-town engagements, and so Duse will play at the Fifth Avenue, as originally intended. The Italian is due in New-York the middle of next week, and will open her tour, Feb. 17, in Washington, coming here to play Feb. 24.

—DALY'S THEATRE.—"The Countess Gucki," as presented at Daly's Theatre, has given Ada Rehan a fine character in which to display her artistic abilities, and it is drawing large audiences. In spite of this, the run of the play will necessarily be very brief, as the Daly season closes in March, and Mr. Daly proposes to produce his version of "Henry IV." before taking his company on its Southern tour. One of the features of the play is its wind scene, which is very effective.

—JESSIE BARTLETT DAVIS.—This popular artist, who has been reported as completely broken down in health and obliged to leave the stage for some months, is sim

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Trading Generally Slow with Prices Lower.

FREE REALIZING AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Weak—Corn Was Lower—Provisions Higher —Cotton Easier—Coffee Barely Steady.

The grain market was unsettled and only moderately active, with prices influenced to a great extent by the West and local longs realizing, while foreign houses bought freely at the early decline. Provisions made a slight gain, but closed easy. Cotton was dull and a few points lower. Coffee was active and irregular, but closed barely steady at an advance.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator		76¾@	77
Oats, No. 2 red, in elevator		25 @	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed		36½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.00	@$3.50	
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50	@ 3.60	
Cotton, middling uplands		8¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X		17 @	20
Pork, mess	10.75	@11.00	
Lard, Western steam		@ 5.95	
Beef, family	10.00	@12.00	
Butter, creamery, fancy		18 @	20
Sugar, granulated	4 15-16@		5 1-16
Coffee, Rio No. 7		13 @	13⅛
Cheese, State, full cream, new		10¼@	10¾
Copper, lake	10.20	@	..
Lead	3.05	@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and very unsettled, opening strong at ⅛@¼c advance, on fair foreign buying and firmer cables; declined ¼@⅜c on local realizing; rallied ⅜@½c with the West and on local covering; fell ⅝@1c on free local realizing; closed weak at ⅜@⅝c decline.... Spot was dull and ½@⅝c lower. Sales, 40,000 bushels No. 1 Northern Duluth for export, on private terms.... Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 7@7½c over May, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 2⅜@2⅝c over May price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard Duluth, 4¼c over May; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, 3¼@3¼c over May price; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 4¼c over May, free on board.... Clearances hence, 77,569 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 154,418 bushels; receipts, none; at Atlantic ports, 1,677 bushels.

CORN—Contracts were dull and closed weak at ¼c decline, on lower Western markets and local realizing.... Spot was ¼c lower and in lighter demand. Sales, 60,000 bushels, including to shippers, 32,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1¼c over May, and 37⅜@37½c, free on board, afloat, and 20,000 bushels No. 2 white at 44c, free on board, afloat; also bought 2,000 bushels steamer mixed at 35⅜c, elevator; 4,000 bushels steamer yellow at 36c, elevator; 1,000 bushels ear at 55c per 100 pounds; and 1,000 bushels ungraded mixed at 36c, on track.... Receipts, 60,450 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 341,210 bushels.... Clearances hence, 11,022 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 94,776 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were steady and dull at unchanged prices to ¼c advance, without special features.... Spot were dull and steady at unchanged prices.... Sales, 29,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 26c; No. 3 white at 25c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 26c; No. 3 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 2 mixed, 25c for 5,000 bushels; No. 3, 24c; rejected white, 23¾c; rejected mixed, 23c; No. 2 Chicago, 26c; track mixed, 25@26c; track white, 26@28c for 19,000 bushels.... Receipts, 112,800 bushels; exports, none.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
March	65,000	73⅞@74⅞	73⅞
May	2,020,000	71¾@72 13-16	71⅝
June	170,000	71½@72¼	71½
July	1,030,000	71½@72¼	71½
Total	3,285,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	36⅞
May	140,000	36¾@36½	36¼
July	15,000	37⅜@37⅝	37½
Total	155,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
February	....	....@....	24⅞
March	10,000	25¼@25⅜	25¼
May	30,000	25⅝@25½	25⅝
No. 2 White—			
February	....	....@....	26¼
Total	40,000		

FLOUR—Trading was moderate, with receivers asking full prices and buyers holding off. Sales, 1,000 bbls bakers' extra at $2.90@$3; 2,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.75@$4; 2,300 bbls Winter straights at $3.65@$3.70, and 1,350 bbls No. 2 at $3.10@$3.15; City Mills sold 6,110 bbls patents, and 4,900 bbls clear, on private terms.... Arrivals, 8,604 bbls and 11,389 sacks; exports, 13,015 bbls and 19,369 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 52,827 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.30@$2.40 per bbl; superfine, $2.50@$2.65; No. 2, $2.75@$2.80; No. 1, $3@$3.15; clear, $3.30@$3.50; straights, $3.50@$3.65; white wheat, straights, $3.70@$3.90; patents, $3.70@$4; city patents, $4.25@$4.50; city clears, $4.10@$4.20; city extras, $3.20@$3.25; city supers, $3.10; city fine, $2.85@$2.90.

SPRING—Sacks and Barrels—Fine, $1.60@$2; supers, $1.70@$2.20; No. 2, $2@$2.20; No. 1, $2.50@$2.90; clears, $2.60@$3.25; straights, $3@$3.50; patents, $3.20@$3.65; special brands, $3.30@$4.20.

RYE FLOUR—Firm and fairly active, and in good demand. Sales, 600 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $2.45@$2.75; fancy, $2.90.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Steady and quiet at $1.20@$1.25 per 100 lb. Buckwheat quoted at 40c elevator, and 41c delivered.

OATMEAL—Moderately active and firm. Quoted: Rolled oats, $2.80@$3.20; cut, $3.30@$3.60; ground, $2.85@2.95; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.40@$1.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—More active and firm. We quote: Brandywine and Saganore, $2.25; granulated yellow meal, $2@$2.20; white, do, $2.15@2.65; brewers' meal, 90c; grits, 90c; chops, 70c; coarse meal, 72c; fine white, 85@90c.

FEED—Dull and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 60@62½c; middlings, 65@70c; sharps, 75@80c; rye feed, 65@70c; cottonseed meal, $20.50@$21, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 35@50c for No. 2 seed and 50@75c for No. 1.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There was the hesitancy over buying yesterday that has characterized the situation for several days. The slight recovery for lard did not do more than prevent urgency in selling at the recent decline. The prolonged indifference of trading in compound lard brings about the feeling that probably pure lard will hold its increased business through any looked for near changes to higher prices in it, and that cotton oil may not at once or in the near future have materially increased wants, either for home use or export. There were sellers of prime yellow at 28c, while 150 bbls good off-yellow brought 27½c, although to be had on the cock at a little less money, possibly at 27c. Crude in barrels was not salable at over 24c. For crude in bulk, at the mills 19½c was accepted for one tank in an Atlantic State, and where 20c had been declined in the recent trading. Texas offered to sell at 20c. LINSEED OIL was steady; American at 40c; boiling at 43c; Calcutta, pure unracked yellow at 36c, was steady; pure unracked yellow at 50c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c; No. 1 at 50c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in fair demand, quoted at 53c.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Penn., Jan. 31.—Oil opened at $1.39½; highest, $1.47; lowest, $1.39½; closed, $1.44 bid. Standard price, $1.40.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was a reaction from the weakness of the day before, with pork gaining 30, lard 10 points, and bacon 15 points, a leading packer buying at close to the best prices. But demand soon calmed down under a lower tendency for grain, and the latest prices are only 12½c up for pork, 5@7½ points for bacon, and 2½@5 points for lard. The receipts of hogs were moderate, while their prices were higher.

LARD—There was only moderate activity, except some little buying of May option at the West by a leading packer at $5.95, which was 7½ points up from the day before, but the close was easier and dull, with the reaction for grain, with January closing at $5.70 nominal; May was up for pork, 5@7½ points for bacon, and 2½@5 points for lard. The receipts of hogs were moderate, while their prices were higher.

LARD—There was only moderate activity, except some little buying of May option at the West by a leading packer at $5.95, which was 7½ points up from the day before, but the close was easier and dull, with the reaction for grain, with January closing at $5.70 nominal; May was at $5.90@$5.97½, closing at $5.90@$5.92½; July, at $6.02½ to $6.07½, closing at $6.05@$6.07½. Here cash was inactive, and nominal, $5.95@$6, and tank lots at $5.70 nominal. City steam was in moderate demand, with sales of 150 tcs at $5.45. May option of Western nominal, $6.20. Refired was slow, Continent at $6.25, and South American at $6.50. Compound at 4¾@5¼c, as to quality.

PORK—Here there was inactive trading, with prices steadily held. At the West there was an advance of 30c, and a reaction of 17½c with grain, with moderate activity; January closed at $10.45; May was at $10.62 to $10.87½, closing at $10.70; July closed at $10.87½. Quotations here: For mess, in job lots, $10.75@$11; family mess, $11.25@$12; short clear, $11.50@$12.50.

BACON—The trading in short ribs was moderate, with prices up 15 points, followed by a decline of 7½@10 points, with, at the West, January closing at 5.17½c nominal, where May was at 5.35@5.50c, closing at 5.40@5.42½c, and July closing 5.55c nominal.

CUTMEATS—There was a slow general market, with prices held firmly, and the few bids of easier prices. City-pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 5½c; 10-lb average, 5¾c; pickled hams, 8½@9c; pickled shoulders, 6c; clear bellies, boxed, 6c. At the West: Green hams, 14-lb, 8c; 16-lb, 7⅝c; 12-lb, 8⅜c; sweet pickled hams, 14 to 16 lb, 8½c. BEEF—Demands were moderate, while prices were held steadily. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10; do, in tierces, $12.50@$13.50; family, $10@$12; extra mess, in barrels, $7.50@$8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $15.50@$17.50 for the best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were quiet and unchanged. Quoted at $15.50@$16 here and $14.50@$15 at the West.

HOGS—The market was steady and moderately active. Receipts at the West, 43,533 head. Chicago—Receipts, 17,000 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.05@$4.27½. Cincinnati—Receipts, 3,253 head; active; strong; $3.80@$4.40. St. Louis—Receipts, 5,575 head; higher; $3.90@$4.20. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; strong to 5c higher; $3.90@$4. Pittsburg—Steady; $4.30@$4.45. Milwaukee—Receipts, 2,205 head; $4@$4.15. Kansas City—Receipts, 8,000 head; weak; $3.85@$4.20. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.25@$4.35. Indianapolis—Receipts, 6,000 head; active; $4.20@$4.35. Quotations here were 5¼c for heavy, 5⅝c for 180 lb, 5¾c for 160 lb, 5⅝c for 140 lb, 5¾c for 120 lb, and 6c for pigs.

TALLOW—Bidding did not exceed 3 13-16c for city, and 100 hhds were taken in on contract at that price, but it was likely that if melters had been willing to sell at 3⅞c, some portion of the soap trade would have shown interest, however unimportant some demands. The melters had moderate stocks and were in instances talking 4c. For country-made light demands at 3⅞@4¼c as to quality. At the London sale prices were unchanged, with half sold out of 1,500 casks offered.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the pressers were against selling at 5c, which was the best bid, and the situation was nominal, with ¼c and even ⅛c more than that price held in a nominal way as awaiting important demands. In lard stearine a slack market, with 6.75@6.82½c quoted for city, and about 6¾c nominal for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were active and irregular, with Europe selling freely early in the day, and local shorts covering near the close, and prices unchanged to 10 points up. Havre was steady and unchanged to ¼f down. Hamburg irregular at ⅛ pfennig decline to ¼ pfennig advance.... Spot Rio dull and steady at 13@13¼c for No. 7. Sales, 500 bags Rio on private terms. Opening bags Rio on private terms. Opening bags Rio on private terms. Opening

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Improvement Follows the Anthracite Coal Trade Settlement.

FIXING PRICES AND PRODUCTION

Sharp Advances in New-Jersey Central and Reading Bond Issues—Exchange Stiff, but No Shipments of Gold.

FRIDAY—P. M.

The agreement of the Presidents of the anthracite coal companies upon percentages of output was followed to-day by an increase in the price of the various sizes of coal by the sales agents, and also by a further agreement to restrict production in February to 2,500,000 tons. Better evidence of the earnestness of the coal companies in the new determination to make money rather than display ability to produce coal in large quantities, and that at a loss, could not be had than to-day's action of the sales agents, and it was so regarded in Stock Exchange circles. The coal stocks opened at material advances, but the pace being too fast, fell back before the morning was over. The afternoon brought the news of the action of the sales agents, and with it renewed strength. Reading bond issues were all active and strong at advances extending from 1⅜ to 2 points.

London did not respond to the improved situation, but was inclined to sell stocks. For this reason its specialties did not improve to the same extent as the rest of the market. Southern preferred, however, was an exception to the other members of the group; it closed with a net gain of 1¾ points after sales of nearly 10,000 shares. The strength of Manhattan and General Electric in this market and of Electric Storage in the Philadelphia market was commented on as significant of some dealings involving the three companies, but no one seemed able to explain the coincidence. Among the industrials, Lead was notably strong on a fair volume of business, its net gain being 1¾ points. Sugar moved between 106½ and 108, and closed unchanged at 107⅜. Tobacco lost a small fraction, but the remainder of the group showed fair strength. Rock Island was quite active and closed 1¼ higher, at 69¼.

The exchange market continued firm, but sales were below the gold export point. No gold will be shipped to-morrow, but on the other hand a considerable amount will arrive by incoming steamers. There was a slight hardening of call money rates in the afternoon, due to the usual adjustments at the end of the month.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 4@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 4 per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for all periods. Commercial paper quotations: 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 6 per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6 per cent.; choice four to six months' single names, 7 per cent., and names of good calibre, but less well known, 8@10 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $79,863,753; balances, $4,548,052; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $417,120.

Money on call in London, ¼@½ per cent. Discount rate on the open market, 15-16 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was steady. Nominal rates were $4.88 for 60 days and $4.89¼ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¼@$4.87½ for 60-day bills, $4.88½@$4.88¾ for demand, $4.88¾@$4.89 for cable transfers, and $4.86½@$4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.18⅛ for long and 5.16¼ for short, reichsmarks at 95@95⅛ and 95½@95⅝, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25 premium. Boston—10 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

Bar silver in London was quoted at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1896, to date.	$10,576,794
Imports for same period	5,295,321
Net exports	$5,281,473
Net exports to date, 1895	18,768,726
Net exports to date, 1894	667,468
Net exports to date, 1893	10,661,585

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Ch., R. I. & Pac. 1⅛
Cleveland, L. & Wheel. pf. 1
Dul., S. S. & At. pf. 1⅜
Gen. Electric 1⅞
Ill. Central 1¾
Iowa Central pf. ¾
Lake Shore 1½
Manhattan 1
Minn. & St. L. 2d pf. 1
National Lead 1¼
New-Jersey Central 3½
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf. 1⅝
Norfolk & Western pf. 1⅞
Philadelphia & Reading 1st in. pd. ¾
Pittsburg & Western pf. 2⅜
Southern Railway pf. 1¾
Tenn. C. & I. 1

DECLINED.

American Sugar Refining pf. 1⅜
American Tobacco pf. 1
Baltimore & Ohio 2½
New-York Central ¾
Pullman Car 1¼
St. Paul & Omaha 1¼
U. S. Rubber ¾
U. S. Rubber pf. 1⅞

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

The dealing in the Reading issues almost monopolized the railway bond market during the morning hours, but later they became quiet and the general list was more active. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s, t. r. 1
At., T. & S. F. 4s, w. t. 1
Chicago, Burlington & Q. 1st Neb. 1½
Kansas Pac. 6s, 1895 2
Lake Shore 1st, con. c. 1
Oregon S. L. & U. N. con., t. r. 2
Phila. & Reading 1st pf. inc. 2
Phila. & Reading 2d pf. inc. 1⅜
Phila. & Reading 3d pf. inc. 2
So. Pac. of N. M. 1st. 1
Wis. Central 1st, t. r. 1

DECLINED.

Pittsburg & Western 1st. 1

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s of 1925 declined 1⅛ for both registered and coupon, and the 5s, coupon, ¼. There was a sale of $10,000 5s, coupon, at 113¾. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
*2s, r., 1891	95½	..
4s, r., 1907	107½	108
4s, c., 1907	108½	110
4s, r., 1925	113	114½
4s, c., 1925	114	115¼
5s, r., 1904	111	112
5s, c., 1904	112¾	113⅜
Currency 6s, 1896	100	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1899	107	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

*Ex. interest.

In State securities, $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991, sold at 61.

IMPORTS OF DRY GOODS.

Imports of dry goods at the port of New-York for the week were valued at $3,014,466, against $3,911,517 last week, and $3,875,076 for the corresponding week of last year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,846,015, against $3,697,369 last week, and $4,120,961 in the same week last year.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	146	140	146	140	147	150	53
American Cotton Oil pf.	66	66	66	66	65	65¾	5
*American Sugar Refineries.	107¾	108	106½	107⅜	107¼	107½	27,297
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	99	99	98¼	98⅛	98	99	471
American Tel. & Cable Co.	93½	93¾	93½	93½	..	95	10
American Tobacco	78	79⅜	77⅞	78	78	78¾	4,360
American Tobacco pf.	101	101	101	101	100	103	185
Ann Arbor	10	10	10	10	9⅜	10½	100
Ann Arbor pf.	26¼	26⅞	26¼	26⅞	26½	27	234
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	15¼	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	15½	15⅝	4,125
*At., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	23¾	24	23⅜	24	24	24¼	400
Baltimore & Ohio	41½	41½	40½	40½	41½	43	390
Canada Southern	49⅞	49⅞	49¼	49¼	48¾	49¼	310
Chesapeake & Ohio	16¼	16⅜	16⅛	16¼	16⅜	16½	1,515
Chicago & Alton	158	158	158	158	154	160	5
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64⅜	65	64½	65	64¾	65	900
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	78	78⅜	77⅝	78½	78¼	78¼	2,725
Chicago & Northwestern	100	100½	99⅝	100½	100⅜	100⅝	812
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	71⅞	72½	71½	72¼	72¼	72⅝	20,999
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	127¼	127⅝	127	127⅝	127	127½	26
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific.	68⅜	69⅜	67⅝	69¼	69	69⅜	10,208
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	35¾	36½	35¾	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	700
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	48	48	48	48	47	50	100
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev.	3½	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3½	3¾	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron	28	28½	28	28⅝	28	28½	550
Consolidated Gas Company	154	154	153	154	153½	156	465
Delaware & Hudson	129½	129⅝	129	129½	129⅜	130	715
Delaware, Lack. & Western	164½	164⅝	164½	164½	163	164½	260
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	45	45½	350
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	16⅜	16½	16⅛	16¼	16¼	16¼	2,370
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf.	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	13½	..	100
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	95	95	95	95	94	96	100
General Electric	27⅜	29⅜	27⅜	29⅛	28¾	28⅞	6,783
Illinois Central	89⅜	98	98	98	97½	98½	100
Iowa Central	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅝	9⅛	200
Iowa Central pf.	30⅝	31¼	30⅝	31¼	32	33	225
Lake Erie & Western	21½	22	21½	21⅞	21⅜	22	10
Lake Erie & Western pf.	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼	71½	73½	20
Lake Shore	143¾	146¼	143⅜	146¼	145½	146½	1,105
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	20½	20⅝	20⅛	20⅛	20	20½	975
Louisville & Nashville	46⅞	46⅞	45⅞	46⅜	46¼	46⅝	7,580
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	400
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20¾	21	200
Manhattan Consolidated	105	107	105	106¼	106¼	106½	6,773
*Metropolitan Traction	105	105	105	105	..	106	410
Michigan Central	96	96	96	96	..	..	344
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	77½	77½	77½	77½	76½	78	30
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	46	46	46	46	45	46¼	150
Minnesota Iron	66¼	66¼	66¼	66½	67	68	49
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12¼	12⅝	1,200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	26½	26⅝	26⅝	26½	26½	26¾	710
Missouri Pacific	25⅞	25⅞	25¼	25¾	25½	25¾	4,940
Mobile & Ohio	23¼	23¼	23¼	23⅜	23	24	200
Morris & Essex	162½	162½	162½	162½	..	..	40
*National Lead Company	26⅝	27⅞	26⅝	27⅜	27½	27¾	2,690
*National Lead Company pf.	80½	87	86½	87	87	88	280
New-Jersey Central	107½	108¼	107	108¼	108¼	108¾	6,845
New-York Central	97⅛	97½	97¼	97¼	97½	97¾	351
New-York, N. H. & Hartford.	183¾	184	183½	184	182	185	41
N. Y., L. E. & W., all in. pd.	16⅜	16⅜	16½	16⅜	16¼	16½	700
New-York, Sus. & Western.	11⅞	11⅞	11⅝	11⅝	11½	11⅞	1,185
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	30½	31	30¼	30⅝	30⅜	30¾	3,515
Norfolk & Western	2½	2½	2½	2½	2¼	2⅝	280
Norfolk & Western pf.	9	9	9	9	8¾	9½	120
North American	5⅜	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	400
Northern Pacific	4¾	4¾	4⅝	4¾	4½	4⅝	1,510
Northern Pacific pf.	16	16¼	15¼	15⅝	15½	15⅝	2,830
Ontario & Western.	15⅞	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜	15½	3,100
Pacific Mail	29	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	28½	29⅛	1,980
Phil. & Reading, 1st in. pd.	15	15⅜	14½	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	50,160
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis.	17½	17½	17½	17½	16½	17½	120
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	56	56	56	56	56½	57	100
Pittsburg & Western pf.	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20⅜	20	24	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	154	154	154	154	151½	155	100
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	11½	11⅞	125
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	87	87	87	87	85	90	5
St. Paul & Omaha	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	35⅜	36⅝	36⅝	100
Southern Pacific	21¼	21⅜	21	21⅛	21¼	22	500
Southern Railway	9⅞	10½	9⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅜	5,561
Southern Railway pf.	29¼	30½	28½	30¼	30¼	30½	9,422
Tennessee Coal & Iron	28⅝	30	28¼	29⅜	29⅜	29⅞	5,430
Texas Pacific	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	220
Union Pacific, t. r.	6½	7	6½	6¾	6¾	7⅛	4,525
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	54½	54½	52	53½	53½	53½	600
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	10½	11	20
U. S. Cordage gtd., t. r.	22½	22½	22½	22½	21½	22	100
*United States Leather	10	10	9¾	9¾	9⅞	10	270
*United States Leather pf.	63	63½	62⅜	63½	63	63¼	1,433
United States Rubber	27	27	26¾	27	26½	27½	410
United States Rubber pf.	86	86	85½	85½	84½	87	250
Wabash	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7⅜	200
Wabash pf.	17⅜	17⅜	17	17¼	17¼	17⅜	1,300
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84½	83¾	84¼	84¼	84⅜	2,452
Wheeling & Lake Erie	11⅜	12⅜	11½	12	11⅝	11⅞	3,720
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	38⅜	38⅝	38⅜	38⅜	37½	38¼	40
Wisconsin Central	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2¾	3⅜	..	60
Total sales							226,704

*Unlisted. †Ex dividend.

Bonds.

Am Cot Oil Co 8s 1,000	110¾	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 500	69¾	
At, T & S F 4s Trust Co Certfs 5,000	74¾	
1,000	75	
11,000	75½	
5,000	75¼	
6,000	75⅜	
1,000	75½	
1,000	76	
At, Top & S F Gen 4s When Issued 14,000	77	
5,000	77½	
10,000	77¾	
5,000	78	
20,000	77⅞	
5,000	78	
At, Top & S F 2d 3-4s, Class A Trust Co Certfs 1st Instlmt Pd 14,000	23¾	
10,000	24	
5,000	23⅞	
4,000	24	
16,000	24⅛	
19,000	24	
1,000	24¾	
1,000	24½	
1,000	24¾	
10,000	24⅜	
Atlantic & Pac Inc 4,000	2	
B'way & 7th Avenue 1st Con 5s 1,000c	114	
Brooklyn Elev 1st 1,000	100	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s 5,000	99½	
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000	105½	
Canada So 1st Gtd 3,000	107⅜	
Canada So 2d 1,000	105	
Cent of N J Gen 5s Registered 1,000	114	
Ches & Ohio Con 5s 5,000s15F	108¾	
1,000	109	
2,000	108½	
Ches & O Gen 4½s 1,000	75	
4,000	75⅛	
7,000	75¼	
1,000c	75¼	
Chi, Bur & Quincy Neb Ext 4s 1,000	90	
Chicago & Erie 1st 8,000s15F	108¼	
3,000	108¼	
2,000s20F	108¾	
Chi & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	40¾	
5,000	41	
Chi & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933 1,000	110	
4,000	110½	
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s 8,000	102½	
8,000	102¾	
2,000	102⅝	
C, R I & P Deb 5s 7,000	94	
C, St L & N O 5s 3,000	118	
C, St P & M 1st 500	128	
Cin, San & C Con 1st 2,000	106	
Colorado Mid 1st Trust Co Certfs 10,000	73¾	
5,000	74	
Dal & Waco 1st 5s 5,000	80	
Denv & R G 4s 7,000	89¼	
Denv & R G Imp 5s 1,500	87½	
Erie Con Gold 7s 5,000	138½	
Ft S & V B 1st 1,000	98	
Ft W & D C 1st 6,000	67	
Trust Co Certfs 29,000	..	
Gal, Har & San An Mex & P 1st 5s 7,000	91⅜	
5,000	91½	
Kan Pac 6s, 1895 5,000	105½	
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s 5,000s3	95½	
3,000	95½	
L, S & M So 1st Coup 2,000	113	
Lex Av & P F 1st 2,000	111¾	
Long Island 1st 7,500	105¾	
Lo, St L & Tex 1st 4,000c	51	
Mexican Int 1st 4s 7,000	75	
6,000	75¼	
Mex National 2d Inc 6s, B 30,000	7	
Midland of N J 1st 10,000	115¾	
Mil, L, S & W 1st 18,000c	130½	
Mil & St Paul 1st I & D Ext 3,000	127¼	
South Minn Division 2,000	114½	
Southwest Division 1,000	115	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s 15,000	83¾	
1,000	83¾	
4,000	83¾	
1,000	84	
Mobile & O G M 4s 1,000	66	
500	66¾	
2,000	66	
N Y Cent Deb 5s 1,000	106¾	
5,000	104	
N Y, Chi & St L 4s		
N Y N H & H 4s Con Deb Certfs 16,000	136	
Small Bonds 400	135	
N Y, O & West Refunding 4s 5,000	89½	
N Y S & W G M 1,000	79	
Northern Ohio 1st 5,000	102	
North Pac Con 5s 2,000	37¼	
7,000	37½	
5,000	37⅝	
20,000	38½	
Trust Co Certfs 5,000	37½	
15,000	37½	
10,000	37⅝	
Ohio Southern 1st 1,000	90	
1,000	89	
3,000	90	
Oregon Imp 1st 1,000	91¾	
Oregon R & Nav 5s Trust Co Certfs 5,000	96	
Ore Short Line 6s 5,000	106	
Trust Co Certfs 7,000	105¼	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Receipts 11,000	59½	
15,000	60	
Phil & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certfs 5,000	79¼	
70,000	79½	
2,000	79¾	
4,000	79⅝	
5,000	79½	
5,000	79	
30,000	79⅛	
15,000	79	
15,000	78⅝	
15,000	79⅛	
5,000	79	
Tr Co Ctfs Unstampd 10,000	90½	
1,000	90	
Philadela & Reading 1st Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 20,000	35	
20,000	35½	
10,000	36	
10,000	36¼	
20,000	36⅜	
40,000	36½	
7,000	36¾	
25,000	36⅝	
110,000	36¼	
1,000	36	
105,000	36⅛	
5,000	35⅞	
80,000	35⅝	
20,000	36	
10,000	35⅝	
50,000	36	
5,000	35⅞	
10,000	35⅝	
1,000	36	
5,000	35⅜	
20,000	36	
2d Pref Inc Trust Co Certfs 1st Installment Paid 17,000	22	
10,000	22½	
1,000	22⅜	
5,000	22½	
45,000	22	
105,000	22	
5,000	21⅝	
10,000	22	
15,000	21⅜	
5,000	21⅝	
50,000	21	
40,000	22	
15,000	22¼	
10,000	22⅜	
11,000	22½	
3d Pref Inc Trust Co Ctfs 1st Installment Paid 10,000	18¼	
10,000	18⅜	
5,000	18½	
20,000	18⅝	
10,000	18¾	
10,000	19	
15,000	19¼	
5,000	19½	
200,000	19¾	
15,000	19½	
70,000	19⅝	
100,000	19¾	
5,000	20	
Phil & Rg Def Inc 10,000	2	
Pitts & West 1sts 1,000	76	
Rio Grande Wern 1st 1,000	75	
St L Southwestn 1st 5,000	73	
5,000	73¼	
So Pac New Mex 1st 10,000	104	
So Railway 1st 5s 3,000	90⅞	
21,000	91	
1,000	91½	
Texas & Pac 1st 5s 1,000	86	
Texas & Pac 2d Inc 3,000	21½	
10,000	21¾	
1,000	21⅜	
2,000	21¾	
10,000	21⅜	
5,000	21⅝	
Union Elevated 1st 6s 1,000	98	
Union Pacific 1st, 1896 1,000	102⅜	
7,000	103	
Union Pacific 6s, 1897 4,000	102⅜	
Union Pacific 1st, 1898 5,000	102¾	
2,000	103	
12,000	102⅜	
Union Pacific 1st, 1899 4,000	102¾	
U P. Den & Gulf 1st 10,000	36¼	
1,000	36	
2,000	36⅜	
Wabash R R 1st 6,000	104⅜	
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000	76½	
5,000	76½	
5,000	76¾	
9,000	76¾	
West Shore Gtd 4s 1,000	105	
4,000	105¼	
4,000	105¼	
Wiscon Cen Co 1st Trust Co Certfs 34,000	41	
4,000	41¼	
10,000	41⅞	
5,000	41¾	
Total sales		$2,730,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Alb. & Sus.	170	180
Alton & T. H.	57	60
American Coal	115	125
American Cotton Oil	18	19
American Express	110	113
Atlantic & Pacific	½	⅝
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	5	8
*Bay State Gas	19	25
B. & So. Ill. pf.	..	140
Boston A. L. pf.	104	106
Brunswick Company	⅝	1
Buffalo, R. & P.	12	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	..	55
Central Pacific	15	16½
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	43	45
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	96	100
Chicago & N. W. pf.	144¾	146
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	85	90
Cleveland & Pittsburg	158	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	..	100
Col. & H. Coal	21½	23
Col., H. V. & T.	18¼	18⅝
Col., H. V. & T. pf.	59	65
Commercial Cable	157	162
Consolidated Coal	30	34
Denver & Rio Grande	13	13½
D. M. & Ft. D.	7½	9
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	45	53
*D., S. S. & A.	6¼	7
Erie Tel. & Tel.	62½	62¾
Ev. & T. H.	30	31½
Ev. & T. H. pf.	49½	60
Great Northern pf.	110	114
Homestake	28	..
Houston & Texas	1½	2½
Illinois Steel Company	63	67
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	22	27½
Kanawha & Michigan	7	9½
Keokuk & D. M.	2	4
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	..
Laclede Gas	20	21
Laclede Gas pf.	78	80
Long Island	81½	85

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sug R.	107¼	108⅛	106½	107¼	13,490
Am. Tobacco	77⅞	78¼	77½	78¼	720
A., T. & S. F.	15⅛	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝	770
Balt. & O.	41	41	41	41	20
Chi. Gas.	64⅜	65	64½	65	130
C., R. I. & P.	68½	69¾	67⅞	69¼	2,850
C., B. & Q.	77⅜	78¾	77⅜	78¾	5,040
C., M. & St. P.	71⅝	72¾	71⅝	72⅜	9,710
Chi. & N. W.	99⅜	100¼	99⅜	100¼	40
Del. & Hud.	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼	10
Dist. & C. F.	16¼	16⅜	16¼	16¼	270
Gen. Elec.	28¾	29½	27⅞	29	920
Louis. & N.	46¾	46¾	45⅞	46⅜	2,790
Manhattan	105½	107	105½	106¾	310
Mo. Pac.	25¾	25¾	25¼	25¾	800
Nat. Lead	26½	26½	26½	26½	200
Total sales					53,245

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	35½	36	35½	36	$57,000
P. & R. 2d pf. inc.	22¼	22¼	22	22	15,000
Total sales					$80,000

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
P. & R. 3d pf inc.	19¼	19¼	19¼	19¼	$8,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Croesus	.04	.04	.04	.04	2,400
Golden Fleece	1.70	1.70	1.70	1.70	1,000
Pharmacist	.18	.18	.18	.18	1,000
Small Hopes	.85	.85	.85	.85	100
Victor	5.75	5.75	5.75	5.75	100
Work	.20	.20	.20	.20	500
Total sales					5,100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
May option	65¾	66⅛	65⅛	65⅝	1,395,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92½	95½
American Bank Note	41½	43½
American Grocery 1st pf.	..	55
American Surety Company	210	215
American Typefounders'	3¼	4
American Typefounders' pf.	18	22
*Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	102½	..
†Atlantic Trust (new)	15	178
Barney & Smith Car	..	20
†Barney & Smith Car pf. stock	70	75
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	97½	101
†Boston & New-York Air Line	..	11½
Boston & New-York Air Line pf.	103	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	135	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	185	195
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	104	..
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	105	..
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	106
Brooklyn City Railroad	169½	171½
Brooklyn Elevated	14¼	16¼
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	98	100
Brooklyn Traction	7½	9½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	47½	49½
†Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	105	105¼
Brooklyn Union Gas stock	77½	78¼
†Buffalo Street Railway 1st	103	105½
Buffalo Street Railway stock	69½	72
Celluloid Company stock	63	66
Central & South American Tel.	120	123
Central Cross-Town	190	..
Cent. Park, North & East River	160	165
Central Trust Company	1015	1030
Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal pf.	..	¾
Chicago Sanitary & Ship Canal stock	..	¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	¼	..
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	..	41
Commercial Cable Co. stock	158	163
Coney Island Jockey Club stock	35	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	76	80
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	102	..
Continental Trust	166	176
Cramp & Shipyard stock	47	55
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	94½	..
*Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	162	166
†Dry Dock, E. B'way & Battery 5 per cent. scrip	100	103
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	99¾	101
Eighth Avenue Railroad	335	350
Ensley Land Company	¼	1
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	202	206
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	772	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	350	..
Fort Wayne & Jack. pf.

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $2,900,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000. 9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau St.

Central National
322 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.
ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
Capital $2,000,000. Surplus $1,000,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

W. N. COLER & CO., Bankers.

MUNICIPAL BONDS.

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR ALL INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

34 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

Financial.

REDEMPTION OF "CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY CO. SINKING FUND BONDS OF 1879."

The following numbered bonds of the above issue—both FIVE and SIXTY CENTS—have been drawn for the sinking fund of 1895 in conformity with the mortgage, and will be redeemed by THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, TRUSTEE, at No. 20 William Street, New-York, at 105 and accrued interest to February 1st, 1896, upon surrender of the bonds; interest will cease to accrue on and after that date. Registered bonds require to be assigned on delivery.

Registered bonds in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000, drawn in part for redemption by numbers representing $1,000 each must be surrendered and new registered bonds bearing interest from October 1st, 1895, will be given for the undrawn portion thereof:

5 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 258, 316, 491, 661, 1011, 1220, 1695, 1736, 1746, 1847, 1967, 2151, 2339, 2383, 2836, 2972, 2988, 3193, 3802, 3934, 4125, 4221, 4255, 4281, 4662, 4947, 4957, 5027, 5117, 5275, 5957, 5979, and 5998.

5 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS $1,000 EACH.
No. 345.

5 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 55, 125, 136, and 204.

5 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 201, 202, 230, 234, 248, 256, 259, 264, 274, 322, 341, 432, 438, 441, 445, 558, 734, 779, 796, 803, 812, 841, 856, 890, 897, 1000, 1027, 1027, 1035, and 1044.

6 PER CENT. COUPON BONDS $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 7, 9, 112, 761, 826, 996, 1832, 2219, 2276, 2454, 2531, 2548, 2646, 2658, 3278, 3403, 3552, 3619, 3781, 3884, 3889, and 4086.

6 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS $1,000 EACH.
Nos. 24, 347, 430, 623, 641, and 755.

6 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS $5,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 114, 134, 138, 200, 240, 243, and 244.

6 PER CENT. REGISTERED BONDS $10,000 EACH, DRAWN IN PART.
Each number drawn representing $1,000.
Nos. 376, 389, 391, 397, 401, 473, 525, 525, 528, 546, 546, 550, 562, 617, 627, 652, 674, 700, 708, 712, 726, 782, 799, 808, 819, and 859.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY.
By M. L. SYKES,
Vice President and Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, January 31st, 1896.

New-York, Lake Erie & Western Railroad Company

COLLATERAL TRUST BONDS.

23 Wall St., New-York, January 8th, 1896.

Referring to the call for the above bonds by the United States Trust Company as Trustee, which thereby mature on the 18th February next, we hereby give notice that we are now prepared to cash such bonds upon presentation at our office, at 110 per cent. and interest to Feb. 18, less a rebate at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum to the maturity of the call.

J. P. MORGAN & CO.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 1, 1895.

THE UNDERSIGNED SINKING FUND Commissioners, under the C., I., St. L. & C. consolidated 6 per cent. mortgage, hereby certify that we have this day made a drawing of bonds to be applied to Sinking Fund account of Nov. 1, 1895, in accordance with provisions of mortgage, and that bonds bearing numbers as follows, viz., 991, 1,037, 700, 457, 1,056, 58, 365, have been drawn for such purpose, and that interest on said bonds shall cease from and after the 1st day of May, 1896, and the bonds taken up at 105 per cent. and accrued interest to said date.

HERVEY BATES,
GEORGE BLISS,
M. E. INGALLS,
Sinking Fund Commissioners.

Fort Worth & Denver City Railway

REORGANIZATION.

Bondholders who have not deposited their bonds are notified that the time for depositing them with the Mercantile Trust Company has been extended until Feb. 10, 1896, after which date an additional charge of $10 per bond will be assessed against each bond thereafter deposited.

Nine-tenths of the whole number of outstanding bonds have already been deposited with the Trust company, under the terms of the agreement.

Copies of the agreement under which the deposit is made and of the circular giving in detail the plan of reorganization can be obtained by application to the Mercantile Trust Company or at the office of the Committee, Room 218, No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.

G. M. DODGE,
Chairman Reorganization Committee.

UNITED STATES 4% Bonds Due 1925 NEW ISSUE.

Those desiring to participate in our subscription to the **New Issue of United States 4 per cent. Bonds Due 1925** should advise us of the fact not later than **MONDAY, FEBRUARY 3D**, as the subscription books close February 5th.

We beg to state that we will undertake, if desired, to supply the necessary gold with which to pay for the bonds, and allot the bonds awarded to us to our clients at cost, plus a commission of one-eighth of one per cent. in addition to the actual cost to us of the necessary gold.

Particulars furnished on application.

INVESTORS' SECURITY TRUST,
15 Wall St., New-York.

TO THE BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS OF THE CINCINNATI, JACKSON AND MACKINAW RAILWAY COMPANY:

Referring to the advertisement under date of December 16, 1895, the time for the deposit of the First Mortgage Bonds and Stock has been extended up to and including February 1, 1896.

F. P. OLCOTT, Reorganization Trustee.
J. N. WALLACE, Secretary.

ST. LOUIS & SAN FRANCISCO RAILWAY COMPANY SIX PER CENT. TRUST BONDS OF 1880.

Proposals will be received until noon of Feb. 11, 1896, for the sale to the undersigned of bonds of the above issue sufficient to use the moneys now to the credit of the Sinking Fund. UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, TRUSTEE,
45 Wall St.
February 1, 1896.

Financial.

Announcement.

When you pick up your paper and read that your broker has been suspended for a year from membership in his Exchange it is apt to make you nervous and set you to wondering what it's all about, and if you are going to be injured in some way. Hence this statement. **First**—Nothing talks like money. We are prepared to pay instantly on demand and without notice in gold every client who desires to close his account with us, (the GOLD is on hand and was accumulated for Government bonds.

Some weeks ago our Mr. Ward announced his intention to the President of withdrawing from the Consolidated Exchange, and sent in his resignation. There has never been a good market on the Consolidated Exchange for all classes of stocks, and it has been difficult to execute orders there at prices fair to the buyer and seller. The market has certainly become poorer instead of better on the Consolidated Exchange, and our purchases and sales of stocks on the New-York Stock Exchange have constantly grown in volume until we did more business there than in the board of which we are members. The New-York Stock Exchange objects to its members doing business on any other floor but its own. The Consolidated Stock Exchange, seeing their business dwindling away, have tried to follow the same programme, and to force their members to buy stocks on the Consolidated Exchange at impossible prices or decline the customer's business. We decided not to be coerced in the matter; that our duty was to our clients and not to the members of the Exchange, hence our resolve to sever our connection with them. To-day, unexpectedly to Mr. Ward, the malicious and unlawful announcement was made that he was suspended for actions detrimental to the Exchange. NOBODY HAS EVER CHARGED THAT OUR ACTIONS AND TRANSACTIONS OF BUSINESS WERE DETRIMENTAL TO THE PUBLIC OR TO OUR CUSTOMERS, and we do not know but that, from the Consolidated Exchange point of view, it may be proper for them to object to the largest, wealthiest, and most prominent member of their Exchange doing so much business elsewhere or withdrawing altogether.

OUR MARKET LETTERS, our public and private advices and the execution of business for our clients, merit, and have thus far always secured their confidence. The Consolidated Exchange does not have a patent upon the stock business of this country, and we will have no trouble in buying or selling stocks on either Exchange to any extent we wish.

We would be glad to have a call from every customer who transacts business with us, and we will undertake to show at such an interview certificates for more shares of stock listed and dealt in on the New-York Stock Exchange than are owned by any half dozen members now doing business on the Consolidated Stock Exchange. We speak of this so that if the inference is that we did not do a business in stocks but a business in wind we could dispute it.

During the year 1895 we bought and sold on the New-York Stock Exchange five hundred and thirty-two thousand four hundred (532,400) shares of stock. This we can prove by showing the statement and accounts and notices of stocks bought and sold for us by over forty different brokers on the New-York Stock Exchange. On the Consolidated Exchange during that year, as shown by our Clearing House sheets and books, we transacted business in eight hundred and thirty-seven thousand eight hundred and twenty (837,820) shares, the total result of the stocks in those two Exchanges alone being one million three hundred and seventy thousand (1,370,000) of stock, in addition to which we dealt in privileges on nearly one hundred million (100,000,000) shares of stock. In grain we transacted with and have private wires to four of the largest and most prominent houses in Chicago. Our transactions in grain and privileges amounting to more than we have been able to figure up at the time of the writing of this announcement. In cotton, we have three connections by private wire and private telephone to the Exchange with the best houses there, with whom our aggregate business has been enormous.

We make the assertion and can prove by our books of during the past year we have transacted business which figured up into dollars and cents would represent about two thousand million of dollars, and which has entitled us to our claim of being the largest dealers in securities and speculative commodities in the world. Notwithstanding this enormous business, our bearish advices in the letters, and especially the columns published in The New-York Herald stating at the height of the boom, in September, that the rise was over, that stocks were a sale, caused so much closing out of accounts that we are willing to show customers a list of our holdings at that time and prove that eighty (80) per cent. of our customers took advantage of our advice and sold their securities.

We are safe in asserting that no firm in the world has ever hitherto taken such pains to keep their clients on the right track or met with such marked success in showing them how to avoid losses.

At a conversation between Mr. Ward and Mr. Wilson, President of the Consolidated Exchange, Mr. Wilson said to Mr. Ward that he was satisfied we "WERE DOING MORE BUSINESS THAN ALL OF THE REST OF THEM PUT TOGETHER." Mr. Lewis, the Secretary of the Exchange, was present, and said: "DIDN'T I TELL YOU THEIR BUSINESS WAS ENORMOUS ON THE FLOOR OF THIS EXCHANGE." Mr. Ward understood Mr. Wilson to mean "by all of the rest of them put together" the other brokers who advertised for business.

We are glad to have our customers and clients as friends and to such, with the utmost frankness and absolute truth, will we explain our business and show our financial standing. We, of course, intend to assert through the courts our right to leave the Consolidated Exchange and secure redress for maliciousness.

We might add, which would answer almost the whole accusation itself, that the Board of Directors of the Consolidated Exchange is composed entirely of BUSINESS RIVALS of only moderate means and more or less unsuccessful careers. If necessary, we will go deeper into details of the methods of the Consolidated Exchange and the kind of a market they afford.

T. E. Ward & Co.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

STOCKS, GRAIN, COTTON,
INVESTMENTS.

CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.

UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.

Call or send for our daily letters and circulars.

PAYMENT OF DEBENTURES.

THE MIDDLESEX BANKING COMPANY,
MIDDLETOWN, CONN.,

will pay at its office, February 1st, the Debentures of Series 25, due February 1st, 1896. Also prepay Series 35, due August 1st, 1896.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

Dividends.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., 17 NASSAU ST., N. Y. CITY.

THE INTEREST ON THE FOLLOWING BONDS IS PAYABLE AT OUR BANKING HOUSE ON AND AFTER FEB. 1, 1896:
American Cotton Oil Co. Debenture 8s.
Anderson, Ind., Street Improvement.
Bedford, Ind., Municipal 6s.
Benton County, Ind., County 5s.
Portsmouth, Ohio, City 5s.
Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Ry. Co. First Mortgage 7s, Series B, Second Mtge. 7s, Series H.
Red Key, Ind., School House 6s.
Rock Island, Ind., Water Works 5s.
Ridgeville, Ind., Public School 6s.
February 15.
Hamilton County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s.
Starke County, Ind., County 6s.
Grant County, Ind., Gravel Road 6s, County 5s.
February 26.
Hamilton County, Ind., County 6s.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND of THREE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Saturday, the first day of February next, to the Stockholders of record at 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st instant, at which time the transfer books will be closed, to be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3rd day of February next.

E. D. WORCESTER,
Treasurer.

THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Station,
New-York, December 19th, 1895.

The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a DIVIDEND of TWO PER CENT. upon its Capital Stock, payable on Saturday, the 1st day of February next, at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on Tuesday, the 31st day of December, and will be reopened on the morning of Monday, the 3d day of February next.

D. A. WATERMAN, Treasurer.

ARE YOU INSURED?
THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 200 Park Row,
New-York, Jan. 14, 1896.

EIGHTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five Per Cent., payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo.

The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to Feb. 1 proximo.

HENRY C. KREISER,
Secretary.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY.

The Board of Directors of the Henderson Bridge Company this day declared a dividend of TWO AND ONE-HALF (2½) PER CENT., payable on and after the 1st prox.

The stock transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 22d inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d February.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.
Louisville, Ky., Jan. 7, 1896.

MISSOURI, KANSAS & TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., N. Y., Jan. 30, 1896.

Coupons of the Kansas City and Pacific R. R. Co., due Feb. 1st next, will be paid upon presentation at the office of this Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

Dividends.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS AND DIVIDENDS ARE PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, 16, 18, 20, AND 22 WILLIAM STREET, ON AND AFTER FEB. 1, 1896:
Arkansas Water Co. Consolidated Mortgage.
Alliance Water Works Co. Consolidated Mortgage.
Beaver Dam Water Works Co.
Beloit Water Works Co.
Braddock Gas and Light Co.
Cornell Steamboat Co.
East St. Louis, City Water Works Co. of, Consolidated Mortgage.
El Reno Water Co.
Elgin City Railway Co.
Freeport Water Co.
Fort Smith, Ark., Water Co.
Galena Water Works Co., Kansas.
Indianapolis and Vincennes R. R. Co.
Jeffersonville, Ind., Water Supply Co.
Kalispell Water and Electric Co.
Leadville Water Co. 6 per cent. Coupons.
Leadville Water Co. 8 per cent. Coupons
Manitowoc Water Works Co.
Metropolitan Gas Light Co.
Montgomery Street Railway Co.
Mobile and Ohio Car Trust.
Muncie Water Co.
Omaha City, Water Works Co. of.
Parsons Water Supply and Power Co.
People's Street R'y Co., Luzerne Co., Scranton, Penn.
Pittsburgh Gas Light and Coke Co.
Quincy, Alton and St. Louis R'y Co., Bonds and Coupons.
St. Cloud Water Works Co.
St. Louis Merchants' Bridge Co.
Salina Water Works. Co.
Seymour Water Co.
Sheboygan, City Water Works Co. of.
Waterford Water Co. 1st Mortgage.
Winfield Water Co.
Gloversville and Broad Albion R. R., Feb. 1, 1896.
Farmers' Loan and Trust Co.—Dividend. Feb. 5, 1896.
American Tobacco Co.—Dividend on Preferred Stock, Feb. 10, 1896.
Columbus Water Works Co., Feb. 15, 1896.
Chattanooga, City Water Works Co. of.
Pullman Palace Car Co.—Dividend. Feb. 27, 1896.
Mutual Real Estate Co.

THE FOLLOWING COUPONS ARE DUE AND PAYABLE AT THE OFFICE OF
N. W. HARRIS & CO., 15 Wall St., N. Y. City.
FEBRUARY 1.
Atlantic, Ia., Electric Light.
East Grand Forks, Minn., School District No. 3.
Grant Co., Minn., Independent School District No. 3, (Herman Refunding.)
Keithsburg, Ills., Water Works.
King Co., Wash., School District No. 73, (West Seattle.)
Kootenai Co., Ida., School District No. 7.
Lena, Ills., Water Works.
Lexington, Ky., Bridge.
New-Richmond, Wis., Water Works.
Port Washington, Wis., School District No. 1.
Pullman, Wash., School District No. 59.
Rock Falls, Ills., Electric Light.
Summer, Wash., School District No. 3.
Terrell Co., Ga., Court House.
Walnut Township, Ills., School District No. 1.
Whatcom, Wash., School District No. 1.
Winamac, Ind., School Building.
DUE FEBRUARY 3.
La Moure, N. Dak., Town Hall.
DUE FEBRUARY 15.
Boone, Ia., Independent School District.
Sehome, Wash., School District No. 2.
St. Louis, Mich., Union School District No. 1.

MEMPHIS & CHARLESTON R. R. CO.
OFFICE OF RECEIVERS.
New-York, January 30, 1896.

The opposition to the order of the court authorizing the payment of the past due interest having been withdrawn, the coupons that matured on January 1, 1894, of the following named bonds, will be paid on and after February 1, 1896, at the Chase National Bank, New-York, with interest thereon at the rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum from date of maturity.

First and Second Extension 7 per cent. bonds, dated 1854, ected 1880.

Second Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds, due January 1, 1885, renewed.

First Mortgage Tennessee Division 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

Consolidated Mortgage 40-year 7 per cent. bonds.

CHARLES M. McGHEE, } Receivers.
HENRY FINK, }

179TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, January 27, 1896.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Four Per Cent. (4 per cent.) out of the earnings of the six months, payable on and after Monday, February 10, to stockholders of record on February 1, 1896.

Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of February 10.

J. T. BALDWIN,
Cashier.

THE NEW-YORK, CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD CO.
Grand Central Depot, New-York, Jan. 21, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five Per Cent. on the FIRST PREFERRED STOCK of the Company, payable at this office on the second day of March next, out of the net earnings for the calendar year 1895.

The Transfer Books for the First Preferred Stock will be closed at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, February 1st, and will be reopened on Tuesday, March 3d, 1896.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE LAWYERS' TITLE INSURANCE COMPANY
37 AND 39 LIBERTY ST. AND 44½ AND 40 MAIDEN LANE.
New-York, January 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this company has this day declared a dividend of 2½ PER CENT., payable at the company's offices on February 1, 1896. The transfer books will be closed Wednesday, the 15th inst., and reopened Monday, the 3rd of February.

JOHN DUER, Treasurer.

Brooklyn Wharf and Warehouse Co.

First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Gold Bonds.

Interest due February 1, 1896, on the bonds of the above-mentioned Company will be paid on and after said date at the office of

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
No. 59 Cedar Street, New-York City.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE COMPANY,
63 William St.,
New-York, January 8th, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Broadway Insurance Company, held this date, a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. was declared, payable February 1st, 1896.

Transfer books will be closed from January 25th to that date. GEO. W. JONES, Secretary.

TWENTY-THIRD WARD BANK,
Cor. Southern Boulevard and 3d Av.
New-York, Jan. 28, 1896.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of 2½ Per Cent. was declared out of the earnings of the last six months on the capital stock of this bank, payable on and after Feb. 1, 1896, until which time the transfer books will remain closed.

GEO. E. EDWARDS, Cashier.

NASHVILLE, CHATTANOOGA AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY.

The Board of Directors of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis Railway this day declared a dividend of ONE (1) PER CENT. on its capital stock, payable on and after the 1st prox. The stock-transfer books will close at 3 P. M. on the 24th inst., and reopen at 10 A. M. on the 3d of Feb.

J. H. AMBROSE, Secretary.
Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 14, 1896.

UNION PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY
Six Per Cent. Collateral Trust Notes.

23 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, January 27, 1896.

Six months' interest on the above notes to February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date upon presentation of the notes at our office as above, or at the office of Jacob C. Rogers, Esq., 43 State St., Boston.

J. P. MORGAN & CO., Trustees.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Jan. 31, 1896.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½%) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after March 2, 1896. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed on Wednesday, Feb. 5, 1896, and reopened on the 2d day of March, 1896.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

CANADA SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY,
Grand Central Depot, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1895.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a DIVIDEND OF ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, payable at this office on the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed on Tuesday, December 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Monday, February 3d next.

ALLYN COX, Treasurer.

THE WHEELING AND LAKE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Nos. 40 and 42 Wall Street, New-York, January 29, 1896.—The coupons of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Improvement and Extension Bonds, due February 1, 1896, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the office of the Central Trust Co., New-York.

JAMES M. HAM, Treasurer.

THE HUDSON RIVER BANK
of the City of New-York.
New-York, Jan. 20, 1896.

The Board of Directors of this bank have declared a dividend of 3 Per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Feb. 1, proximo. The transfer books will be closed from Jan. 20 to Feb. 2, inclusive.

PETER SNYDER, Cashier.

MISSOURI, KANSAS AND TEXAS R'Y CO.
45 Wall St., New-York, Jan. 27, 1896.

Coupons due Feb. 1, 1896, on the Second Mortgage 4 Per Cent. Gold Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation at the office of the Company, 45 Wall St., on and after that date.

CHAS. G. HEDGE, Treasurer.

LINCOLN NATIONAL BANK,
New-York, Jan. 22, 1896.
DIVIDEND.

The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of 2½ Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this bank, payable Feb. 1.

W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

OFFICE OF MADISON SQUARE GARDEN COMPANY.—The interest due Nov. 1, 1895, on the 2d mortgage bonds of this company will be paid on Feb. 1, at the office of the Mercantile Trust Co.

JAMES C. YOUNG, Secretary.

Savings Banks.

INTEREST ALLOWED

From FEBRUARY 1 on deposits made not later than FEBRUARY 3, and remaining in Bank on JULY 1, 1896, by the

Excelsior Savings Bank,
COR. 23D ST. AND 6TH AV.
Deposits and surplus January 1, $1,325,000.00.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Feb. 5th,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, 111 Broadway.
(By order of Executors.)

80 shs. Gansevoort Bank, N. Y.
20 shs. Old Dominion Steamship Co.
133 shs. Barnes Dumping Boat Co.
1,000 shs. Standard Metal Tie & Construction Co.
5 shs. Cummings Car Works.
65 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
4 shs. Natl. Broadway Bank.
700 shs. Seattle Coal & Iron Co.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
14 shs. Cataract General Electric Co., (Hypd.)
$250,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. General Mtge. 4 p. c. Bonds, (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$100,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. 2d Mtge. Class A Bonds, (Union Trust Co. Certfs.)
$200,000 Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé R. R. Co. Guarantee Fund Notes.
$100,000 Colorado Midland R. R. Co. Consld. 4 p. c. Bds.
$4,000 Chic., St. Paul, Minn. & Omaha Ry. Co. Consld. 6 p. c. Mtge. Bds., 1930.
226 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.
5 shs. French Mirror Plate Co.

Meetings and Elections.

NOTICE OF MEETING TO INCREASE CAPITAL STOCK OF PACIFIC CABLE CO.

We, the undersigned, being a majority of the Directors of the Pacific Cable Company, do hereby give notice that a special meeting of the stockholders of said company will be held at the office of said company, No. 37 Wall St., in the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 19th day of February, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of voting upon the proposition to increase the capital stock of said company from the present amount thereof, namely, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, consisting of one thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars each, to the amount of ten million dollars, to consist of one hundred thousand shares of the par value of one hundred dollars per share.

New-York, Jan. 22, 1896.

JAMES A. SCRYMSER,
J. KENNEDY TOD,
EDMUND L. BAYLIES,
J. PIERPONT MORGAN,
G. S. BOWDOIN.

THE COMMERCIAL CABLE COMPANY.
(Mackay-Bennett System.)
No. 253 Broadway, New-York.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Shareholders of the Commercial Cable Company for the annual election of Directors and such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the Company's offices, No. 253 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on MONDAY, March 2, 1896, at 2 o'clock P. M.

The transfer books will be closed in the afternoon of the 20th inst., and reopened on the morning of March 3, 1896.

J. O. STEVENS,
Dated Feb. 1, 1896. Secretary.

THE MECHANICAL RUBBER COMPANY.
New-York Office, 13 Park Row.
Passaic, N. J., Jan. 31, 1896.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Mechanical Rubber Company will be held at the office of Thomas M. Moore, Esq., Passaic, N. J., WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 1:45 P. M., for the purpose of electing Directors of the company for the ensuing year, and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Transfer books will close at the office of the transfer agents, August Belmont & Co., Feb. 10, at 12 M., and reopen Feb. 15, 1896.

J. D. CHEEVER, Secretary.

PEORIA & EASTERN RAILWAY CO.
Stockholders' Meeting.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Peoria & Eastern Railway Company for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at Danville, Ill., on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 12, 1896, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will close Feb. 3, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M. Feb. 13, 1896.

J. C. DAVIE, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SHAREholders of the Sixth Avenue Railroad Company for the election of thirteen Directors will be held at No. 40 Wall St., Room 48, New-York City, on TUESDAY, Feb. 11, 1896, 12 to 1 o'clock. Transfer books closed Jan. 31 to Feb. 11.

E. H. GARRISON, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INstitute, Feb. 6, at 115 West 38th St., at 8 P. M.
Dr. LOUIS H. LAUDY, Secretary.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Lahn, Tu., Feb. 4, 10 AM Lahn, Tu., Mch. 3, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Feb. 11, 10 AM Spree, Tu., Mch. 10, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Feb. 18, 10 AM Saale, Tu., Mch. 17, 10 AM
Havel, Tu., Feb. 25, 10 AM Havel, Tu., Mch. 24, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points in GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. | †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
†Fulda, Feb. 12, 10 AM | †Kais'r W. II., Mh. 7, 10 AM
*Normania, Feb. 19, 11 AM | †Fulda, Mar. 21, 10 A M
††Werra, Feb. 20, 10 AM | †Ems, March 28, 10 AM
††WERRA, Feb. 29, goes through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to Plymouth (London), Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
Columbia, Mch. 5, 7 A.M. | F. Bism'ck, Apr. 9, 11AM
Normannia, M. 26, 11 AM | A. Victoria, Apr. 23, 7 AM

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $45 and $50. Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (4½ hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

PARIS.....Feb. 5 | PARIS.....Feb. 26
NEW-YORK.....Feb. 12 | NEW-YORK....March 4
ST. PAUL.....Feb. 19 | ST. PAUL.....March 11

RED STAR LINE.
NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.
Sailing every Wednesday.

Friesland, Feb. 5, noon | So'thw'k, Feb. 26, 2:30 PM
Westernla'd, Feb. 19, noon | Noordland, Mar. 4, noon

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN SCREW
STEAMERS—NEW-YORK—LONDON—WEEKLY
MOHAWK.....Feb. 8, noon
For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents.
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.
Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot of West 29th St.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.
LA BOURGOGNE, Lebeouf, Sat., Feb. 1, 2 P. M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli, Sat., Feb. 8, 7 A. M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

A.—EUROPE.—Two months' tour, $525. Select party sails from New-York April 11 by new N. G. Lloyd Express Steamer Kaiser Wm. II. For itinerary, address Mrs. M. A. B. Kelly, (late State Normal College, Albany, N. Y.,) Winter Park, Fla.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 20 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Monday, Feb. 3
IROQUOIS.....Wednesday, Feb. 5
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Feb. 7

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.

Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & A. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO.
Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. Hashagen, E. A. | W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Cent. R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. Kalker, Agt. | J. L. Adams, G. F. A.
O. S. S. Co. N Pier 35 N. R. | F. C. & P. R. R., 353 B'way.
G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. | Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY LINE.

For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

RICHMOND (via all-water route) direct Saturday only. Sailings from Pier 26 N. R., 3 P. M. Sat. 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

THE
VENEZUELA DISPUTE

A Pamphlet Published by The New-York Times containing

Prof. John Bach McMaster's

History of the Monroe Doctrine

From The Times of Jan. 2:

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE OF DEC. 17,
THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN SECRETARY OLNEY AND LORD SALISBURY,
AN ACCURATE MAP OF THE TERRITORY IN DISPUTE,
THE ORIGINAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MONROE DOCTRINE FROM THE MESSAGE OF PRESIDENT JAMES MONROE,

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

The First Month of the New Traffic Agreement Satisfactory.

RATES NEVER IN BETTER CONDITION

Argument on the Government's Action for an Injunction Against Joint Traffic Association Postponed Two Weeks.

The Board of Control and the Board of Managers of the new Joint Traffic Association have now been at work just one month, and the railroad situation is beginning to show the effects of the stringent measures put into operation for the preservation of rates. It is the earnest belief of every member of the Board of Managers, and of Commissioner Blanchard as well, that never before have both freight and passenger rates been so well maintained in trunk line and Central Traffic Association territory.

The Board of Managers has been in almost continuous session since Jan. 1, and a vast amount of work, involving an infinite variety of detail, has been systematically disposed of. Many disputed points have been submitted to the board for decision, and almost every clause in the new traffic agreement has been separately interpreted for the benefit of various railroad men and shippers who were interested. As yet no case has come up for arbitration.

Argument upon the motion by United States District Attorney Macfarlane for an injunction restraining the thirty-two railroad companies composing the Joint Traffic Association from operating under the new agreement and upon the bill of complaint on the part of the United States Government asking that the contract between the railroad companies be declared null and void, was to have been heard in the United States Circuit Court yesterday, but it was postponed for two weeks.

When the motion was called District Attorney Macfarlane said that he had heard from Judge Wheeler, who stated that he was qualified to hear the motion—not being an owner of railroad securities—and would come from Vermont for that purpose on any day that might be agreed upon. The District Attorney further said that if the defendants would agree to file their answer by the first Monday in March, the earliest day under equity rules upon which they could be required to do so, he would prefer to have the case set down, upon bill and answer, for final hearing.

Counsel for defendants intimated that, while not yet prepared to argue the case, yet they had little doubt they could be ready at that time.

The United States District Attorney suggested that the motion be adjourned for two weeks, with the understanding that if the defendants had not agreed at that time to file answers by the 1st of March a certain day should be fixed by the court for argument upon the motion for an injunction before Judge Wheeler. Judge Lacombe so ordered.

Street Railways in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Jan. 31.—The annual report of the Railroad Commissioners on Massachusetts Street Railways was sent to the Legislature to-day. Eleven companies were chartered last year, six of which are being operated, while four have not been begun. The roads built last year made 149 miles of track. Massachusetts companies now own 1,155 miles of track. Gross assets of the companies were, Sept. 30, $56,212,670. The total income from all sources for the year ending Sept. 30 was $13,246,371; expenditures, $12,105,247, leaving a net balance to carry to the surplus of $651,159. Cash dividends of $1,606,196 were declared.

The report says: The growth of business was almost phenomenal. There was carried the previous year, in round numbers, 220,500,000 passengers; last year, 269,000,000—a larger increase than in any two preceding years combined. Of the 39,000,000 additional passengers carried, nearly 29,000,000 were carried on the railways of the eight largest established companies. Over 18,200,000 additional passengers were carried on the lines of the West End Railway alone. This company carried the last year 155,231,506 passengers—nearly 40 per cent. of the whole number carried on all the street railways of the State.

L. J. Seargeant's Departure.

L. J. Seargeant, the retiring General Manager of the Grand Trunk Railway, sails for Europe to-day on the steamship Campania. He will take his seat in the Board of Directors in London as the advisory member. A number of prominent Grand Trunk officials were in town yesterday to bid Mr. and Mrs. Seargeant good-bye. Among them were Charles M. Hays, General Manager; George B. Reeve, Traffic Manager; W. J. Spicer, General Manager Chicago and Grand Trunk; John Burton, General Freight Agent Chicago and Grand Trunk; G. S. Cockey General Agent in this city of the Grand Trunk; Henry Phillips, secretary to General Manager Hays, and A. J. Bedbrooke and M. Retchat of the Grand Trunk Railway.

With Mr. and Mrs. Seargeant is Adolphe Caron, son of the Postmaster General of Canada, who accompanies Mr. Seargeant in the capacity of private secretary; also Mrs. and Miss Dobell of Montreal, wife and daughter of the well-known steamship man, on a visit to Europe.

For the Grand Army Encampment.

CHICAGO, Jan. 31.—The Grand Army Encampment Committee of St. Paul citizens has submitted to the Western Passenger Association a compromise proposition as a way out of the present trouble regarding time allowance for encampment tickets to St. Paul. It is that the railroads make the limit for one-cent-a-mile tickets fifteen days and give the holders of such tickets the option of having an extension of thirty days on payment of the difference between the one-cent rate and one-fare rate, which is 1½ cents a mile. Chairman Caldwell, to whom the proposition was presented, promulgated it among the interested roads, but up to a late hour last night had received no replies or a call for a special meeting. Under the circumstances it is not likely any further action will be taken on Grand Army matters by the roads as a body. There was no hint in railroad circles that any other line than the Great Western intends to weaken in favor of the thirty-days' extension, but the encampment is still six months off.

Lackawanna's Showing for 1895.

The annual report of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, issued yesterday, shows for the year ended Dec. 31, 1895, gross earnings, $44,201,909, an increase over the previous year of $1,143,047; operating expenses, $37,441,000, an increase of $1,431,814, and net earnings, $6,760,900, a decrease of $288,767. The deficit reported for the year is $479,339, which is an increase of $282,883 over 1894.

The company's net profit last year was equivalent to 5.17 per cent. on the capital stock, against 6.24 per cent. in 1894, 11.04 in 1893, 9.98 in 1892, 9.21 in 1891, and 10 in 1890. The coal transported in 1895 was 7,987,720 tons, against 7,822,476 in 1894, and 9,529,883 tons in 1893.

A Standing Coal Committee.

After settling the question of division of tonnage last Thursday, the Presidents of the anthracite coal roads designated a standing committee to formulate the agreement and to act in the capacity of an arbitration and an adjustment body. The members of the committee are: President E. B. Thomas of the Erie, President J. Rogers Maxwell of the Jersey Central, President E. P. Wilbur of the Lehigh Valley, President Joseph S. Harris of the Reading, and President A. Walter of the Delaware, Susquehanna and Schuylkill Railroad.

Reading Collieries Shut Down.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 31.—That the Reading Company purposes to confine itself within the limit of coal production allotted to it for February by the coal road Presidents was shown by the fact that all its collieries were shut down to-night. How long they will remain closed will be determined to-morrow. While it is probable that all the collieries will be started up again next week, it is likely that they will be worked only on half time.

Brooklyn Street Railroads.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Two Brooklyn street railroad companies filed reports for the quarter ended Dec. 31 last, with the State Railroad Commission to-day, as follows:

The Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company: Gross earnings from operation, $228,381; operating expenses, $141,728; other income, $20,207; fixed charges, $78,319; net income, $28,607; cash on hand, $17,192; profit and loss, (deficiency,) $112,289. The net income for the corresponding quarter of 1894 was $42,317.

Brooklyn, Bath and West End Railroad Company reports a net loss of $14,462, as against a loss of $12,303 for the corresponding quarter of 1894. The profit and loss, (deficiency) is $166,427.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

—Articles of incorporation of the New-York and Mount Vernon Transportation Company have been filed in this State and in New-Jersey. The company will conduct "a general freighting, towing, and excursion business." The capital stock is placed at $100,000, and the incorporators are Stuart W. Cowan of Mount Vernon, N. Y.; Nathan Blum and Adolph Picker of New-York, Hiland Porter of Montclair, William J. Stewart, Armand G. Heller, and Alvah B. Robertson of Newark, N. J.

—A company called the Chicago and Southern Illinois has been organized to build a line from Hampton, Ill., on the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville, southward about forty miles, to St. Elmo, on the Vandalia Line. The incorporators are A. W. Hubbard and M. S. Cartter of St. Louis, and N. R. Olcott, M. H. Luff, and John W. Griswold of East St. Louis. The capital stock is $500,000.

—W. D. Bishop, Jr., Secretary of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, said yesterday that he had received no notice from the Railroad Commissioners of Connecticut that the agreement recently reached by the committee representing the City of Bridgeport and the Consolidated Road regarding the elevation of tracks through Bridgeport had been ratified.

—Representative McGuire of California appeared before the House Committee on Pacific Railroads in Washington yesterday and opposed the funding bills, preferring foreclosure to such legislation. He advocated enactment by which the Government would own the rails and roadbed of the Pacific roads, and which would allow any citizen to run trains over them.

—The usual monthly conference of the Presidents of the several lines composing the Vanderbilt system was held in Cornelius Vanderbilt's office yesterday. From the individual reports submitted, it was made to appear that the general situation was as satisfactory as could be expected at this time.

—The Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad has been reorganized into the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad Company of Illinois, with a capital of $5,000,000, of which $2,500,000 is to be a non-cumulative 5 per cent. preferred stock, and $2,500,000 of common stock.

—The order of foreclosure and sale of the St. Joseph and Grand Island Railway has been amended, so that the upset price of the road may be $3,000,000, instead of $4,000,000, as was at first decreed. The date for the sale of the road has not yet been fixed.

—Gen. Orland Smith, Vice President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, has been in New-York the past few days attending the meetings of the Board of Managers of the Joint Traffic Association.

—A dispatch from Chicago says that passenger rates from St. Paul to Northern Pacific coast points are being cut $4 by manipulation of advertising tickets issued by the Great Northern Railway.

—At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Samuel J. Anderson was elected President and John W. Deering clerk of the board.

—J. E. Dalrymple, heretofore private secretary to George B. Reeve, is likely to be appointed Assitant General Traffic Manager of the Grand Trunk Road.

—E. P. Hannaford, who retires to-day from the post of Chief Engineer of the Grand Trunk Railway, has held that position for thirty years.

—Representatives of Western roads in Chicago are still trying to agree on the best method of disposing of the party rate question.

—Robert S. Dousman has resigned as Assistant General Auditor of the St. Paul Road, and will be succeeded by W. F. Dudley.

—Capt. Edmund Berkley succeeds E. W. McBee, promoted, as Division Superintendent of the Seaboard Air Line Railroad.

—The Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton syndicate will take control of the Indiana, Decatur and Western Railroad to-day.

—J. N. Faithorn has been elected Vice President and General Manager of the Wisconsin and Michigan Railroad.

—Stockholders of the Wheeling and Lake Erie Railroad will hold their annual meeting in Toledo on the 11th inst.

—Arthur M. Parent succeeds Harvey Middleton as Manager of the Pullman Palace Car Works at Pullman.

—D. M. Philbin has resigned as General Manager of the Duluth, Missabe and Northern Railroad.

—F. G. Patterson has been re-elected President of the Altoona, Clearfield and Northern Railroad.

—D. W. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore Railroad, was in New-York yesterday.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—Statement of the condition of the United States Treasury and the receipts and expenditures of the Government on the 31st day of January, 1896:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Gold coin	$84,336,962.53
Gold bullion	15,623,159.77
Total	$99,960,122.30
Outstanding gold certificates	49,978,989.00
Less gold certificates in Treasury	128,480.00
Total	$49,850,509.00
Balance	$50,109,613.30
Standard silver dollars	$353,290,248.00
Silver bullion	572,929.10
Total	$353,863,177.10
Outstanding silver certificates	345,994,504.00
Less silver certificates in Treasury	14,007,397.00
Total	$331,987,107.00
Balance	21,876,070.10
Standard silver dollars of 1890	$13,322,928.00
Silver bullion of 1890 (cost)	124,001,352.25
Total	$137,324,280.25
Less outstanding Treasury notes	137,324,280.00
Balance	.25
United States notes	$102,785,863.00
Outstanding currency certificates	29,245,000.00
Less currency certificates in Treasury	260,000.00
Total	$28,985,000.00
Balance	73,800,863.00
Treasury notes of 1890	$25,252,670.00
National bank notes	9,893,111.58
Fractional silver coin	14,151,319.22
Fractional currency	1,034.61
Minor coin	1,077,470.71
Deposits in National banks	14,492,061.83
Bonds and interest paid	9,438,137.79
Total	$74,305,805.74
Less National bank 5 per cent. fund	6,941,477.69
Outstanding checks and drafts	3,218,791.57
Disbursing officers' balances	24,738,627.31
Post Office Department account	3,440,032.94
Miscellaneous items	1,732,093.26
Total	$40,071,022.77
Balance	$4,234,782.97
Available cash balance, including gold reserve	$180,021,329.62

RECEIPTS.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Customs	$741,573.27	$16,380,796.30	$98,722,070.12
Internal revenue	462,861.05	11,041,401.32	87,925,866.49
Miscellaneous	59,603.24	1,815,472.59	10,157,787.53
Total	$1,264,037.56	$29,237,670.21	$196,805,724.14

EXPENDITURES.

	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Civil and miscellaneous	$208,590.00	$8,718,590.00	$53,652,027.00
War	288,440.00	3,613,440.00	34,110,461.56
Navy	2,300.00	2,350,300.00	15,891,790.95
Indians	30,200.00	839,200.00	6,529,383.91
Pensions	100,000.00	9,980,000.00	81,238,127.50
Interest	13,300.00	7,195,300.00	24,237,800.06
Total	$642,830.00	$32,696,830.00	$215,659,590.98
Excess of receipts over expenditures	621,207.56	†3,459,159.79	†18,853,866.84

NATIONAL BANK FUND.

		This Month.	This Fiscal Year.
Deposits under act July 14, 1890	This Day.	$432,645.00	$2,903,218.00
Redemptions under act July 14, 1890	$23,450.50	1,117,726.50	6,291,054.50

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.

	U. S. Notes. (Since 1879.)	Treas'y Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To date	$861,392,100	$77,818,015	$439,210,115
This fi'l yr	88,500,471	3,093,055	91,602,526
This month	16,138,567	700,074	16,838,641
This day	123,427	23,465	146,892

*Net gold and bullion reserved for redemption of United States notes, Section 12, act July 12, 1882.
†Excess of expenditures over receipts.

MUST NOT BOARD THE SHIPS

What Dr. Doty Says of the Report About The Sicilian — Runners Must Obey the Law.

Dr. A. H. Doty, Health Officer of this port, has for several days been investigating a charge that the tramp steamer Sicilian, Capt. Young, which arrived here last Friday, was boarded by runners for sailors' boarding-houses and ship chandlers before having been passed by the Health Officer or his Deputies. The steamer sailed yesterday, and it was reported that, having obtained evidence that the vessel had been thus boarded, the Health Officer made an attempt, with the aid of the police patrol steamer, to arrest the Captain.

Dr. Doty said last evening that it was not true that he had made any attempt to prevent the sailing of the Sicilian. He had, he said, been investigating a charge that she had been boarded down the lower bay, contrary to law, by runners, and had expected to have affidavits to that effect before the steamer sailed. The affidavits reached him yesterday morning, but they were to the effect that the runners had been alongside of the Sicilian, and that she had not been boarded. Having no positive proof that the law had been violated, and in view of the affidavit of Capt. Young that no one had come aboard, and the further fact that this was his first visit to this port in twenty-two years, no effort was made to detain him.

Dr. Doty said that ever since he took charge of Quarantine he had made an effort to enforce strictly the law which prohibited any person boarding a vessel entering the port before it had been inspected and found free from infection or contagion. In the sharp competition among the runners, it was alleged that some went down as far as Sandy Hook on tugs to board and get the trade of the ships. It was claimed, on the other hand, that they only go alongside and do not board the ships, but he was determined to stop even this, both because of the danger of the practice and because it was unfair to those who complied strictly with the law and made no attempt to trade with vessels until after they had passed the Quarantine boarding officer.

The investigation of the Sicilian incident was not yet completed, he said, and if it was found that the steamer had been actually boarded proceedings would be taken against the runners who violated the law.

TWO POLICEMEN ARE ACCUSED

OF AN ATTEMPT TO EXTORT MONEY FROM A SALOON KEEPER.

Witnesses Not Believed and the License Revoked—Commissioner Harburger Angry.

Evidence was offered before the Excise Board yesterday afternoon that Policemen Welsh and Caddell of the Mercer Street Station had attempted to extort protection money from Gerardo Spatola, who has a saloon at 220 Thompson Street.

The board several days ago heard a complaint, by Acting Captain Chapman of the Mercer Street Station, for the revocation of Spatola's license. Policemen Welsh and Caddell then testified that the place was a resort for low women.

Antonio Collucci, one of Spatola's bartenders, took the stand yesterday afternoon. He said:

"Officers Welsh and Caddell called on me several times during the latter part of last November and the early part of last December. The first time they made an observation of the saloon. The next time they asked me where the boss was. I told them he was out. The next time they inquired for the boss again, and not finding him in told me to tell him to give them some money. Officer Welsh did the talking in the presence of Office Caddell.

"I told the boss, and he said he would give them nothing. He said that he did not keep open on Sunday or after hours, and there was no reason why he should pay the police anything.

"The next time the officers came I told them the boss would give them nothing. They said that if they did not get $10 a month they would make complaints against the place. If they got the money the saloon would be allowed to keep open on Sunday, and card playing there would also be allowed. The boss still refused to pay anything."

D. Tancerl, another bartender, corroborated this testimony.

Mrs. Kate Depue, the housekeeper for the house above the saloon testified:

"I saw the officers who testified here and who gave the names as Welsh and Caddell while on the stand talking to Collucci in the hallway. I did not know then who they were. I was standing on the landing of the stairway above them, where I had been sweeping. I heard one of the officers say: 'If you will give me $10 you can stay open on Sunday.' Collucci told them that the boss would not give them the money."

"The license is revoked," announced Commissioner Harburger, "by the unanimous vote of this board. I want to say right here that I think it unmanly and ungentlemanly for a lawyer to attack the character of any one when he is not present. These officers are not here to defend themselves."

"I resent any such statement," said C. L. Hoffman, the saloon keeper's counsel. "These officers knew of the adjournment of this case. I don't want to commissioner or any one else to insult me in this way. I recognize only the Supreme Court as my superior, and not Mr. Harburger."

"I did not mean to insult you," said Mr. Harburger.

Eye Protected by a Watch Crystal.

From The Chicago Inter-Ocean.

A remarkable operation has just been performed at the University of Michigan clinic by Dr. F. Carrow. The case was that of a young man afflicted with a disease which caused the complete loss of sight in one eye. In order to prevent the contagion spreading to the well eye, a watch crystal was inserted under the lid of the unaffected eye. The operation occupied most of one afternoon, and the flesh and tissues have already united pretty securely around the glass. No impurities can now enter from the outside, and the patient is able to see very well through his novel eyeglass.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

—Brooklyn Glass and Manufacturing Company, to manufacture lamps, lanterns, cutlery, china, earthen ware, pottery, glassware, and household furnishings; capital, $15,000. Directors—John C. Baker of Great Neck, William Clarke Roe of Thomaston, and George W. Green of Brooklyn.

—The Hermance Safety Lantern Company of Fort Ann, Washington County; capital, $4,000. Directors—Orson W. Sheldon, Michael F. Joy, Isaac J. Finch, Charles A. Vaughn, William R. Norris, Robert Hermance, John J. Kearns, of Fort Ann.

—The News Printing and Publishing Company of Albany; capital, $5,000 divided into 500 shares. Directors—David S. Taylor, 480 shares; Hector F. Gayner, 5 shares; M. F. Cantwell, 5 shares; John T. Gallagher, 5 shares; Frank Hickey, 5 shares.

—Reconstructed Granite Company of New-York City, to manufacture artificial stone; capital, $100,000. Directors—William Courtenay, George L. Courtenay, Harry M. Grant, E. J. Mitchell of New-York City, and W. L. Mason of Keene, N. H.

—The J. B. Carr Company, to manufacture chains made of iron, steel, or other metal, in Troy; capital, $30,000. Directors—William Kemp, Mary 140 McMath, Eli Jancoux, William Kemp, Jr., and Frederick B. Jillson, of Whitehall.

—Westfield Lumber and Coal Company of Westfield, Chautauqua County; capital, $20,000. Directors—William J. Madigan, Francis R. Mosher of Westfield; James W. Madigan, Edwin Madigan, John T. Madigan of Dunkirk.

—Rochester Pedal Company of Rochester, to manufacture bicycle pedals; capital, $10,000. Directors—Frederick J. Forster, William M. Furlong, Thomas A. Houghton, J. R. Warren, and John M. Stull of Rochester.

—Johnson Marble Company of New-York City, to manufacture marble and slate into building material; capital, $15,000. Directors—William G. Johnson, Garibaldi Greenhalgh, and William H. Johnson of New-York City.

—Automatic Camera Company of New-York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—Charles Dittman, August Oppenheimer, S. D. Rosenbaum, Henry Rudolph of New-York City, and P. H. Bettman of Chicago.

—Oriskany Falls Knitting Company of Oriskany Falls, Oneida County; capital, $20,000. Directors—Charles E. Hams, C. C. Newell, E. A. Hamlin, of Oriskany Falls; W. R. Schremp and Quentin McAdam of Utica.

—The Flameless Gas Stove Company of New-York City; capital, $100,000. Directors—Joseph L. Follett, Max Springer, Adoiph Meissel, Adam E. Schatz, of Mount Vernon, and H. L. Follett of New-York City.

—The Sidney Rosenfeld Company of New-York City, to conduct theatrical enterprises; capital, $30,000. Directors—Sidney Rosenfeld, Myron H. Oppenheimer, H. L. Hoyt, and John H. Miller, of New-York City.

—Bronx River Ice Company of New-York City; capital, $5,000. Directors—Joseph J. Snow, W. E. Benjamin, and Edward Burns of New-York City.

READY FOR HARD WORK

Cyclists Will Secure the Passage of the Armstrong Bill if Possible.

POTTER CIRCULAR TO THE RIDERS

Wording of the Act, Which, If It Becomes a Law, Will Compel Railroads to Carry Bicycles Free.

Just how hard the officials of the New-York Division intend to push the fight for the free transportation of bicycles on the railroads can be judged by the following extracts from a circular which Chief Consul Potter sent broadcast over the State last evening:

We have introduced a bill in the Legislature to stop the unjust and oppressive practices of certain railroad companies in compelling cyclists to sign "releases," and charging a special fee for carrying bicycles as "excess baggage." Thousands of wheelmen have suffered from this oppression; have been subjected to every form of insolence and abuse from railroad employes; have been denied the ordinary privileges which the laws are supposed to give to passengers, and have had their wheels thrown recklessly about by baggagemen, who, under cover of a "release," have reduced the system to one of extortion.

The statute law of New-York declares that every railroad operating within this State shall carry a passenger and 150 pounds of baggage without extra charge beyond the regular specified rate of fare. For fifteen years the railroad companies of this country have followed the custom of carrying bicycles free; not the light, easily handled twenty-pound bicycles of to-day, but bicycles with fifty or sixty inch wheels, and weighing from fifty to sixty pounds. More than 100 American railroads are to-day following this custom. Custom makes law. "Custom is the universal sovereign." Custom is the common guide of honest people, and every reasonable custom will hold its way.

Some of our railroads have broken this custom. It is a "break for revenue." Other railroads have been urged to follow suit, and the ingenious methods of the "combine" are being put in operation to force these railroads into the new scheme. What is baggage? The courts have declared that "whatever a passenger takes with him on his journey for his personal use or convenience, either with reference to the immediate wants of his journey or as a part of the ultimate purpose thereof, according to the particular class to which he belongs, is baggage." This principle has been followed and confirmed in all court decisions which the subject has been brought into question, and in no American case has it been disputed. Guns and ammunition are the baggage of the hunter, fishing tackle is the baggage of the angler, tools are the baggage of the carpenter and the machinist, the easel and the sketching materials are the baggage of the artist, the bicycle is the baggage of the wheelman.

All this is sense and reason to you and to us; to the railroad corporation it is nothing. Only one thing can now be done. It is to pass the Armstrong bill, which is an act to amend the Railroad law.

So much interest has cropped up within the last few days over the Armstrong bill that its exact wording is he reproduced:

The people of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section 44 of Chapter 31 of the General Laws is hereby amended to read as follows:

Section 44. Checks for baggage.—A check, made of some proper metallic substance of convenient size and form, plainly stamped with numbers, and furnished with a convenient strap or other appendage for attaching to baggage, shall be affixed to every piece or parcel of baggage when taken for transportation for a passenger by the agent or employe of such corporation, if there is a handle, loop, or fixture therefor upon the piece or parcel of baggage, and a duplicate thereof given to the passenger or person delivering the same for him. If such check be refused on demand, the corporation shall pay to the passenger the sum of $10, and no fare shall be collected or received from him; and if he shall have paid his fare, it shall be refunded to him by the conductor in charge of the train. Such baggage shall be delivered, without unnecessary delay, to the passenger or any person acting in his behalf, at the place to which it was to be transported, where the cars usually stop, or at any other regular intermediate stopping place, upon presentation of such duplicate check to any officer or agent of the railroad corporation, or of any corporation over any portion of whose road it was transported. Bicycles are hereby declared to be and be deemed baggage for the purpose of this article, and shall be transported as baggage for passengers by railroad corporations and subject to the same liabilities, and no such passenger shall be required to crate, cover, or protect any such bicycle in any manner.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Potter concludes his circular with these words:

There are 90,000 wheelmen voters in the State of New-York. We have a giant's strength, but it would be "cowardly to use it like a giant." Let us use it reasonably—promptly, zealously, and persistently; but reasonably. We inclose a list of the Senators and members of Assembly at Albany. Look over this list and see who represents your district or county in each body. Write to each of them at once a sensible, reasonable letter, and ask them to help along the Armstrong bill (Assembly Bill 372) by their votes and influence. Tell them of the abuses that exist under the practices lately adopted by the railroads and relate to them any facts on this point within your personal knowledge.

Watch the newspapers for legislative news, and keep track of this bill. Read The League of American Wheelmen Bulletin (official columns) every week. You will find there reliable information and pointers to aid your work. Call together the wheelmen of your locality and pass resolutions favoring this bill and send a copy to your Senator and Assemblyman at Albany. Have your club pass similar resolutions. If the editor of your local paper is with us, get him to write and print a favorable editorial. Get signatures to the petition which we inclose. Attach sheets of paper to the bottom and add more signatures. Make it a mile long if you like, and send it to the Chief Consul. Get wheelmen's signatures and the signatures of all citizens who will sign it.

GREENWICH WHEELMEN LOSE.

Beaten by Catholic Club and Jersey Citys in Wheelmen's Bowling Series.

The bowling devotees of the Greenwich Wheelmen, Jersey City Club Wheelmen, and Catholic Club Wheelmen rolled a series in the tournament of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs at Reid's alleys last night.

The first teams drawn were those of the Greenwich Wheelmen and Catholic Club Wheelmen, and the game was productive of a spirited competition.

There was little difference until the eighth frame, when the Greenwich team took a commanding lead which was only of momentary duration, as it fell down in the tenth frame, and lost by six pins, thus continuing to maintain last position in the tournament.

The game showed Brock (Catholic Club) in rare form, and his team-mates can thank him for the fine score, 219, as that helped to win by a score of 749 to 743.

A state of apathy took possession of the Greenwich boys, in their second game, which was rolled against the Jersey City Club Wheelmen. While it was said that this was the game which was to be the turning point, they continued in their downward course. The Jersey City team was not tardy in showing good form, and immediately went to the front, finally winning by a score of 811 to 767. Wadleigh, (Jersey City,) Brown, (Greenwich,) and Lockwood, (Jersey City,) specially distinguished themselves with scores of 201, 193, and 183, respectively.

The final game of the evening, between the Catholic Club Wheelmen and the Jersey City Club Wheelmen, was by all odds the best game of the three. The Catholic Club boys were six pins to the good at the conclusion of the sixth frame, and every one was on edge, as it became apparent that the Jersey City team was gaining.

After see-sawing through the remaining frames, the Jersey City team finally won by one point, the score being 790 to 789. Riordan (Catholic Club) rolled 200, and Wadleigh (Jersey City) 200, and easily led their respective teams.

The summary is as follows:

CATHOLIC CLUB.				GREENWICH.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Brock	6	3	219	Johnson	1	4	137
Obergfell	1	2	109	Brown	3	2	148
O'Brien	3	3	123	Henry	2	5	161
Burns	3	2	140	McMath	3	3	158
Riordan	4	3	158	Owen	3	2	139
Total	17	13	749	Total	12	16	743

FRAMES.

Catholic C	75	139	222	295	365	447	517	588	664	749
Greenwich	63	137	232	297	372	456	522	615	681	743

Averages—Catholic Club Wheelmen, 149 4-5; Greenwich Wheelmen, 148 3-5. Scorers—E. J. Riordan and C. M. Faulhaber. Umpire—J. C. Minihan.

JERSEY CITY CLUB.				GREENWICH			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	3	6	183	Johnson	1	3	118
Starratt	0	3	117	Brown	6	3	193
Scudder	3	2	131	Henry	2	5	128
Woodleigh	4	5	201	McMath	2	7	174
Meyer	2	7	179	Owen	4	2	154
Total	12	23	811	Total	13	20	767

FRAMES.

Jersey City	64	151	229	321	412	486	582	658	731	811
Greenwich	66	138	232	303	359	460	533	615	685	767

Averages—Jersey City Club Wheelmen, 162 1-5; Greenwich Wheelmen, 152 2-5. Scorers—R. G. Betts, F. J. Riordan. Umpire—William Obergfell.

JERSEY CITY CLUB.				CATHOLIC CLUB.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Lockwood	1	4	139	Brock	4	3	178
Starrette	2	3	125	Burns	0	6	130
Scudder	4	4	183	Kopetschny	4	2	153
Wadleigh	4	4	200	O'Brien	2	0	118
Meyer	1	5	143	Riordan	7	1	209
Total	12	20	790	Total	17	12	780

FRAMES.

Cath. Cl. W.	111	196	288	380	452	518	573	664	728	789
J. C. Cl. W.	74	166	262	345	429	513	577	661	722	790

Averages—Jersey City Club Wheelmen, 158;

Catholic Club Wheelmen, 157 4-5. Scorers—James F. Owens and E. J. Riordan. Umpire—William Obergfeld.

The standing of the clubs in the tournament up to date is as follows:

Name.	Won.	Lost.	High Score.
Golden Rod Wheelmen	10	2	879
Tourist Cycle Club	9	3	852
Atalanta Wheelmen	8	4	892
Riverside Wheelmen	7	5	897
Manhattan Bicycle Club	7	5	825
Jersey City Club Wheelmen	8	4	860
Catholic Club Cyclers	6	6	857
Prospect Wheelmen	4	8	790
Hudson County Wheelmen	4	8	784
Greenwich Wheelmen	1	13	767

A GAME FOR EACH TEAM.

Kings County and Pequod Wheelmen's Bowling Scores.

At the Kings County Wheelmen alleys the home team and Pequod Wheelmen played two games last night in the Long Island Association of Cycling Clubs' tourney. An enthusiastic crowd lined the alleys, and as both games were closely contested, the "rooters" had their innings quite frequently. The first game resulted in favor of the Kings Countys chiefly through Taylor's clever play.

Erriger's high score of 239 was the feature of the second game, and it practically saved the leaders from a second defeat. Tommy Anderson, the genial little Captain of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, umpired the games. The scores:

FIRST GAME.

KINGS COUNTY W.				PEQUOD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Martin	1	5	141	Baker	1	4	130
Wundrum	2	2	118	Niles	3	3	148
Miller	0	3	111	Erriger	2	2	122
Dobbie	4	3	168	Forrest	3	3	156
Taylor	3	6	185	Carr	2	4	143
Total	10	19	718	Total	11	16	699

SECOND GAME.

KINGS COUNTY W.				PEQUOD W.			
Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.	Name.	Str.	Spr.	Score.
Martin	2	3	164	Baker	1	6	157
Hart	3	4	152	Niles	1	6	154
Miller	4	1	184	Erriger	7	3	239
Dobbie	2	7	177	Forrest	2	5	156
Taylor	3	5	181	Carr	2	4	143
Total	14	23	808	Total	13	24	849

Class B Will Survive.

In its report last week of the conference between special committees representing the League of American Wheelmen and the Cycle Board of Trade, THE NEW-YORK TIMES stated that it was the sense of the meeting that Class B be retained. The proceedings were private, but this fact leaked out at the time, and since then the decision of the committees has been verified unofficially. The report of the joint conference in favor of Class B will doubtless have the result at the National Assembly of giving that division a fresh lease of life. A majority of the prominent firms which maintained Class B racing teams last year have made plans to do so this season.

The Cycle Club's Programme.

As usual a very attractive programme has been prepared for the Cycle Club of Brooklyn this evening. It will comprise a leap year music ride, a thread and needle race, a "war of the roses," an egg race, a two-mile exhibition race, and general riding. As on former Saturday evenings the armory building in Hanson Place, in which the club makes its home, will be gaily decorated for the occasion, and an orchestra will furnish the music.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—An effort is being made on behalf of the New-Jersey Division to secure a lower rate of transportation for cyclists with wheels on the Pennsylvania ferryboats. Chairman Merseles of the division's Transportation Committee, has written to the company, and the reply to his letter is eagerly awaited.

—A Kaffee Klatch and euchre party will comprise the programme for the Hudson County Wheelmen on Monday evening. It is expected that the clubhouse at 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, will be crowded with members on this occasion.

—The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will have its annual dinner on April 3.

BEST ATHLETES TO COMPETE.

Indoor Record Breaking Promised at the Garden To-night.

The New-Jersey Athletic Club has obtained a fine entry list for the carnival of sports to be held in Madison Square Garden to-night. It has required three months' arduous work to complete the many tasks involved, and only veteran athletic club men know how much experience and tact is necessary to successfully conduct such a meeting of champions and their rivals, to the number of 375.

The championship runs have called out entries from such good and clever men as "Tommy" Conneff, George W. Orton, Charles H. Bean, Fred Coates, E. Hjertberg, and others almost as well known. Conneff, Orton, and Bean have won races in Worcester and Brooklyn within the past ten days, and they are expected to do great things when Alexander Jordan fires the pistol this evening.

Every one knows what

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Matters of Interest Reported by Brokers—A Few Sales—Deliah of Auction Offerings.

Mr. Charles Griffith Moses has sold for Max Marx the northwest corner of One Hundred and Fifty-second Street and Macomb's Dam Road, 85 by 107 by irregular.

Mr. N. Brigham Hall has sold for Augusta L. Jones to Mandelbaum & Lewine, the four-story brick building, with store, 172 West Street, between Murray and Warren Streets, 26.6 by 87.6.

Mr. H. Merritt has sold for the Nevins estate to Mandelbaum & Lewine the four-story brick building, with store, 399 West Street, 23 by 83.

Messrs. C. R. Gregor & Son have sold to Hirsh Brothers for Dr. J. V. S. Wooley, the lot, 25 by 102.2, on the south side of Seventy-sixth Street, 125 feet west of West End Avenue.

Mr. John P. Leo has sold to John R. Poutts the four-story brick and stone dwelling 582 West One Hundred and Forty-sixth Street, 16.8 by 100.

Messrs. Benjamin M. and Maurice E. Strauss and Solomon Stern, who were for many years in the office of L. Tanenbaum, have associated themselves as a firm of real estate agents and brokers, under the name of B. M. Strauss & Co., at 529 Broadway.

At auction in the Trinity Building Salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold in partition, at $5,450, to Marcella Pierce, a party in interest, the plot at the northeast corner of Franklin Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street, 75 by 100, with two-story frame dwelling.

Mr. W. L. Kennelly sold, under foreclosure of a mechanic's lien, to James R. Vans, representing the defendant, N. J. Newwitter, at $42,464, the four-story brick flat 126 and 128 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street, south side, 250 feet west of Lenox Avenue, 50 by 99.1.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

No. 37 Sheriff Street, a six-story brick stable, by Patrick Connelly of Sheriff and Delancey Streets; cost, $17,000.

Lorillard Street, west side, 244 feet south of Pelham Avenue, a one-story frame stable and shed, by Rose Toher of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue; cost, $400.

Forest Avenue, east side, 209.6 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, a three-story frame tenement, by Ann Tyrrell of 891 Clinton Avenue; cost, $6,000.

Elmwood Place, southeast corner of Franklin Avenue, two and one-half story frame dwellings, by Lena Seiferd of 218 East Eighty-sixth Street; cost, $6,000.

Poplar Street, north side, 175 feet west of Main Street, one-story frame shed by William J. Arnow; cost, $50.

Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Twelfth Street, northeast corner, a five-story and basement brick building, by The Home for Old Men and Aged Couples, 43 West Thirty-eighth Street; cost, $140,000.

Cambreling Avenue, east side, 175 feet north of One Hundred and Eighty-eighth Street, by Rose Toher of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street and Third Avenue, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,000.

No. 175 East Seventy-third Street, by Daniel Healy of 209 East Seventy-third Street, alterations to a four-story brick dwelling; cost, $700.

No. 102 Orchard Street, by Esther Cohen of 240 Clinton Street, alteration to a four-story, &c., brick tenement, store, and school; cost, $500.

Nos. 51 and 53 New-Bowery, by Gardner estate, 472 Grand Street, alterations to a two-story frame workshop; cost, $100.

No. 121 East Fifty-first Street, by New-York City, alterations to a four-story brick public school; cost, $300.

No. 20 Clinton Place, by Marie A. Walter of 219 West Twelfth Street, alterations to a three-story and basement brick store and office building; cost, $14,000.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Jan. 31.

CROSBY ST, 9; Pincus Lowenfeld and Louis Lesse and wives to Giovanni Lordi. $1

MONROE ST, n s, Lot 548, map of estate of Hendrick Rutgers, 7th Ward; Herman M. Solomon, referee, to Mary 3,950

MADISON ST, s s, 119.10 ft e of Scammel St, 24.2x96; Hancke Hencken and Frederick Willenbrock and wives to Bettl Friedman 20,300

CHERRY ST, 266 and 268; Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Aaron Levy 1

WATER ST, 275; George W. Christopher to Abby C. Christopher 10

EAST BROADWAY, 38; Harris Samilson and wife to Ben Magen 31,150

SPRING ST, 114 and 116; Charles L. Harpell and wife to Charles H. Stoddard ..... ex prop and 25,000

BOND ST, 5; Mary D. Pell to Albert Friedlander 35,625

GRAND ST, 534; Edward D. O'Brien, referee to the Society for the Relief of Poor Widows with Small Children 15,000

EAST HOUSTON ST, 475; Samuel Greenfeld and wife and others to Charles Berliner 15,000

RIVINGTON ST, n s, 102 ft w of Chrystie St, 19x83; Joseph Friedenstein and others to Simon Friedenstein 1

BOND ST, 5; the executors of Leta Pell Wright to Albert Friedlander 35,625

BOND ST, s s, Lots 52 and 53, map of Edward Doughty, Henry A. Robbins and others to Albert Friedlander 1

BLEECKER ST, 48 to 49; William F. Havemeyer and wife to Harry Chaffee 135,000

SPRING ST, 114 and 116; Charles H. Stoddard to William R. Bronk 1

24TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, 20x79; Samuel Marksville and wife to Pierce Marksville 2,000

30TH ST, n s, 410 ft w of 5th Av, 20x98.9; Albert Spencer and wife to William T. Ropes 1

30TH ST, same property; William T. Ropes to Eliza Bruce Ely and others 1

27TH ST, n s, 81.10 ft e of 8th Av, 28x80.6x26.11x68.3; Selma C. Berry to Samuel Corse 10,750

84TH ST, 342 East; Charles H. Baldwin, Jr., and wife to E. Hope Morton ..... Ex prop and 1

22D ST, s s, 125 ft w of 3d Av, 25x98.9; Newbury H. Frost to George R. Read.. 6,250

34TH ST, n s, 228 ft e of 9th Av, 71.8x98.9, (316 to 320 East 34th St); Bernhardt Blumenthal to Marion Blumenthal. 1

AMSTERDAM AV, 845; Jesse C. Bennett, executor, &c., to Nathan A. Cushman and another 21,500

85TH ST, s s, 80 ft e of West End Av, 20x102.2; James Bradley and wife to George F. Langbein 1

2D AV, 1,883; Louis B. Hasbrouck, referee, to Morris Stein 18,350

134TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 100x99.11; Charles Riley to Frank W. Gilbert 1

103TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of 4th Av, 25x100.11; Simon Adler and wife to John W. Seeger 1

112TH ST, 124 East; John Hirschmann and wife to Thomas Brady and another 9,000

117TH ST, 413 East; Julia Molony to Victor Gerhards 1

110TH ST, n s, 25 ft w of Lexington Av, 25x100.11; Edward H. Tamsen, as Sheriff, to Robert Goeller 685

140TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11, (307 West;) Edward Haas and wife to William S. Kane 1

124TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x100.11; William Arnold and wife to Nathaniel A. McBride 20,000

125TH ST and 131st St, s w corner, 49.11x75; Mary McMan as and another to Charles E. Runk, exchange of property and 100

133D ST, s s, 397.6 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 17.6x99.11; Eugene C. Potter and wife to Louise A. McEwen 1

CENTRAL PARK WEST, n w corner of 103d St, 201.10 to 104th St, x100; Louisa Schwegler to George Bliss 1

101ST ST, s s, 100 ft e of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Jacob Willey and wife to Frederick Grune 56,000

8TH AV, n e corner of 119th St, 25x100 x25.11x100; Frederick Grune and wife to Jacob Willey 57,000

137TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11; Catherine M. Carlin to Ida Kempner 10

8TH AV, s w corner of 141st St, 24.11x100; George W. Pearson and wife to Margaret Lowe 2,250

140TH ST, n s, 120 ft w of 8th Av, 15x99.11, (307 West;) William S. Kane and wife to Elizabeth Haas 1

140TH ST, 309 West; Catharine M. Carlin to Bella Bry 10

138TH ST, 225 West; William H. Bogart and wife to Caroline W. Gernsheimer 1

103D ST, n s, 262.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 18.9x100.11; Rudolph Gernsheimer and wife to William H. Bogart 27,000

RIVERSIDE AV, or New Road, n e corner of 104th St, 36x100; Richard S. Bacon to Emily O. Bacon 1

184TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 20x81.8x20ix88.6; also n s of 184th St, 100 ft w of 10th Av, 100x99.11; Henry Kropf, referee, to Mitchell Valentine. 36,000

181ST ST, n s, 225 ft e of 11th Av, 50x100; John C. Hegelein and wife to Mary McManus, exchange of property and 100

156TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of Union Av, 80x94.7x irregular; William F. Crockett and others to Julius Herrmann 1

69TH ST, s s, 131.6 ft w of 9th Av, 17x100.5; John Boyle to Emma Krug 30,000

71ST ST, 320 West; Henry E. Woodward and wife to Bernard R. Murphy 10

181ST AV, e s, 52.2 ft n of 78th St, 25x74; Sigmund Levy and others to Jacob Kraus and another 30,750

2D AV, 931; William J. Micklas to Mary McDonald 11,000

43D ST, 342 East; Adam Tronson and others to Adolph Powel 8,500

58TH ST, n s, 186.18 ft w of Avenue A, 20.4x100.4; Mayer Levy to Karoline Levy 11,000

60TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 22x100.5; Joseph B. Bloomingdale and wife to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, ½ part 1

3D AV, n w corner of 59th St, 100.5x145; 3d av w s, 60 ft s of 60th St, 40.2x95; 59th St, n s, 100 ft e of Lexington Av, 125x100.5; Lyman G. Bloomingdale and wife to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, ½ part 1

59TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4; same to same, ½ part 1

58TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.4; same to same, ½ part 1

102D ST, n s, 183.6 ft w of 3d Av, 26x101; same to same, ½ part 1

5TH AV, w s, 73.3 ft s of 14th St, 30x107; Lyman G. Bloomingdale to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, 1-8 part 1

59TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; same to same, ½ part 1

60TH ST, s s, 93 ft w of 3d Av, 100.8x100.5; Joseph B. Bloomingdale and wife to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, ½ part 1

3D AV, s w corner of 60th St, 60.8x95; same to same, ½ part 1

TRINITY AV, 522; Roxanna Giachus to Hans C. Clausen 6,200

UNION AV, w s, 25 ft s of Dawson St, 27x100; Herman Schmuck and wife to Louisa Heinrich 9,000

TIFFANY ST, w s, 262.11 ft n of 167th St, 50x125; David Provoost, referee, to John De Hart 1,075

PLOT IN 23d Ward, contains 1 73-100 acres, adjoining land of Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company's property; Sarah S. Horton to the New-York, New-Haven & Hartford Railroad Company 11,800

NORTH 3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of Spring Place, 25x102.6; William F. Cronin and wife to Eugene Clifford 8,000

LEGGETT AV, s s, 150 ft e of Prospect Av, 25x93.7x25.4x96.10; Frederick McCarthy and wife to A. P. Frank 6,250

TOPPING ST, w s, 200 ft n of 173d St, 25x100; Joseph Friedenstein and others to Simon Friedenstein 1

CROTONA AV, w s, 75 ft n of Lebanon St, 25x100; John M. Blauvelt and wife to Nora M. O'Neill 4,300

TERRACE AV, s s, Lot 217 to 220, map of North Marble Hill; Edmund Schlissel and wife to Alice Davies 1

PRINCE ST, w s, 20 ft n of stone set in Division St, 50x100, and also adjoining lot on north side, 25x100; Thomas Murray and wife to J. M. Ronan 120

LOT 51, map of part of Hunt estate; Mary A. Hussey and another to Charles McIntyre 600

FERRIS AV, n e corner of St. Mary's Av, 280x600, to St. Agnes Av, x190x200; also n e corner of Westchester Av and St. Mary's Av, 525 ft to Ferris Av, x20; Railroad Av, n e corner of Main St, 25x100; Westchester Av, corner of St. Mary's Av, centre lines, 310 ft to Lawrence Av, x n 575 ft to Ferris Av, x e 510 ft to St. Mary's Av, x s 575 ft to Westchester Av, x e 250 ft to St. Agnes Av, x s 575 ft to Central Av, x w 375 ft, x n 575 ft to Westchester Av, x e 125 ft, also Lawrence Av and Westchester Av, centre lines, 75x255, and centre line of Lawrence Av, 100 ft s of Westchester Av, 270x irregular; also centre line of Main Av, 50 ft n of Central Av, 50x irregular; William M. Howe and wife to George P. Shirmer 41,000

91ST ST, s s, 88.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x irregular; Martha Strandall to John Haffen and another 10,000

2D AV, s e corner of 146th St, 25x100; Mary Schaefer to Diedrich Reimers. 31,500

3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of Spring Place, 25x102; Louise A. McEwen to William F. Cronin 1

Recorded Leases.

AARON, Herman, to John McSweeney; store, &c., 704 Boulevard, s e corner of 95th St; 10 years ..... $1,020 to $1,500

BLOOMINGDALE, Joseph B., to Lyman G. Bloomingdale; 990 to 1,002 3d Av and 141 to 155 East 59th St, also 232 to 236 East 59th St, 21 years ....

DALE, Henry, to Henry A. Cassebeer and another; 26 East 59th St, 21½ years 2,250

OTTINGER, M. and M., and others to Josef Schelna; 114 East 114th St and 111 to 121 East 13th St, and basement store of 114 East 14th St, 10 years 10,800

Recorded Mortgages.

ADAMS, Cornelia M. and Jedediah E., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; s s of 131st St, 262.6 ft w of Lenox Av, 3 years $11,000

ARNOLD, William, and wife to Franklin B. Arnold, trustee; s s of 124th St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 7,000

SAME to same; s s of 124th St, 300 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1½ years 7,000

ASH, Thomas R., to Samuel N. Hoyt; n s of 45th St, 280 ft e of 7th Av, 3 years. 12,000

BARRY, Mary J., to Sadie A. Borland; n e corner of Clinton Av and lands of L. G. Morris, 3 years 1,500

BLISS, George, to John C. Barth; n w corner of Central Park West and 103d St, extends to 104th St, (four mortgages,) installments 70,000

BRUNER, Harriet, to Theresa Maudle; 207 West 50th st, 3 years 1,000

BLISS, George, to John C. Barth; w s of Central Park West, 27.5 ft s of 104th St, installments 20,000

BANHAM, Heinrich D. A., to Anne M. Ohl; n e of 113th St, 175 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 6,000

BRASH, Henry, to the Greenwich Savings Bank; 132 Church St, demand. 22,500

BRADY, Thomas, and William Hauptman to Hinchmann & Fleischmann; s s of 112th St, 205 ft e of Park Av, demand 6,000

BEY, Bella, to Euphemia S. Coffin; 309 West St, 1 year 1,500

BACON, Emily C. and Richard O., to The United States Fire Insurance Company; n e corner of Riverdale Av and 104th St, 3 years 55,000

CRONIN, William F., to Frederick G. Potter; e s of North 3d St, 125 ft n of Spring Pl, 3 years 3,500

CLAUSEN, Hans C., to Roxanna Giacius; e s of Passage Av, 200 ft s of Westchester Railroad or 149th St, installments. 5,700

CRONIN, William F., to Louise A. McEwen; e s of 3d Av, 125 ft n of Spring St, 1 year 1,800

CHANLER, John A., and wife to United States Timber 18, Company, New-York; block 10th and 11th Ave, 15th and 14th Sts, 5 years 40,000

CHAFFEE, Harry, to The Mutual Life Insurance Company; 43 to 49 Bleecker St, 1 year 150,000

SAME to William F. Havemeyer; 43-49 Bleecker St, 1 year 75,000

COTTER, John, and wife to the executors of George A. Thayer; n s of 96th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 5 years .. 25 000

COTTER, John, and wife to Bradley & Currier Company, (Limited;) s s of 96th St, 200 ft w of Columbus Av, 6 months. 2,500

CUSHMAN, Nathan A., and Lorimer A., to Jesse C. Bennett, executor, &c.; e s of Amsterdam Av, 52.2 ft n of 70th St, 1 year 3,000

CAPE, Martin A., to Citizens' Savings Bank; s s of 82d St, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year 8,000

DONNELLY, Charlotte, to New-York Cooperative Building and Loan Association; e s of Kirkside Av, 178.8 ft s of Wellesley St, installments 5,250

DENISON, Lovan, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company; 9 Albany St, 1 year 23,000

FRANK, Adelina P., to New-York Cooperative Building and Loan Association; s s of Leggett Av, 150 ft e of Prospect Av, installments ..... Ex prop and 1

FALCK, Clara, to Max Straus; n s of 32d St, 80 ft w of Madison Av, 3 years 7,000

FEIBUSCH, David S., and wife to Union Trust Company, trustees of David Sand; 5 East 17th St, demand 5,000

FRIEDLANDER, Albert, to Mary D. Pell and others; 5 Bond St, 2 years 14,250

SAME to Henry A. Robbins and another; s s of Bond St, Lots 26 and 27 on map made by Edward Doughty, 2 years. 35,750

SAME and wife to the Manhattan Savings Institution; 1, 3, and 5 Bond St, 5 years 150,000

FINN, Morris, to William M. Kingsland; w s of 2d Av, 24.11 ft n of 97th St, 3 years 16,500

FRIEDMAN, Bettie and Max B., to Solomon B. Kohn; n s of Madison St, 119.10 ft e of Scammel St, 5 years 17,000

FARLEY, John T., and another to William Hall's sons; s s of 87th St, 100 ft e of Riverside Av, 5 months 25,000

GOLDMAN, Rachel and Henry, to Isabella G. Francis; n e corner of Villa Av and Potter Place, 3 years 2,500

GOLDEN, Bernard, and others to Henry de B. Weekes; 95 James St, 3 years... 4,000

GALLIKER, Catharine H., to Harlem Savings and Loan Association of New-York; n s of 123d St, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, (eight lots,) installments 7,000

GAS, Frank, to Samuel H. Merritt; n s of 9th St, 205 ft e of Avenue C, 1 5-12 years 700

SAME and wife to Jacob Roeder, Jr.; Lot 3, map of Unionport, 2 years 500

HESCH, Leon M., and wife to Henry Wiener; n s of 94th St, 145.10 ft w of Madison Av, 5 years 20,000

HERMANN, Julius, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank; n s of 156th St, 100 ft w of Union Av, and adjoining property, (four mortgages,) 1 year 4,000

HUPFELD, Lina M., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s w corner of 143d St and Willis Av, 1 year 5,000

HAMILTON, Gertrude V. C., to Bernard J. Hart; s s of 30th St, 400 ft e of 11th Av; also, n e corner of 22d St and 10th Av, 3 months 2,614

HILGERS, Jeannette, and others to William L. Raymond, executor, &c.; 205 West 80th St, 5 years 25,000

SAME to Joseph Thomson and others, executors, &c.; 207 West 80th St, 5 years.. 25,000

SAME and wife William Hilgers, husband, to Henry E. Steves, Jr.; n s of 80th St, 125 ft w of Amsterdam Av 1 year. 6,000

SAME to same; n s of 80th St, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year 6,000

KRUG, Emma, and husband to the Trustees of Smith College; 114 West 69th St, 2 years 20,000

SAME to Rosa Weill; s s of 69th St, 131.6 ft w of Columbus Av, 1 year 2,500

LAUE, Charles, and wife to Mary L. Keene; s s of 45th St, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years 23,000

SAME to Frederic J. Middlebrook; s s of 45th St, 230 ft e of 3d Av, 3 years..... 22,000

LOWE, Sarah H. and William W., to Lizzie Sarles, guardian, &c.; n s of 11th St, 91.3 ft w of University Place, 3 years 15,000

LEWIS, Richard V., and Henry L. Couger and wives to George A. Quinby, as committee; s s of 42d St, 300 ft w of 6th Av, 3 years 10,000

LEVY, Aaron, to Jonas Weil and Bernhard Mayer; 266 and 268 Cherry St, (two mortgages,) installments 10,500

LANGBEIN, George F., to James Bradley; s s of 85th St, 80 ft e of West End Av, 3 years 3,900

LITTLE, Mary J., to Kate S. Bell; e s of Amsterdam Av, 150 ft s of Randall Av, 2 years 400

McMANUS, Mary, to Thomas J. L. McManus; s w corner of 7th Av and 131st St, 1 year 1,500

SAME to Pauline C. Riell; same property and n s of 146th St, 187.6 ft w of St. Nicholas Av, (two mortgages,) 1 year 7,000

SAME and Patrick H., her husband, to Thomas Smith; w s of 7th Av, 49.11 ft s of 131st St, 3 years 33,000

SAME to Thomas McManus; n s of 131st St, 25 ft e of 11th Av, 5 months .. 3,000

McMANUS, Bernhard, and wife to Maurice Ingles Av, 125x100.4; Lyman G. Bloomingdale and wife to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, ½ part 1

59TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 50x100.4; same to same, ½ part 1

58TH ST, n s, 150 ft w of 2d Av, 16.8x100.4; same to same, ½ part 1

102D ST, n s, 183.6 ft w of 3d Av, 26x101; same to same, ½ part 1

5TH AV, w s, 73.3 ft s of 14th St, 30x107; Lyman G. Bloomingdale to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, 1-8 part 1

59TH ST, s s, 205 ft w of 2d Av, 25x100.5; same to same, ½ part 1

60TH ST, s s, 93 ft w of 3d Av, 100.8x100.5; Joseph B. Bloomingdale and wife to Lyman G. Bloomingdale, ½ part 1

3D AV, s w corner of 60th St, 60.8x95; same to same, ½ part 1

TRINITY AV, 522; Roxanna Giachus to Hans C. Clausen 6,200

UNION AV, w s, 25 ft s of Dawson St, 27x100; Herman Schmuck and wife to Louisa Heinrich 9,000

TIFFANY ST, w s, 262.11 ft n of 167th St, 50x125; David Provoost, referee, to John De Hart 1,075

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LOT 51, map of part of Hunt estate; Mary A. Hussey and another to Charles McIntyre 600

FERRIS AV, n e corner of St. Mary's Av, 280x600, to St. Agnes Av, x190x200; also n e corner of Westchester Av and St. Mary's Av, 525 ft to Ferris Av, x20; Railroad Av, n e corner of Main St, 25x100; Westchester Av, corner of St. Mary's Av, centre lines, 310 ft to Lawrence Av, x n 575 ft to Ferris Av, x e 510 ft to St. Mary's Av, x s 575 ft to Westchester Av, x e 250 ft to St. Agnes Av, x s 575 ft to Central Av, x w 375 ft, x n 575 ft to Westchester Av, x e 125 ft, also Lawrence Av and Westchester Av, centre lines, 75x255, and centre line of Lawrence Av, 100 ft s of Westchester Av, 270x irregular; also centre line of Main Av, 50 ft n of Central Av, 50x irregular; William M. Howe and wife to George P. Shirmer 41,000

91ST ST, s s, 88.8 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 50x irregular; Martha Strandall to John Haffen and another 10,000

2D AV, s e corner of 146th St, 25x100; Mary Schaefer to Diedrich Reimers. 31,500

3D AV, e s, 125 ft n of Spring Place, 25x102; Louise A. McEwen to William F. Cronin 1

Assignments of Mortgages.

BLOOMINGDALE, Lyman G., to Joseph B. Bloomingdale, ½ part $1

BELL, Jared W., to Frederick A. Snow... 1

HUDSON REALTY COMPANY to Abraham Goldsmith 13,000

HOFF, Newton W., trustee, to Isaac S. Young 3,000

LOGAN, Edgar, as trustee to Edgar Logan and others, trustees, three assignments 3

LOGAN, Charlotte B., to Kate W. Hamilton 8,000

McCREADY, Nathanial L., and others, to Elouise M. Robbins and another, trustees, &c. 6,078

METZGER, Ida, and another, executors, &c., to Louis Levy 3,200

MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to Anne W. Lamson 22,000

PRENTICE, Robert K., to Jacob Stern..... 6,000

SNOW, Frederick A., to Continental Trust Company of New-York 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to James A. Trowbridge..... 16,000

SAME to Woman's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands.. 5,000

Lis Pendens.

SOUTHERN BOULEVARD, n s, 75 ft w of Alexander Av, 25 ft front; Louisa Dean against Matilda Beacon and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

98TH ST, n s, 84.2 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 52.7 ft front; Department of Buildings against James Gault, (violation of building laws.)

WILLETT ST, 111; same against Edwin W. Halsey, (violation of building laws.)

LEXINGTON Av, w s, 34.7 ft s of 102d St. 16.7 ft front; Bernhard Baruch against Henry Schwinger, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

102D ST and Manhattan Av, n e corner, 95x100.11; Harry Brown against Howard E. Van Orden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

140TH ST, n s, 260.8 ft e of Morris Av, 25 ft front; Giuseppe Cinque against Francisco Padula and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

BROADWAY, 1,514 to 1,530; Alexander Weigand against Oscar Hammerstein, owner and contractor $192

HAMILTON TERRACE, 1 to 11; Adelbert S. Hamilton against Alice Davies, owner; Davies & Co., contractors 142

BATHGATE AV, e s, 130 ft n of 172d St, 100x95; Derby Lumber Company against Helena Mahler, owner and contractor.... 360

FULTON AV, e s, 47 ft n of Avenue A, 25x100; Charles H. Orne against Robert L. Leslie, owner and contractor.. 519

GRAND AND HENRY STS, junction, 30x60; Peter Wurtenberger against John Gilbert, owner; William Maul, contractor. 30

WALTON AV, e s, and s s of Gerard Av, each 642.4 ft s of 165th St, each 158 ft front; Lawrence E. Blake against Peter F. F. Hanson, owner; Philip Freudermacher, contractor 212

GREAT JONES ST, 49; National Elevator and Machine Company against Thomas B. Keogh, owner; E. G. Golner, owner and contractor 1,040

MADISON AV AND 116TH ST, s w corner, 100x60; James Powers against William H. Jackson, owner; Pietro Altieri, contractor 94

43D ST, 240 West; Samuel J. Hanever against Agnes Fitch, owner; W. W. Detrich, agent and contractor 10

BUNDLE OF EVIDENCE OF MURDER

Bloodstained Razor, Cotton, and Clothing Found by an Engineer Near the Ferry in Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, Jan. 31.—The police are trying to solve a mystery which may indicate a murder, though it is not thought that the crime was committed here. Thomas F. Clark, engineer of Crevier's factory, at Hudson and Thirteenth Streets, last night found a package concealed behind some hogsheads of clay stored against the side of the factory. It consisted of a mackintosh wrapped around a new dishpan.

In the pan were ten rolls of absorbent cotton, soaked with blood, a long tress of hair, braided, and apparently cut from a woman's head, a pair of socks, and a man's undershirt ripped open as if it had been torn from the wearer's body.

In the pocket of the mackintosh were found a razor covered with blood, a package of chewing gum, and a cigar.

As the place where the package was found is near the Fourteenth Street Ferry, it is believed that the crime, if any, was committed in New-York. This view is believed to be strengthened by the fact that some of the articles were wrapped in a New-York newspaper of last Sunday.

NEW POSTAL SUB-STATIONS ORDERED

One in This City and Another in New-Jersey to be Established.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31.—First Assistant Postmaster General Jones to-day issued an order providing for the establishment of an additional sub-station of the New-York Post Office, for the transaction of money-order and registry business. The new station will be at 406 East Houston Street, and will be designated Sub-Station No. 46. At present this locality is without such a station, as the nearest sub-station to this point is No. 6, which is at the corner of Avenue C and Sixth Street, half a mile away. The order goes into effect March 1.

Mr. Jones also issued an order establishing a sub-station of the Elizabeth (N. J.) Post Office at a village called Lorraine, N. J. The residents of this place had made application for the establishment there of a fourth-class Post Office. The department thought the service would be better if a sub-station should be established, instead of the fourth-class office, and ordered it done. The station will be served from the Elizabeth office, and will be known as Sub-Station No. 2. This order is also effective March 1.

City Real Estate for Sale.

Money to loan at low rates.

Large or Small Amounts.
Apply directly and save expense.

TITLE GUARANTEE & TRUST Co

Offices { 55 Liberty St., N. Y.
26 Court St., Brooklyn.
N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.

CAPITAL, ... $2,000,000.
SURPLUS, ... $1,250,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,

REAL ESTATE,

9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.

BROKER. APPRAISER.

Public Notices.

NEW AQUEDUCT, NEW CROTON DAM, CORNELL SITE.—Notice of Application for Appraisal.—Public notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the Counsel to the Corporation of the City of New-York to make application to the Supreme Court for the appointment of Commissioners of Appraisal, under Chapter 490 of the Laws of 1883.

Such application will be made at a Special Term of said Court to be held in the Second Judicial District, at the Court House in White Plains, Westchester County, on the Seventh day of March, 1896, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as Counsel can be heard. The object of such application is to obtain an order of the court appointing three disinterested and competent freeholders, one of whom shall reside in the county of New-York, and the other two of whom shall reside in the county in which the real estate hereinafter described is situated, as Commissioners of Appraisal to ascertain and appraise the compensation to be made to the owners of and all persons interested in the real estate hereinafter described, as proposed to be taken or affected for the purpose of maintaining, preserving and increasing the water supply of the City of New-York.

The real estate sought to be taken or affected, is situated in the Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, and is laid out, indicated and shown on two certain maps, signed and certified as required by said act, filed in Westchester County Register's Office, December 30th, 1895, one of which said maps is entitled Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer, Michael T. Daly, Commissioner. Property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No. 2, of 1894. Verified March 21st, 1894.

The real estate shown on last-mentioned map is to be acquired in fee, and is described as follows:

All those certain parcels of real estate (as the term "real estate" is defined by said act) situate in the Village of Katonah, Towns of Bedford and Lewisboro, County of Westchester and State of New-York, which, taken together, constitute a tract of land of which the following is a statement of the external boundaries:

Beginning at a point in the eastern bank of the Croton river, near the most easterly corner of Wood's Bridge, which point is the intersection of said bank of said river with the northerly side of the highway leading easterly from said Wood's Bridge; thence southerly and northerly along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundary of Parcel No. 6; thence across the mouth of the Cross river; thence northerly and easterly still along the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, and the boundaries of Parcels Nos. 5 and 1 to the easterly line of Parcel No. 1; thence along the easterly line of Parcel No. 1, southerly 9 feet; thence south 77 degrees 30 minutes west 392.39 feet; thence south 54 minutes 30 seconds west 160.10 feet; thence south 75 degrees 10 minutes 30 seconds west 167.7 feet to a corner; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 1, leaving it and crossing the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge, south 6 degrees 9 minutes 30 seconds east 611.90 feet to the southerly side of said highway; thence still along the southerly side of said highway, south 77 degrees 21 minutes west 230.60 feet to the southeasterly corner formed by the aforesaid highway and another highway leading southerly from the first-named highway; thence across the aforesaid highway south 78 degrees 15 minutes 30 seconds west 48.13 feet to the northwesterly corner formed by the aforesaid two highways, which point is also the northeasterly corner of Parcel No. 16; thence along the westerly side of the second aforesaid highway which is the easterly boundary of Parcel No. 16, south 8 degrees 25 minutes east 126.40 feet; thence south 6 degrees 40 minutes 30 seconds east 215.70 feet to the northerly bank of a mill pond on Cross river; thence northerly and westerly along the northerly bank of said mill pond as it winds and turns, and the southerly boundaries of Parcels Nos. 16, 15, 14 and 11 to the westerly side of a dam over Cross river; then along the said side of said dam to the centre of Cross river; thence westerly and northerly along said centre of said river to Parcel No. 7; thence westerly along southerly boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west to the westerly bank of Cross river; thence north 82 degrees 26 minutes 30 seconds west 68.27 feet; thence south 89 degrees 59 minutes west 211.20 feet; thence south 82 degrees 17 minutes west 221.60 feet; thence south 80 degrees 59 minutes 30 seconds west 202.40 feet; thence south 77 degrees 53 minutes west 91.45 feet; thence south 80 degrees 53 minutes west 282.66 feet; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7; thence across a road or highway leading westerly from the aforesaid highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge; thence again along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 north 31 minutes west 276.12 feet to the easterly bank of the Croton river; thence still along the boundary of Parcel No. 7 and the easterly bank of the Croton river as it winds and turns, approximately the following courses and distances: North 74 degrees 19 minutes 30 seconds east 100 feet; thence north 54 degrees 12 minutes east 168.63 to the southerly side of the highway leading easterly from Wood's Bridge near the southwesterly corner of Wood's Bridge; thence leaving Parcel No. 7 and across the said highway north 57 degrees 39 minutes east 27.61 feet to the point or place of beginning; containing 121.065 acres or more or less, together with all right, title and interest in and to so much of the Croton river and Cross river bounding or lying in front of the above-described tract of land.

Reference is made to said map for a more detailed description of the parcels to be acquired.

The remaining one of said maps filed as aforesaid on December 30th, 1895, is entitled: "Department of Public Works, City of New-York, G. W. Birdsall, Chief Engineer Croton Aqt.; Michael T. Daly, Commissioner; property maps of additional lands required for the construction of the New Croton Reservoir, in the Village of Katonah, Town of Lewisboro, Westchester County, New-York. Exhibit No.

REFORMS ARE PROPOSED

Plans for the Government of Cities of the Second Class.

REPORT MADE BY COMMISSIONERS

Common Councils to be Shorn of Their Powers and More Authority to be Conferred upon the Mayors.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Commissioners appointed to propose legislation for cities of the second class made a report to the Legislature to-day. They propose to deprive Common Councils of most of their powers and confer more power upon the Mayor. A bill embodying the views of the Commissioners accompanied the report. The Commissioners say:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed under the act, Chapter 548, of the Laws of 1895, to propose legislation governing cities of the second class, submit herewith our report:

We have thought that one of the most important things to be accomplished, in any general legislation for the government of cities, was to secure to them local autonomy. The inhabitants of the cities should be taught that they must rely upon themselves for good municipal government.

It has been one of our principal aims in preparing the proposed legislation to devise a scheme which would leave no necessity, or even excuse, except in very rare cases, for the people of any city to go to the Legislature for any purpose whatever.

We propose that the Common Council shall be purely a legislative body, and that it shall have nothing to do with appointments to office, with the execution of contracts, with the employment of labor, or the purchase of materials, or with the expenditure of money for any purpose whatever; and thus, as it will have no patronage, no power to expend money which it appropriates, there will be very little inducement to extravagant or corrupt local legislation.

It is believed that this system, improved as it will be by experience, will place it in the power of the inhabitants of every city to secure an honest and efficient administration of city affairs, and that it will stimulate and encourage them to make use of such power.

One of the great evils of municipal government is the creation of funded debts, frequently, if not generally, the consequence of legislative interference. It is very easy and sometimes popular for members of the Common Council to inaugurate expensive local improvements, the cost of which is to be largely paid by future generations, while the benefits are to be enjoyed by the living. As a rule, the funded debts of cities increase much faster than population or taxable property. In this State we have now some checks upon this tendency. In Section 10 of Article 8 of the Constitution the limit of possible indebtedness in every city is 10 per centum therein.

The general municipal law of the State requires that temporary loans shall be made payable within eight months, and that they shall be paid by current taxation, and that a funded debt can be created only by a vote of two-thirds of all the members elected to the Common Council, or a vote of the taxpayers, and that the interest and a portion of the principal must be paid usually by taxation.

We provide further checks. In Section 20 a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Common Council is required for the passage of any ordinance appropriating money for any purpose, and then the ordinance must specify the items of the appropriation and the department and specific purpose for which it is made. We further require in Section 27 that an ordinance authorizing a funded debt shall have the approval of the State Controller, unless it was unanimously passed by the Common Council.

One great evil in all the large cities has been the facility with which valuable franchises belonging to cities have been given away or sold for inadequate returns. The system we propose requires that these franchises shall be sold or leased at public auction to the highest bidder.

We propose to give the Mayor large power and great responsibility. He is the executive head of the City Government. He appoints and, under certain conditions, may remove nearly all the city officers, and thus he can hold them all to responsibility for the manner in which they discharge their duties. He himself, after a hearing and trial of charges preferred against him, may be removed from his office by the Governor.

The problem of municipal government in the State may properly be made the subject of further and continued study and consideration, and we respectfully suggest that such consideration seems likely to be best secured under a permanent Municipal Government Board, as we understand is to be proposed by the commission representing cities of the third class. We now leave our work in the hands of the Legislature, hoping that we have at least made some contribution to the solution of the difficult problem of municipal government.

The report is signed by Robert Earl, J. G. Cutler, M. E. Driscoll, A. L. Andrews, and D. M. Greene. In a minority report Mr. Earl says that he disagrees with his colleagues regarding the reorganization of police departments.

Mr. Earl says that a police department should be entirely free from politics. He adds:

"The plan which I formulate is to have at the head of the Police Department a Superintendent of Police, appointed by the Mayor, and removable by him, like other city officers. I would vest in him the powers given by my associates to four Commissioners, except that I would have a board for the trial of delinquent members of the police force, composed of the Mayor, Corporation Counsel, and one of the city Judges. This plan places the main responsibility on the Mayor, who can appoint, control, and remove the Superintendent. It will secure, if any plan can, efficiency and energy in the police force; and I believe that such a system has, or will have, the approval of most thoughtful men who will give it consideration."

WOULD WORK CONVICTS ON ROADS.

Mr. Hobbie Has a Bill to Employ the State's Wards—Other New Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Assemblyman Hobbie (Rep.) of Washington County to-day introduced a bill authorizing the Superintendent of State Prisons to employ convicts confined in the State prisons on the highways of the State. The bill provides as follows:

Section 1. The Superintendent of State Prisons is hereby authorized to direct the building, repairing, or improvement of at least thirty miles of highway on some leading thoroughfares outside of an incorporated city or village, to be selected by him, in sections of not less than ten continuous miles each, the same to be built, repaired, or improved by the labor of convicts selected by him from one or more of the three State prisons.

Sec. 2. He may make such rules as he may deem necessary for the proper care of said prisoners while so employed.

Sec. 3. He may designate the highways and portions thereof upon which such labor shall be employed, and such portions so designated shall be under his control during the time such building, repairs, and improvements are in progress.

Sec. 4. After the Superintendent of State Prisons has designated such highways, and the parts thereon to be improved, the State Engineer and Surveyor shall fix the grade and width of such roadway, and direct the manner in which such work shall be done.

Sec. 5. The Superintendent of State Prisons is hereby authorized to purchase any machinery, tools, and materials necessary in such employment.

Sec. 6. The sum of $20,000 is hereby appropriated for that purpose, payable by the State Treasurer on the warrant of the Controller out of any moneys not otherwise appropriated, and the Superintendent of State Prisons is hereby authorized to use such additional sum from the prison capital fund as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of the act.

Sec. 7. This act shall take effect immediately.

Mr. Hill—Providing that jurors' certificates may be used in different parts of a trial court.

Mr. Graves—Making the open season for trout extend but to July 31, instead of Aug. 31.

Mr. McKeown—Giving livery stable keepers a lien upon articles in their care.

Mr. Downs—Amending the Code of Civil Procedure by providing that sales of real estate may be postponed on the application of the attorney for the plaintiff.

The Assembly adjourned until Monday at 8 P. M.

WIMAN WILL BE HEARD.

Lexow's Committee Will Listen to the Plan of Staten Island.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Senator Lexow, Chairman of the Joint Legislative Committee on Greater New-York Consolidation, received to-day the following telegram from Erastus Wiman:

Please grant opportunity at the public hearing to-morrow in brief space to prove, (1,) that consolidation alone will arrest the serious decline now apparent in the foreign commerce of New-York; (2,) that in manufactures, New-York without consolidation cannot successfully compete with the cheap towns in Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut; (3,) that by consolidation homes may be owned by the average wage-earner, now utterly impossible within limits of the city.

Finally, that these three essentials to continued greatness—foreign commerce, manufactures, and the hope of proneriy (the supreme expectation of American citizenship)—all these are possible to consolidation and the absorption of Staten Island, whose geographical advantages, denied to New-York, can alone avert the decadence already threatened.

Senator Lexow notified Mr. Wiman that he would be heard.

Short Session of the House.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—There were many vacant seats in the chamber when the Assembly convened this morning. The calendar upon the desks of the members was a small one, as there were but few bills that had been on the files for three legislative days, so they could be finally acted upon. The only important bill advanced to a third reading was Mr. O'Grady's, for the payment of the $50,000 balance due newspapers for publishing general laws and concurrent resolutions. The House adjourned until Monday evening at 8:30 o'clock.

Game Protectors for Westchester.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Fisheries, Game, and Forest Commission has designated twenty-two special protectors for Westchester County. This is a greater number than is serving in any other county. In fact, the only other county which has made application for the appointment of any considerable number of special protectors is Franklin, which has been accorded twenty. The special protectors receive no salary from the State, their remuneration being derived from fees in cases of violations of the law they are able to work up, and a percentage of penalties following upon the conviction of offenders.

The Governor Acts on Bills.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—Gov. Morton to-day signed Chapter 8, confirming the change of name of the Jennie Clarkson Baptist Orphanage of New-York City to the Jennie Clarkson Home for Children, and Chapter 12, authorizing the County Clerk of Kings County to appoint two deputies to serve in the County Court.

TRIED TO KILL WIFE AND CHILD

Wanted the Little Girl to Drink Poison, Wounded Her Mother, and Fatally Shot Himself.

RAHWAY, N. J., Jan. 31.—Louis Dietz, a mechanic, after attempting to kill his wife and six-year-old daughter this evening, shot himself. He will probably die before morning.

Dietz has borne a good reputation, and was understood to be attached to his family. His conduct this evening is attributed to temporary insanity.

He greeted his wife pleasantly when he reached home at 7 o'clock. He then set a cup he carried down on a table. The cup contained a liquid, which has since been found to be poison. He ordered the child to drink the contents of the cup.

Mrs. Dietz noticed a peculiar odor coming from the cup, and her suspicions were aroused. She therefore told the little girl not to drink the liquid.

Dietz became frenzied, and, grabbing the cup, he seized the child and tried to force her to drink the contents. The mother, terror-stricken, rushed to the girl's aid, whereupon Dietz threw the child upon the floor, and, drawing a revolver, tried to hold his wife. He aimed at her abdomen, but she wrenched herself away, and when he fired the ball struck Mrs. Dietz in the left hip, coming out near the knee.

Dietz then shoved the revolver as far down his throat as possible and pulled the trigger, the ball going into his stomach. Dr. Randolph was summoned, but said Dietz could not live. Mrs. Dietz will recover.

ALBANY JAIL IS CONDEMNED

Its Condition Criticised by the Grand Jury—Liquor Selling to Indians.

ALBANY, Jan. 31.—The Grand Jury to-day reported to the United States District Court, in session here, that the prisoners confined in the Albany jail were badly cared for, and that at least that part of the jail devoted to the poorer and short-term prisoners was dirty beyond description.

Judge Coxe announced that he would make an order transferring all the United States prisoners to the Rensselaer County Jail. The Grand Jury also condemned the law with respect to the selling of liquor to Indians, suggesting that it gave rise to numerous trivial cases, for the prosecution of which enormous trouble and expense were entailed in bringing witnesses, &c. Judge Coxe said he thought it was a gross injustice to expend from $20,000 to $25,000 in policing the town of Salamanca, Cattaraugus County.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Army.

—The assignments to regiments of officers recently promoted are: First Lieut. Clough Overton, from Second Lieutenant, Fourth Cavalry, to First Cavalry, Troop H, vice Alexander, appointed Assistant Quartermaster; First Lieut. William J. D. Horne, from Second Lieutenant, Ninth Cavalry, to Ninth Cavalry, Troop G, vice Bingham, appointed Assistant Quartermaster; First Lieut. Edmund M. Blake, from Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, to Fourth Artillery, Battery I, vice French, appointed Assistant Quartermaster; First Lieut. Robert L. Howze, from Second Lieutenant, Sixth Cavalry, to Ninth Cavalry, Troop A, vice Swift, deceased.

—Leaves of Absence.—Col. Isaac D. De Russy, Eleventh Infantry, one month; Lieut. Charles L. Collins, Eleventh Infantry, one month; Capt. William H. W. James, Twenty-fourth Infantry, fifteen days; Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth Infantry, four months; Lieut. Ormond M. Lissak, Ordnance, one month and fourteen days; Lieut. Charles G. Dwyer, Third Infantry, one month.

—Board of Retiring at Fort Porter, N. Y.—Detail: Col. Alfred T. Smith, Thirteenth Infantry; Major Philip H. Ellis, Thirteenth Infantry; Daniel M. Appel, Surgeon; Capt. Benjamin H. Rogers, Thirteenth Infantry; Henry I. Raymond, Assistant Surgeon, and Lieut. Peter C. Harris, Thirteenth Infantry, Recorder.

—The following transfers of officers are ordered: Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., from the Second to the Fifth Artillery, Battery L; Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., from the Fifth to the Second Artillery, Battery B.

—Additional Second Lieutenant.—Joseph Wheeler, Jr., Fourth Artillery, has been assigned to a vacancy of Second Lieutenant, Fifth Artillery, Battery L, vice Blake, promoted.

—Board of Survey at Denver, Col.—Detail: Capts. Edward E. Dravo, Commissary; William A. Glassford, Signal Corps, and Lieut. John S. Mallory, Second Infantry.

—Major George F. Robinson, Paymaster, has been relieved from duty with the Department of the Colorado, and will proceed home and await retirement.

—Capt. Platt M. Thorne, Twenty-second Infantry, will report before the Army Retiring Board, appointed at New-York, for examination.

—Lieut. John Baxter, Jr., Ninth Infantry, has been relieved from duty at Brown University, Providence, R. I., and will join his company.

—Lieut. Samuel W. Dunning, Sixteenth Infantry, will report at San Carlos, Arizona, for duty as Quartermaster and Commissary.

Navy.

—The following officers have been detached from the Baltimore and granted three months' leave: Lieuts. A. E. Culver and W. A. Marshall, Ensigns C. N. Hayward, C. N. Peters, L. H. Everhart, W. H. Burk; Chief Engineer J. A. Scot, Paymaster D. A. Smith, Assistant Engineer A. Hartrath, Chaplain W. H. S. Reaney, and Gunner C. B. Magruder.

—Assistant Surgeon A. F. Farenholt and Passed Assistant Engineer A. Moretz have been detached from the Baltimore and ordered to the Monterey.

—Assistant Paymaster H. E. Jewett has been promoted to Passed Assistant Paymaster, with rank from May 24, 1894.

—Medical Inspector G. F. Winslow has been detached from the Philadelphia, and granted three months' leave.

—Surgeon J. A. Hawke has been detached from the Baltimore, and ordered to the Philadelphia, as Fleet Surgeon.

—Capt. B. F. Day has been detached from the Baltimore and granted two months' leave.

Excursions.

To See the St. Paul

AT

East Long Branch.

The Central R. R. of New-Jersey

runs the following trains: Leave New-York, foot of Liberty St., week days at 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45 P. M. Saturday, Feb. 1, an additional special train will leave foot Liberty St. at 1:00 P. M. Sunday, Feb. 2, trains will leave foot Liberty St. at 9:00 A. M., (and at 10:30 A. M. a special, with lunch car attached.)

On Sunday trains will leave East Long Branch at 2:00 P. M. (special) and at 4:00 P. M., arriving at New-York 3:30 and 6:15 P. M.

Pianos and Organs.

AN ASSORTMENT of Second-hand STEINWAY grand, square, and upright pianos, some nearly new, all fully warranted, also, for sale cheap, the largest stock of second-hand pianos of other makers, including every prominent name in America and Europe. **Beware of bogus instruments** represented as genuine Steinway pianos. STEINWAY & SONS. Steinway Hall, New York.

For Sale.

FOR SALE—A perfect copy of Lavoisues's Atlas, published by M. Carey & Sons, Philadelphia, 1821, containing the boundary of Venezuela as then understood. Address A. L. R., Box 409 Times.

Religious Notices.

AMERICAN TEMPERANCE UNION, CHICKering Hall, 5th Av.; 18th St.—Sunday, 8 o'clock, address by the famous colored orator, Rev. Philip A. Hubert, Secretary Livingston College; subject, "Corn Whisky of the South and Its Relation to the Negro"; John W. Hutchinson of famous Hutchinson family will sing; cornet solos, Miss Park. JOSEPH BOGARDUS, President; EDWIN GALLOWAY, Secretary.

A.—A.—CENTRAL METROPOLITAN FORward Movement 7th Av. and 14th St. Sunday 11 A. M. Rev. S. Parks Cadman. Evening Service, 7th Av. and 13th St. Orchestral music and service of song. Sermon by Mr. Cadman. Alice Blossom will sing. Gospel meetings every night. Concert to-night for the people. Free.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 66th St.—Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach at 11 A. M. on "Art and Religion. Evensong 8 P. M. (Seats free.) Sermon by Rev. A. N. Henshaw.

A MAN HAVING MUCH EXPERIENCE AS sexton is desirous of obtaining a like position in mission rooms or small church; salary not so much an object as permanent place; best of references. K., Box 303 Times, Up Town.

ASCENSION MEMORIAL CHURCH, 245 WEST 43d St., Rev. John Floyd Steen, Rector.—Services, morning, at 10:45; evening, 8 o'clock. This is a Protestant Episcopal Church. No mediaevalism. Strangers welcome.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St.—Evening, 7:45, addresses by the former Catholic priests, Drs. Pollach, Vanoli, and O'Connor, for the enlightenment of Protestants and Catholics.

AS THE CONGREGATION OF CHRIST'S MISsion has increased beyond its capacity, the Reformed Catholic services will henceforth be held in Masonic Temple, 6th Av. and 23d St., every Sunday evening, at 7:45.

AT TWENTY-THIRD STREET BAPTIST Church, (Cor. Lexington Av.,) Rev. B. B. Posworth, Pastor.—Preaching 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.; song service, 7:30; welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, 4 th AV., COR. 20 th St., Rev. Theodore C. Williams, Pastor.—Morning service, 11 A. M.; Sunday school, 9:45 A. M. The public cordially invited.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, PEOPLE'S CHURCH.—Thomas Dixon preaches 11 and 4; morning, "War and Rumors of War" prelude; "The Future of England and America."

ASSEMBLY HALL, 4 th AV. AND 22 d ST.—Sunday, at 8 P. M., Ursula N. Gestefeld, lecturer; subject, "The God-Man and the Man-God." Admission free. Collection.

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MADISON AV. AND 38th St., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.

BRICK PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH AV., Corner 37th St., Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D., and Rev. John H. McIlvaine, D. D., Pastor.—Services Sunday, Feb. 2. Dr. Van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M. and Dr. McIlvaine at 4:30 P. M. Bible school at 9:45 A. M. Weekly evening service Wednesday at 8 o'clock.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BOULEVARD, West 68th St. Dr. Madison C. Peters preaches at 11 by request on "The Restlessness of Wealthy Women, and the Cause of It." 7:45, "The Prodigal Son in New-York—The Young Man's Money All Gone." Welcome.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, CORner 34th St. and Broadway, Rev. Henry A. Stimson, D. D., Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock. Brief popular service at 8 o'clock P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av.—Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11 A. M. and 7:45 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper immediately after the morning service. Evening subject, "Woman in the Twentieth Century." Sunday school at 3 o'clock. Christian Endeavor Monday evening at 8. Devotional meeting Wednesday evening at 8. Strangers cordially invited.

CELEBRATION OF SEVENTH ANNIVERsary of St. Bartholomew's Rescue Mission will take place next Tuesday evening, 7:30. Prominent speakers, including Rev. David H. Green, rector St. Bartholomew's Church, will be present. Special musical programme. The public cordially invited. Henry H. Hadley, Superintendent.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION,
Mad. Av., 35th St.
Rev. Wm. M. Grosvenor, Rector. Services:
10 A. M., Holy Communion.
11 A. M., morning services and Holy Communion.
4 P. M., evening prayer and sermon.
Strangers cordially invited.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5 th AV., above 45th St., D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer; sermon by the Bishop of North Dakota; 4 P. M., evening prayer; sermon by Rev. A. F. Underhill, rector of the Church of the Good Shepherd, Brooklyn.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION,
5th Av. and 10th St.
Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector.
Musical service, 4 P. M.
Anthem—"Lord, How Long"—Mendelssohn.
Offertory—"All They that Trust in Thee."
Psalm CXXV—Hiller.

CHURCH OF CHRIST, (SCIENTIST.)—Christian Science services Sundays, 10:45 A. M.; Sunday school 12 M., (noon;) Fridays, 8 P. M., Metropolitan Third Church of Christ, Scientist, 213-217 West 125th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.; take elevator.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, WEST 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Aves., Edwin C. Bolles, pastor. 11 A. M., Preaching: "A New Discovery in Religion." 12:15, Sunday school. 8 P. M., Bible talk. Genesis—The Story of Joseph.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 309 West 57th St.—The pastor, Rev. William Lloyd, will preach in the morning; service commencing at 11 o'clock. No evening service, except Christian Endeavor meeting at 7 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERNITY, 5 th Av. and 45th St., Rev. Charles H. Eaton, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., "Abundant Life"; 7:45 P. M., "Universal Suffrage in the Light of Recent Experience."

CHURCH OF MESSIAH,
34th St. and Park Av.
Services at 11 A. M. Rev. Robert Collyer, pastor. All cordially invited.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, HARLEM.
FIRST CHURCH, 121st St., near 3d Ave.—Rev. J. Elmendorf, D. D., pastor. Lord's Supper and Reception of Members at 11; Sermon at 8. SECOND CHURCH, 123d St. and Lenox Ave.—Rev. William Justin Harsha, D. D., pastor. Lord's Supper and Reception of Members at 10:30; Sermon at 7:45; topic: "The Recent Prayers of the Christian Endeavor Society for Mr. Ingersoll—Did They Fail?"

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, UNIVERsity Heights.—Rev. J. W. Amerman, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 48TH ST. and 5th Av.—Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at 4 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, WEST End Av. and 77th St.—Rev. Henry Everson Cobb will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 29TH St. and 5th Av.—Rev. David Jas. Burrell, D. D., will preach at 11 A. M.; topic—"The Christian's Business." Communion service, 8 P. M., topic—"The School of Gamaliel."

COLLEGIATE REFORMED CHURCH, 2D AV. and 7th St.—Rev. John G. Fagg will preach at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

EVANGELISTIC MEETINGS
IN COOPER UNION.

Five days this week, from Feb. 3 to Feb. 7, at 3 P. M.

REV. A. C. DIXON OF BROOKLYN WILL SPEAK AS FOLLOWS: MONDAY, FEB. 3, "THE RESURRECTION OF JESUS." REV. D. J. BURRELL OF NEW-YORK WILL FOLLOW. TUESDAY, FEB. 4, "THE BIBLE." (SKEPTICS SPECIALLY INVITED.) WEDNESDAY, FEB. 5, "THE GOD-MAN." THURSDAY, FEB. 6, "OWNERSHIP." AND (SERVICE.)) (TO BUSINESS MEN.) FRIDAY, FEB. 7, "GOD'S ACRE OF DIAMONDS."

W. S. Weeden, Miss Upham, and others will sing. Gospel Hymns No. 5 and 6 will be used. Miss Anna Park, cornetist; Mrs. Froelich, pianist. Admission free. Doors open at 2:30.

EPIPHANY BAPTIST CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 64th St., Rev. Dr. John T. Beckley, Pastor. Morning prayer by Dr. Mabu, Boston. Evening sermon by pastor. Sunday school 9:30. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 4 WEST 46th St., Rev. R. W. P. Faunce, D. D., Pastor.—At 9:45 A. M., Sunday school; at 11 A. M., public worship, with preaching by the pastor; at 7:45 P. M., Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler, D. D., will preach on "The Contribution of the Presbyterian Church," this being the fifth in series on "The Contribution of the Churches to Our Common Christian Faith and Life."

FOURTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
West End Av. and 91st St.
Joseph R. Kerr, D. D., Pastor.
11 A. M., "The Face of Jesus"—Communion.
8 P. M., "Proportionate Giving"—Special Christian Endeavor Service.
Wednesday evening a missionary meeting. Mrs. Lucy S. Bainbridge will speak on "Local Work."

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN—THE "OLD FIRST,"
5th Av. and 12th St.
Howard Duffield, D. D., Pastor.
Francis L. Patton, D. D., LL. D., President of Princeton College, will preach at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Prayer meetings Monday and Wednesday, 8 P. M.

FOURTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
CORNER 22d ST.
PASTOR, REV. JOHN R. DAVIES, D. D.
SUNDAY SERVICES, 11 A. M. AND 8 P. M.
PREACHING BY THE PASTOR.
PREPARATORY LECTURE, WEDNESDAY EVENING AT 8.

FIVE POINTS HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, 155 Worth St., William F. Barnard, Superintendent.—The new and beautiful chapel will be used by the children for the service of song on Sunday at 3:30 P. M. The public are cordially invited to see and hear the children.

FIFTH AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, corner 55th St., Rev. John Hall, D. D., pastor. —Services Sunday, 2d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P.M.

MADISON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN Church, (Cor. 53d St.,) Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D. D., Pastor.—11, Communion and reception of members; 8 P. M., Dr. Thompson on "To Die or Not to Die." Seats free.

MADISON AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner 31st St., Rev. Henry M. Sanders, D. D., Pastor.—Services on Sunday at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor will preach. Sunday school, 9 A. M. Mid-week service Wednesday, 8 P. M.

MEMORIAL BAPTIST, WASHINGTON SQ. South.—Edward Judson. Preaching, 10:45 and 7:30. Seats free. Strangers welcome.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEDENborgian), East 35th Street, between Park & Lexington Avenues, Rev. S. S. Seward, Pastor.—Sunday School, with Adult Classes, 9:30 A. M. Service at 11 A. M. Subject, "The Secret of Personal Religion."

RUTGERS RIVERSIDE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Boulevard, cor. West 73d St.—Preaching at 11 A. M. by the Rev. Dr. Stoddard, and at 8 P. M. by the Rev. Dr. Erskin White.

ST. IGNATIUS'S CHURCH, 56 WEST 40TH ST. —Low mass, 7, 7:45, 8:30, 9:10, (German;) solemn mass, (Silas,) 11 A. M.; vespers and adoration, 4:30; sermon, 8 P. M. Fr. Ritchie will preach morning and evening; subjects—"Least Commandments" and "Like an Eagle."

SOCIETY FOR ETHICAL CULTURE, SUNDAY. Feb. 1st, 1896, at 11:15 A. M., lecture by Prof. Felix Adler, at Carnegie Hall, corner 57th St. and 7th Av. Subject "The Strengthening of the Marriage Tie when Enfeebled." All interested are invited.

ST. ANDREW'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, West 76th St., Near Columbus Av., Rev. George W. Miller, D. D., Pastor.—11 A. M., sermon and holy communion; 7:45 P. M., monthly musical. Strangers always welcome.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S CHURCH, MADISON Av. and 44th St., Rev. David H. Greer, D. D., Rector.—Service in the morning at 11 o'clock. Afternoon service 4 o'clock. The Rev. Dr. Greer will officiate.

TEMPLE EMANU-EL, 5 th AV. AND 43 d ST.—To-morrow, at 11 A. M., Dr. Joseph Silverman lectures on "The Young Men and Women of To-Day—Their Opportunities and Duties." Seats free.

THE AMERICAN MISSION TO THE JEWS holds Gospel services for Hebrews every night in the week, (except Saturday,) from 7 to 10 o'clock in the new Mission House 424 Grand St., corner Attorney St. All Welcome.

THEOSOPHY.—CLAUDE FALLS WRIGHT will lecture Sunday morning in Chickering Hall on "The Sixth Sense," 11 o'clock. Organ recitals. Admission free.

UNIVERSITY PLACE PRESBYTERIAN Church, Corner 10th St.—Public worship tomorrow, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. The pastor, Rev. George Alexander, D. D., will preach. To-morrow afternoon the sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be observed at 4 o'clock. Wednesday evening service in the chapel.

WEST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 42D ST., between 5th and 6th Avs.—The pastor, Rev. Anthony H. Evans, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Communion at morning service.

Situations Wanted---Females

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By respectable girl as chambermaid and waitress, or to do sewing, in a private family. 236 West 16th St.; ring Smith's bell.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or parlormaid in a private family; personal city reference. 102 East 52d St. Oliver.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class servant as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in the nursery; has good city reference. 214 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID and LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as chambermaid and plain laundress; city references. M. N., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl to do chamberwork and waiting in small private family; city reference. 353 West 53d St.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an English lady of good social position as resident or traveling companion, housekeeper, secretary; musical; speaks French and some German. G., care of Sisters of the Church, 6 East 53d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By competent woman as excellent cook; does plain washing; in private family; makes first-class bread, soups, desserts; city references. C. K., 877 Times, Up Town.

COOK, &c.—By a reliable, neat, willing German girl; good cook and laundress; best reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK—WAITRESS.—By two young girls; one as first-class cook; the other as waitress; reference from last employer. 325 West 44th St., Flynn's bell.

COOK.—Strictly competent in all branches of cooking and baking; creams, sherbets, and entrées; country preferred; good reference. N. B., Box 875 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a neat German cook; will assist with washing or general housework; references; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK—BUTLER.—By French couple; wife first-class cook, knowing pastry, bread, dessert; husband competent butler; best references; moderate wages. 152 West 25th St.

COOK.—By a young woman as competent cook in private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; good, satisfactory city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By neat cook; understands all kinds of family cooking; assist with washing; excellent reference; city or country. 211 East 34th St., between 2d and 3d Avs.

COOK.—By respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; city or, country. 219 West 17th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook; understands all kinds of fine cooking; best city reference. 131 8th Av.

COOK.—By a Swedish cook in American family; wages, $30. Stursy, 304 East 25th St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman by the day or month; good city reference. 212 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; seven year's reference. 2,027 2d Av., Bailey's bell.

COOK.—Thoroughly understands it in all its branches. Seen, 675 3d Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—Speaking North German, French, and able to read music, or nursery governess speaking German, French, and good sewer. Apply Friday and Saturday, before 2 o'clock, 117 West 74th St.

GOVERNESS or COMPANION.—By experienced American lady; musician; entire charge taken; cheerful; will go anywhere. Box 110, Roselle, N. J.

Lady's Maids.

MAID.—By young French Parisian as maid with lady alone; best reference. X. Z., 154 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent laundress by day; thoroughly understands doing up ladies', gentlemen's, and children's clothes; best reference. B., Box 302 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress; German; would like a steady place for Wednesday and Thursday; good reference. Mrs. Keyser, 327 West 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as competent laundress, by the day, in private family; best city reference from last employer. Mrs. Cooper, 417 West 31st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent person as a first-class laundress in private family; best city references. 444 West 47th St.; ring Carlay bell.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress in private family; city or country; good city reference. 121 West 30th St.; room 8.

LAUNDRESS.—By a respectable girl as laundress in a private family; personal reference given. J. T., Box 301 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class laundress wishes first of week; best references. 220 East 57th St., top floor, back.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By an experienced nurse for confinement or other sickness; best of references; terms moderate. A. E., 947 2d Av.

NURSE.—By respectable German; kind, patient; to elderly or invalid lady; neat sewer; best references. Schebedau, 433 East 82d St.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS.—By first-class seamstress and maid; willing to assist in other work; best city reference. 134 East 28th St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS or PARLORMAID.—By English Protestant; competent; takes butler's place; small, first-class family. Annie, Box 281 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS.—English; by day or week; thoroughly experienced; takes butler's place. H., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

WAITRESS, &c.—By a Swedish girl as waitress and assistant chambermaid; best city reference. 211 East 56th St.; ring Welton's bell.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT.—By a competent person to attend invalid; willing to assist with chamberwork; good reference; experienced. Agnes, Box 9, 1,242 Broadway.

A LADY WITH EXCELLENT REFERENCES would like engagements to read aloud, or as private secretary. M. O. T., Box 177 Times.

MASSEUSE graduate has returned from 2 years in Europe; will continue to treat ladies at residence. Miss Olin, 123 Clinton Place, Room 6.

SALESLADY.—By a young French lady as first-class saleslady in one of the best maison de modes; would take engagement now for March or April. Mme. Barc, French Consulat, 35 South William St.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons. 5th Av.

Situations Wanted---Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER—COOK.—By man and wife as butler and cook; both English; first-class; references. N. Ellis, care of Miss Smith, 230 3d Av.

BUTLER.—By an experienced young Englishman as butler or valet. B., Agency, 844 Columbus Av.

BUTLER.—By competent French Swiss; neat appearance; age 34; city references. 140 East 43d St., care of Mrs. Cook.

BUTLER.—By first-class man; sober, honest, and willing; best personal reference. L. H., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By an experienced butler; first-class references. Butler, 1,242 Broadway.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—English; age forty; highest references; smart, energetic, capable, all-around man; wishes position in good family at once; disengaged when suited. A. W. C., Box 332 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—English; age forty; highest references; smart, energetic, capable, all-around man; wishes position in good family at once. 665 Fifth Av., 5 to 7 P. M.; disengaged when suited.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler, just out of place; family went to Europe; wishes place for about three months; city or country; very best city references. Louis, 162 West 32d St.

BUTLER.—By young man; single-handed; thoroughly experienced; willing, obliging; excellent valet; highest personal references. Thomas, 877 6th Av.

BUTLER.—By a sober, steady, experienced Englishman; aged 38; height, 5 feet 9; last employer will recommend; wages, $50. D. M., Box 351 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By experienced young Swede as first-class butler; satisfactory city references. Johnson, 107 Lexington Av.

BUTLER.—French; thoroughly experienced; willing and obliging; good references; city or country. R. G., 365 Times, Up Town.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chefs.

CHEF.—By first-class French cook; best city references. R. B., 753 6th Av.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—I wish to find a good place for my coachman; has been in my employ ten years; I part with him on account of selling my horses; will recommend him as strictly sober, honest, and first-class driver. 254 West 45th St., present employer's.

COACHMAN.—Swede; age, 30; strictly sober and honest; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, harness, carriages; best of references, or employer can be seen; country or city. C. Johnson, 221 East 38th St.

COACHMAN—COOK.—By married couple; thoroughly qualified in all duties; best reference as to honesty, sobriety, capability; last employer can be seen. D., 13 East 27th St.

COACHMAN.—English; single; first-class city references as to capabilities, honesty, and sobriety;